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GERMAN

Die Fackel, (Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung) September 5, 1880.

FESTIVAL-EXCURSION OF THE " LEHR AND WEHR VEREIN"
PRIZE-TARGET SHOOTING

At Colchour's Farm in South Chicago, selected as Festival Place.

Arranged by the Socialist Workers Party, there will be held with the participation of the Armed Organizations, on September 12th, a large excursion to Colchour's Farm in South Chicago. This place was selected, mainly because in spite of its being located outside of the city, it can be easily reached by two railroad lines, which go there directly.

For this excursion a prize target shooting has been arranged for the purpose of offering an opportunity to the members of the Armed Organizations to show how much they have perfected themselves in the art of shooting. For this purpose two targets will be erected, one for muzzle-loading, one for repeating rifles. At every one of these targets, the shooting will be done for four prizes. The first prize is a beautiful Springfield rifle, the second prize is a Remington Revolver, the third prize 100 cartridges and the fourth prize 50 cartridges.



GERMAN

Die Fackel, (Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung) September 5, 1880.

The Festival promises to be very successful on account of participation of all the "Lehr and Wehrvereine."

The Committee of Arrangements will take care of a plentiful supply of food and drink and offers to the public all the comforts possible. Families can visit the Festival even with a number of children, because in contrast with other excursions where they were compelled to walk several miles, while here, the railroad stations are practically on the grounds. There will be no dearth of music and dance and the excellent band of the "Lehr and Wehrverein" is going to perform some beautiful pieces. Further details, as previously stated, will appear in the daily newspapers.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1880.

PEOPLE'S FESTIVAL

After a period of rest of hardly two weeks, Chicago again will appear decorated with flags, and this time they are the gay Swabians, who are active to make all arrangements to make their third Cannstadter People's Festival a really elaborate one.

The roomy Ogden's Grove Garden has been chosen as the place of festival and the festival committee is already busy to arrange the installation of the stands and boxes of the great fair and make all other necessary preparations. The Swabians are very anxious to excel what had been offered by the Platt Germans and they have proved already in former years what they are able to do if they take matters seriously. The first day of festival a Sunday will be especially dedicated to the great festival parade which has been planned by the Committee with very great care and which has been arranged according to artistic sketches. The well known artist, Theo Studle, has designed the sketches and if the parade according to these is actually put in operation it will surpass by far everything which had been done to the present.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1880.

The first part of the festival parade will represent in various groups agriculture and farming and in this department will also be found the cart with the statues of the four allegorical figures, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Then comes the representation of the individual yearly periods; first the Spring with the Goddess; "Flora" who is flying from a giant lily and is encircled by nymphs beneath a foliage of flowers. In the parade are the plougher and the harrow, the sower and the mower; Then follows the Summer with a cart richly decorated containing hay. Autumn is represented by Bacchus who seated in a golden wine cart is surrounded by a group of drinkers, followed by other cider and wine carts. The Winter is symbolized with a spinning room and a hunting party. The flag cart following has 21 different bearers with their National flags rounded on a platform on which the Goddess of Liberty is found. The marching route of the parade will be made known by announcements in the Press.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1880.

Arriving at the place of festival a welcome speech will be given by President Jos. Schoeninger. The German festival speech will be held by Mr. William Rapp and the English one by Mr. Carter H. Harrison. Then follows a grand concert of 30 of the best musicians of Chicago. In the evening will be shown large pictures, scenes from Wurtemberg public buildings, statues, etc. which have been made especially for this purpose.

The finish of the evening is dedicated to a large Summer-night's festival with park illuminations.

The second day people's and juvenile plays will be held. The program for this day also includes a big cock-dance, the big Shepherds run of Urach and crownings at the fair.

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Die Fackel, Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1880.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

Boys Hold Tight.'
It comes nearer-ever nearer
The Great
Platt-German(Low German Speaking)
People's Festival

combined with a fair in Ogdens-Grove, from 15th to 21st of August, 1880.
All arrangements have been made. Everything has been fixed like a long
drape with a new tape. (1) A real Hamburg mountain Pushcar under manage-
ment of Prof. I.B. Bonfart from Hamburg.

(2) The letter of our Great men can be seen framed under glass Sunday and
Monday at the place of the Festival. The skeptical Thomases are especially
invited.

For what one sees, Black on white That's right.

Sunday, August 15.

Welcome to strangers.

The monster procession is Monday, August 16. The fireworks program comes
later.

The Arrangement Committee.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 29, 1880.

"ADVERTISEMENT"

Great Excursion
of the

Armed Organizations of Chicago and Milwaukee, Sunday, August 1, 1880.
Program

1. Train leaves 8:30 AM from the depot of the Northwest Railway, corner of Canal and Kinzie Street.
2. Welcome of the Clubs and Workmen Corporations in Milwaukee on arrival of trains.
3. Concert of the excellent Cauber's Orchestra and that of the Lehr and Wehr Club.
4. Presentations of various Song Clubs.
5. Parade through the most beautiful parts of Milwaukee to the attractive Schlitz Park.
6. Great show, and army exercises of the armed Organizations of Chicago.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 29, 1880.

7. Festival speech of Mr. Paul Grottkau in German and Mr. Parsons in the English language.

8. Final summer night festival and ball in the great summer pavillon of the garden (room for 400 people). Tickets (Round trip \$2.50) are sold by Mr. W. Clemens, 334 S. Clark Street, Charles Heifer, 743 S. May St., Charles Zipf, 54 W. Lake Street, Fritz Jacobs, 362 Milwaukee Avenue, Messrs. Reef and Singer, 58 Clybourne Avenue, in the office of this paper.

Everybody who takes part in the parade through the streets of Chicago has free entrance to the park. Everything has been done to make this festival the best of the season and we hope to crown our endeavors with success and that the friends to our cause will participate in large numbers in this excursion. We would appreciate it very much if the various Clubs will appear with their flag. It had been too late to send out invitations to the individual clubs, unions and corporations and they are all requested to participate in the excursion.

The Arrangement Committee
Milwaukee and Chicago.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 22, 1880.

(THE GREAT PICNIC)

The Great Picnic of the United Armed Organizations is approaching. Only a few days and the Sunday on which the much promising festival is going to take place, is here.

A wonderful program is expected. Ogden Grove, one of the best suited for such purposes, will be the place of the Festival. In the course of the forenoon, there will be a large procession in which, we hope, the Workers Associations are going to participate, without exception.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 10, 1880.

JUNE THIRTEENTH

Let's go to the North Chicago "Schutzenpark"

The prospects are getting brighter daily, the great "People's and Worker's Festival" which is going to take place next Sunday in the North Chicago "Schutzenpark", will not fall behind those previously arranged, as far as success is concerned, on the contrary we expect to see some even to excel them. The Committee of Arrangements has finished its preparations and taken the necessary steps to provide refreshments solid as well as fluid-, and all kinds of amusements, etc. to satisfy the public.

The presence of delegates to the National Workingmen's Convention from all parts of the country, also official speakers- whose fame is spread all over the United States -will no doubt help to demonstrate the festival to be an important factor of the working classes strength.

Therefore lets all go to the North Chicago "Schutzenpark" next Sunday.---

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 11, 1880.

THE LABOR PICNIC

The preparations for the great Labor and Socialist Press has already been started; it will be celebrated on the 6th day of June on the Northside of Chicago, Shoating Park, corner of Lincoln and Milwaukee Avenue.

The Park is readily accessible as it is located at the end of the street-car line on Milwaukee Avenue. Last year's picnic is still in the memory of the people, and no doubt this year's picnic will also be a great success.

Nature itself will decorate the park in full bloom.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 10, 1880.

[ATTENTION SOCIALISTS]

On Sunday, April 11, at 7 o'clock in Peoples Hall at 117 Cornelia Street, a large birthday party was given in honor of our noble, hard-working member, Mr. Ferdinand Lassalle. A splendid program was arranged by the Drama Clubs and all the Socialist Singing Societies.

J. B. Belorasky acted as master of ceremony.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 19, 1880.

DIE COMMUNEFEST

The Vorwarts Turnhall will to-morrow evening give a celebration in memory of the Comrades of 18th March, 1871. Every German Communist must be present. Famous speakers will be there discussing "Man Must Be Free". After the meeting, entertainment of all varieties will be presented. The Socialist Men's Chorus, Mr. Charles Wheeler and John Simpson and other members will be singing. Madame Feustel, Henry C. Meyer and Chas. Rust will sing the opera of Singvoelchen (The Nightingale). In pictures will be shown various scenes of the time of 18 March, 1880..

A big ball will be arranged for the last few hours, and everybody will go home happy.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 24, 1880.

[THE NORTH SIDE TURN HALL]

Last night the members of the Northside Turner Hall had a carnival and picture show. Every ticket was sold; every seat taken; Prince Carnival's Parade was grand; costumes were beautiful. The scenes of Luther's life in Wartburg were very touching.

All kinds of small stage shows-wine-women and song, etc. Barnum's Circus was there on a small scale.

At last came the ball which continued to early morning. Having enjoyed a very splendid evening, everybody went home happy.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 22, 1880.

[THE TURNERS' BALL]

Mask Ball of the Turn Society will to-morrow night have the most wonderful carnival of the season.

It is rather late, but better late than never. The preparations for this great event have been so tremendous-hence-this late date. The program is the greatest ever put up. The festival will take place at the North side Turnhall.

The big Parade with the wonderful costumes will be one of the greatest event of the evening. The floor committee has arranged that only members or persons with invitation cards can enter the Hall.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 30, 1880.

[THE AURORA TURN VEREIN CARNIVAL]

The large carnival of the Aurora Turnverein will take place next Monday evening at the Aurora Turnhall, corner of Milwaukee Avenue and W. Huron Street. A wonderful program has been made up, which will give great satisfaction to everybody. "Konig, Griesgram and Prinz Carnival," a great comedy with beautiful girls and wonderful decorations and costumes. Also "Columbia" and "Vergangenheit" (The Past) being shown on the screen.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 31, 1879.

CHRISTMAS DISTRIBUTION OF PRESENTS
BY THE LADIES' AID

The Ladies' Aid, a branch of the German Society, arranged a festival yesterday afternoon at Brand's Hall, located at the corner of Clark and Erie Streets, for the benefit of poor children. Many of our German women participated and a large number of presents were received. The interest manifested by the visitors, and the liberal attitude of our businessmen, deserve commendation. The association received more gifts than could be distributed yesterday. The success is attributable in a large measure to the endeavors of the committee headed by Mrs. Marie Werkmeister. This applies to the presentation of the gifts as well as the afternoon's entertainment.

Although only 103 children had been listed, the number increased to 140 by the time the distribution was in progress. Many women, particularly the mothers of the little tots, were present. A Christmas tree was

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 31, 1879.

mounted on the stage and was surrounded by cardboard figures representing Biblical subjects. These were the deft handiwork of the ladies forming the committee. The children tried on the clothes, given as a present, in an adjoining room before the commencement of the festivities.

Oscar Schmoll played an introductory number on the piano, whereupon the children marched through the hall to the stage and there grouped themselves into a half circle. All of them carried little baskets containing their presents: a complete outfit of clothing for the boys as well as for the girls. Miss Blanca Pick recited a poem, a composition by Mrs. Werkmeister, and, while most of the children were too young to understand it, the work proved very impressive to the older contingent.

Mrs. Clara Huck sang "Herz Aller Liebster Schatzerl Du" and Oscar Schmoll played the piano accompaniment. Because of her splendid voice and good training, Mrs. Huck's rendition proved a musical treat indeed.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 31, 1879.

Miss Krause and Miss Trautwein then played several appealing piano selections.

After a short intermission, Miss Wangemann sang. She was followed by Miss Pick, who recited the tragic poem "Mona's Waters". The next number on the program was "Waer Ich Ein Veilchen Auf Der Au," sung by Mrs. Huck, who followed with an encore, "I Und Mei Bua".

Next, several piano pieces were played by Oscar Schmoll, and the children and young ladies danced to the music. Then followed the raffling of a bouquet of waxflowers, donated for the occasion by Miss Trautwein. Mrs. Peipers, treasurer, who was in charge of this part of the program, sold 107 chance tickets at twenty-five cents each; number fifty was the lucky winner.

Finally Miss Wangemann sang another number, dancing continued, and the festival came to a close at half past seven in the evening.

The members of the Ladies' Aid hereby express their gratitude to all who

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 31, 1879.

participated, particularly the numerous donors.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 18, 1879.

THE FAIR OF THE ST. PAULUS CHURCH

The fair of the St. Paulus Catholic Church, on Hoyne Avenue, began yesterday at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle (Turner Hall), on West Twelfth Street. The parish was organized recently and membership is still small, but great efforts were made to make the fair attractive. Purchasers of lottery tickets may look with satisfaction at the great selection of prizes being offered. The drawing will be held Friday and Saturday. A black walnut office desk, Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine, cookstove, and other highly practical and desirable household articles will be given to the winners. Other prizes are: A lady's gold watch, a nice wall clock, a good violin, crystal wine decanters, and so forth. In connection with the above, the following gentlemen deserve mention: Messrs. Nilles, Meier, Sugg and Burgmeier; these donors gave many valuable objects. Mr. Schoenhofen provided excellent beer to take care of the "inner man"!

Messrs. Philipp Nilles, president of the arrangements committee....and Reverend Emrich Weber worked zealously in behalf of the church's festival.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 18, 1879.

The entertainment was very diversified. Yesterday evening's program included a concert by the church orchestra, choral selections by the children of the parochial school, and recitations by Messrs. Lillig and Simon. This evening's will include a concert by the Kolping Club; Wednesday evening's, singing by the song division of the Catholic clubs; on Thursday evening The Paulus Church choir and organist (Dettmar) will render the choral selection, "O Cor Moris Victima," with Mrs. Faxel in the soprano part, also several other offerings, and there will be songs by a male quartet composed of Messrs. Foerst, Schoenewald, Dettmar, and Lillig. On Friday and Saturday evenings the lottery numbers will be drawn. "Three cheers for Fortuna!" Variety is surely not lacking.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1879.

GERMAN CARNIVAL

Chicago Turngemeinde Intends to Hold a Carnival

The Chicago Turngemeinde needs money! After the Chicago Fire the association erected a large building for German activities, but despite all efforts to meet expenses interest on the mortgage is now \$2,000 in arrears. Because of the depression the accumulating deficit was simply unavoidable. The Executive Board therefore decided to hold a rather unique festival to raise the money; a carnival featuring scenes from the works of famous German authors is to be given.

An arrangements committee was nominated some time ago; the members are Julius Cohen, Carl Meier, Max Stern, Louis Kohtz, John C. Miller, Julius Zimmermann, Leo Ernst, C. F. Hunke, Fritz Goetz, and Hettich. Since most of the work will involve the ladies, the committee invited the women's division, and a meeting was held yesterday to consider ways and means.

About fifty ladies were present, and after Mrs. Jacob Enders, president of

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1879.

the women's division, had opened the meeting, Julius Cohen explained the details in general. He said that the Turngemeinde wishes to arrange a carnival which shall excel all former festivals held at Turner Hall. Scenes from the works of German authors will be presented, and a bazaar is also to be held. Turner Hall will be festively decorated for the occasion. The last Thursday in October, the 30th, has been tentatively selected for the opening day, and the festival will continue to Monday, November 3. Scenes in pantomime from classical German works will be given in the evenings; on Sunday Wallenstein's Lager will be on the program, and on Monday prizes will be offered to those who wear the best German provincial costumes. A dance will be given at the close of the carnival. Admission 25 cents per evening, \$1 for the series.

The speaker then gave the reasons for organizing the festival--which we mentioned at the beginning of the column--and asked the ladies for their co-operation; he also requested that ticket-sellers who call at the homes of Germans shall emphasize the point that it would be deplorable if Turner Hall, which was built especially for German activities, should be lost through foreclosure.

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Carl Meyer then addressed the assembly. In his opinion it was important that young and pretty girls predominate at the carnival. His appeal for two hundred charming ladies to participate in the festival found concurrence, and he was assured that such a number could be found.

Max Stern then expressed his appreciation of the ladies' unanimous consent, and he then advised those who are going to solicit purchases of tickets to be prepared for sales resistance; if any one says that the Turngemeinde is always begging, the answer should be:

"The Turngemeinde does not want the money. We are interested only in maintaining Turner Hall, which provides a meeting-place for Chicago's Germans whenever our interests are at stake. The two hundred members of the Turngemeinde not only have always donated money but have paid regular admission to the festivals and devoted time and effort besides. The Germans are not asked to help the Turngemeinde. We appeal to Chicago's Germans to think of their own interests."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1879.

The date of the next meeting was then considered, and since the festival is to be given soon, it was decided that the names of the participants should be listed promptly. On the motion of Miss Greifenhagen the next meeting will be held on Tuesday.

Julius Cohen jokingly remarked that the participants may expect a twofold reward: first the fun provided by the festival itself and second the great prospects in store for the young ladies. As a result of the last fair given by the association, twelve girls are now married.

Of course all our German girls will co-operate in making the festival a success! American girls are also welcome.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1879.

PARADE AND PICNIC OF THE LEHR- UND WEHRVEREIN

Judge Barnum decided that the militia law is unconstitutional, and this decision induced the Socialists to celebrate. The Lehr- und Wehrverein (Education and Defence Club--a division of the Socialists) and several other Socialist organizations paraded through the city prior to their picnic at Ogden's grove. Threatening weather helped to dampen the ardor of our Socialist soldiery.....

The parade, led by H. Presser, started about ten o'clock, at Randolph and Halsted Streets. The brass band of the Lehr- und Wehrverein was at the head of the parade, followed by the labor guard; then came the grim-faced Bohemian sharpshooters, who carried empty rifles; next, the well-dressed hunters with breech and muzzle loaders; then the Lehr- und Wehrverein in all its glory, with Captain Bielefeldt as its most prominent member. Finally came the peaceful-appearing furniture workers, with a band in the vanguard.

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The entire parade contained about six hundred men. The Socialist soldiers showed that they were well trained. At least they appeared to much better advantage than the capitalistic hordes and "Calico Brigade" which marched a few days ago; the Socialists certainly showed that they knew the meaning of subordination. [Translator's note: "Capitalistic hordes and 'Calico Brigade'" refers to the pageant given by the Schwabenverein, a bourgeois affair, several days previous, when streets and buildings were decorated with bunting.]

The parade went east on Randolph Street to Clark Street; north to Chicago Avenue, then to Wells Street; from there to Larabee Street and North Avenue; west to Clybourn, and finally to Ogden's grove. Aside from the many red flags carried by the men, a few German flags were seen.

Ogden's grove presented a rather uninviting appearance at first, but when the sun came out the crowd was happy. Labor, as represented by Germans from various districts of the Reich, Bohemians, French, a few Irish, and a couple of Americans amused themselves in the picnic grounds, which were somewhat too

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large for the size of the crowd. The Socialist soldiers stacked their guns in true military style, while sentinels marched back and forth..... The soldiers danced....and drank beer. Everyone present seemed pleased that the right of the people to carry arms had again been established.

Then came the speeches, three altogether, all expressing the same thing. The first speaker was Mr. Auliffe, professional agitator, who congratulated labor on its victory and envisioned, in Judge Barnum's decision, the dawn of a new era calculated to promote the happiness of the masses by providing equality.

Then came the principal speaker, Paul Grottkau, who addressed the crowd in German. He told how the exploited people realized, a few years ago, that action was necessary, and organized unions at first, then became involved in politics, and finally started military organizations.

"The people realized that these organizations were necessary, that labor

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must combine against capital, that solidarity in political matters was essential if labor wanted to have a voice in Congress, and that proficiency in the handling of firearms was imperative, so that the rights acquired by peaceful means could be defended if the need arose. Capitalists, being cowardly, conspired to pass a law in Springfield denying the people the right to form military organizations. The despised law is the so-called militia bill. The people appealed to the courts, as a preliminary measure, to seek protection against the encroachments upon rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The people triumphed, at least in Cook County. But that does not end the matter. At present the people's right to carry arms in Cook County is established. But we must not rest until this right is unequivocally recognized throughout the nation.

"To realize the ideals of modern socialism we must have men who are willing to die for their principles--men who sacrifice themselves for the people; such men I expect to find among the members of the Lehr- und Wehrverein. We must not, under any circumstances, entrust the leadership of our party to

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men whose reputations are not above reproach. Another thing we cannot sanction is the despicable conduct of those who hail a leader today and denounce him tomorrow. We must choose, as leaders, only men who are thoroughly convinced and sincere in their attitude towards socialism. Only in that manner can socialism be realized.

"Why does the Lehr- und Wehrverein carry arms? Not for play, to be sure. The time will soon come when the subjugated, exploited masses will arise for a fight to the finish, and thus abolish the rule of the few. As class distinction becomes more acute, when seventy-nine out of a hundred lose their possessions, when the great mass of the people at last realizes the hopelessness of its existence, then is the time when associations like the Lehr- und Wehrverein must show their mettle."

Grottkau spoke for about twenty minutes, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1879.

Captain Frank Bielefeldt, the man who was saved from jail, spoke in English. He publicly thanked his lawyers, [Harry] Rubens and Story.

The people then enjoyed such amusements as the grove provided. Dancing followed. The celebration ended about midnight.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1879.

THE CANNSTATT FESTIVAL
Immense Crowd at Ogden's Grove

The Cannstatt festival, towards which the Swabians looked with eager anticipation, began yesterday. It started off to be a cloudy day, but it eventually turned out to be very pleasant and warm. The affair was very successful and no one regretted the rather long trip to Ogden's grove, since everyone present was in a most jovial mood.

The farmers of the Neckar district who gather annually at Cannstatt on September 28, could not enjoy themselves any better than did yesterday's crowd. The festival proved particularly attractive, since our Germans here do not often find an occasion to revel in genuine Swabian surroundings.

THE PAGEANT

The crowd gathered during the early morning hours at Randolph, Desplaines, and

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Halsted Streets. Here Germans from Bavaria, Baden, Wuerttemberg, and other regions, appeared in their Sunday clothes; men, as well as women, were garbed in the costumes of Southern Germany. Appearance and conduct showed that young and old had resolved not to let any untoward incident mar the peaceful gathering. The committee on arrangements smoothed out the various details and the leader of the parade, Hummel, with his adjutants, did his share as the throng marched in rank and file. This section of Randolph Street looked--to give a European comparison--as though a prince, with his entourage, were approaching. The sidewalks were crowded. The saloons of the vicinity did a thriving business, since the Swabians, true to tradition, partook copiously of the sparkling amber brew.

The final arrangements were completed shortly after eleven o'clock, and the parade started. The throng marched at a lively pace east along Randolph Street. Lieutenant Baus and a platoon of police formed the vanguard; Hummel followed with the knights, soldiers, and adjutants. The musicians rode on a nicely decorated wagon drawn by four horses. A lively march tune was played.

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Messrs. Meinke, Metzdorf, and Dehne, trumpeters, rode horseback, leading a division of "mercenary soldiers" in seventeenth century costume; then followed Mr. Pohne as herald, escorted by seven knights with shields and spears.

Next came the first float, representing the founding of the University of Tuebingen. Sitting on a throne, surrounded by four Capuchin monks, August Elser represented Count Eberhardt Der Rauschebart. The four monks were grouped around the ruler (apparently expecting a decision) and other allegorical figures appeared on a lower level. The float was festively decorated with garlands, wreaths, small trees, and flowers; suitable signs called attention to various historical incidents. Then followed a number of young men, in the garb of students, on horseback.

The second float showed Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in the Kyffhaeuser.

David Bayha portrayed the part of Barbarossa sitting by the table, and, though

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II C

the blond beard had not grown through (nor around) that piece of marble furniture, his characterization was excellent. Dwarfs sat in various parts of the rocky cavern, as if listening to the cawing of the ravens. Surmounting the entire group stood Germania, holding a sword, a very attractive figure, splendidly characterized by Miss Adolphine Hesse. The young lady (attired as the allegorical figure is usually presented, with long, flowing hair) looked very attractive, and bore up well, despite the merciless sun.

After Barbarossa came a large number of crusaders and shield bearers.

The third allegorical picture, Schiller's "Glocke," was a masterly conception. On one side was shown the molder and his wife (Charles Heiss and Miss Emilie Stiefel), on the other side his daughter, (Miss Amelie Klett) in an attractive costume and her sweetheart (Charles Kellermann) in jerkin, plush pants, and narrow, high boots. Miss Lizzie Hooker and Miss Rosie Klett appeared on the same float, in the "Sunday togs" of women of the time of the Thirty Years' War. The molders' helpers, Karl Roepke, W. and Emil Hechinger, and Peter Bergstein,

V A 1

III H

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1879.

II C

also wore very picturesque costumes and proved convincing in their parts.

The next allegorical presentation showed the four districts of Wuerttemberg. A rock--made of strips of oak bark--was mounted in the center of the float, and on each corner stood a figure representing one of the districts. In addition to the figure of the Neckar district, the Donau (Danube) district, presented by Miss Johanna Bohl, proved very effective. She wore a light-colored narrow garment which gradually widened out at the bottom; a tapering strip of blue on the light background suggested the broadening river.

Then followed two additional floats; one represented a Swabian wedding, with the bride and groom returning from the church, and the other was a milk wagon, with milkman, wife, and two girls, all in native costume. Then came the rural mail carrier on horseback and a chapel on a steep mound, followed by sixty-four equestrians carrying flags on which were inscribed the names of the sixty-four districts of Wuerttemberg. Next came the wagon of the festival committee and representatives of the press, a large number of carriages, a butchers' wagon, and a farm wagon.

II B 1 c (3)

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V A 1

III H

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1879.

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All the vehicles were ornamented with flowers and garlands.

We must also mention Franz Demmler, the Swabian "mayor," who appeared in official regalia, riding in a phaeton drawn by two black-and-white-speckled horses.

All of the costumes were furnished by Mrs. Sophie Hagemann; they were a great credit to her.

The entire pageant was about one mile in length, and moved somewhat too rapidly through the gayly ornamented streets, since the parade was delayed at the start. In many places bunting was suspended across the streets.

The route was along Randolph Street, Clark Street, Chicago Avenue, Larrabee Street, Clybourn Avenue, Sedgwick Street, North Avenue, and from there to the grove.

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II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

V A 1

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1879.

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People gathered at windows, doors, and sidewalks; even the streets were crowded. Shouts of approval were numerous. The bands played popular melodies. At one o'clock the throng reached the grove.

AT THE GROVE

As soon as the parade reached the festival grounds, the crowd broke ranks. At first there was only music. The people who were in the parade sought refreshment at the various booths, while the younger element danced. The shooting gallery, merry-go-round, and other amusement devices were in great demand. Old friends met again, and the waiters were quite busy carrying big steins of beer.

The place was splendidly decorated. The festive pillar, the work of Architect August Bestler, brought universal admiration. Cedar branches and sheaves of grain formed an octagonal base on which was mounted a pillar of vegetables. Potatoes, tomatoes, radishes, carrots, and so forth, formed all kinds of scroll work and figures, while the words "Cannstatt" and "Chicago" appeared especially

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

V A 1

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1879.

II C

prominent. Four pilasters at the base were surmounted by a vase of grapes, apples, and other fruit. Nearly everybody who came to the festival grounds looked at the pillar and admired it.

It may be appropriate to mention here that the festivities were complete, even to the proverbial Swabian snag. The committee had prepared a float which was to depict the historic seven Swabians with their lances. Through some mischance, the float remained at the livery on Chicago Avenue and so was not in the pageant. However, the matter will be taken care of, and the seven redoubtable Swabians will make their appearance at the festival today.

The various bars at the grove showed all kinds of inscriptions of a folklore character. We shall mention just a few: At the wine counter, a canvas showed a rabbit walking upright and carrying a tray with wine, while seven Swabians, more or less timid, took hold of a single lance and prepared to attack the ferocious beast. On the other side of the wall, the seven Swabians are shown grouped about a table drinking, while the rabbit sits on top of the wine

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II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

V A 1

III H

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1879.

barrel. To the right appear the following verses:

"You Swabian, you go ahead,
You've got high boots on,
The rabbit can't bite you.
What a silly chap you are,
Look once more, it's only
Valentine who offers you a
Glass of wine. So throw
Away your lance and
Let us dine."

On the left side appeared this verse:

"And peaceful, like real Swabians, They rest and enjoy
Valentine's good wine....."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/3

V A 1

III H

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1879.

II C

Similar inscriptions were present everywhere; they were too numerous to catalogue them all.

At four o'clock, Joseph Schoeninger, president of the Swabian club, introduced the principal speaker, Hermann Siegel of Milwaukee.

SIEGEL'S SPEECH

...."I shall not resort to euphonious phrases.....Of late we have heard objections, in the press, to festivals which are of a nationalistic character, festivals which emphasize foreign origins. And while such antipathy is justified in certain instances, because of improper conduct which manifests itself occasionally, I cannot subscribe to the one-sided opinion which condemns these festivals in general. These festivals, in the main, will be German--although Swabians, Prussians, Saxonians....may make the arrangements....

"The Swabians were the first to arrange these festivals, and other Germans

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

V A 1

III H

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1879.

II C

followed....As long as these festivals are not on a profit basis, they are fully justified....We do not intend to give a demonstration showing that we are, first of all, Swabians, Bavarians, and so forth, and then Germans; at long last, German-Americans. I would never be affiliated with any group supporting such views.....

"I despise nothing more than those Americanized Germans who deny their origin, who profess to be ashamed of their great German language, and who adopt the vilest American characteristics. Such degenerate Germans make the worst citizens of this Republic, because they lack character. Their accumulated wealth and prominence do not provide moral fortitude to acquire the better traits of true Americans.....

"The Cannstatt festival is being celebrated in America's larger cities, and has been for the last several years, and our festival today fully conforms to the high standards prevailing elsewhere. It is said that we Swabians are gruff and stubborn, but regardless of what we may stand accused of, we are a congenial,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3275

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

V A 1

III H

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1879.

II C

jovial lot....."

The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause. Then Franz Demmler, secretary of the club, expressed thanks for the large attendance.....

The singers of the Swabian Club and some members of the Fidelia, who were in the pageant, regaled the assembly with several nice songs during the afternoon.

Speeches, singing, dancing, drinking, and meeting old friends rounded out a pleasant afternoon. It is estimated that at least twenty thousand people came to the festival.

The members of the arrangements committee deserve the gratitude of all members as well as of the public in general. It is apparent that no effort was spared in making the festival a great success.

The net receipts are to be used for a Schiller monument in Lincoln Park.

MPA (ILL)

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

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III H

II C

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1879.

THE EVENING FESTIVITIES

During the evening hours the crowd seemed even livelier than in the afternoon. Chinese lanterns and calcium lights--not to forget the soft light of the moon--served for illumination. Dance tunes were played almost incessantly. Both platforms were crowded, as were the neighborhood lawns.

Many people wore Swabian costumes. Julius Wolf was dressed as a nobleman of the last century. Professor De Lafayette, magician, entertained the crowd in the afternoon, and won great acclaim.

The evening fireworks lasted about two hours and were arranged by Professor R. A. O'Shea. Fire wheels, Roman candles, rockets in Union colors, and cannon shots did much to arouse a spirit of gaiety.

TODAY

Today will be of interest to children as well as older people. A Punch-and-Judy

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

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III H

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1879.

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show, sack race, climbing rod, Swabian girls carrying water, and so forth, will be on the program. The seven Swabians who were overlooked yesterday will be present today. A prize is to be given to the two children dressed most nicely in Swabian fashion.

Today, typical Swabian meals, sauerkraut and dumplings, will be served, as well as wine, beer, and other refreshments. Finally; the festival pillar, built of fruit, the "Pillar of Plenty," will be raided!

MPA (ILL.) Proj. 00275

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Monday, September 1st, 1879.

The Hunter's Association Picnic, .
was a very successful one. With the arrival of the Hunter's Society and, the lovely music played by the Germania Band, the festival commenced. At 3:30 P.M. Mr. Gustav Lyser delivered his festive speech, the principle points of which, we cite here:- "To-day is the anniversary of Lassalle's death; one who through his intellect and energy created the impulse of the modern labor movement."

The speaker also spoke of the attempt planned by the ruling classes for National disarmament, through martial law. The speaker ended with a Hoch for the right of National Armament. With great satisfaction, we point the following of his speech:" The corruption of all the newspapers is evident. Watch and see, who the writers for newspapers are, and who are the persons, who find it beneath their dignity to write for them."

The closing of the festival was marked by a Tableau, "The Last Barricade."

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Monday, September 1st, 1879.

Das Cannstatter Volksfest.

The National Festival of the "Cannstatter Society" had the appearance, as if all the Swabians had taken a holiday and come to this country to help celebrate; this means of course, that there was an enormous attendance.

At the head of the festive procession was the Marshal of Festivities, Hummel, surrounded by a group of Knights and adjutants on phantastically decorated wagons. A number of allegoric pictures, depicting the erection of the University of Jübingen by Count Eberhardt, Friedrich Barbarossa in the Kyffhauser, a picture from Schiller's Glocke, a Swabian marriage and the return from church, 64 riders, representing Württemberg's 64 districts, and many others of interest. The speaker, Mr. Hermann Sigel, of Milwaukee, remarked: "With all due respect to our friends and comrades in the battle for the object of our desire, only thus can we conquer, what threatens us all, that is: hypocrisy, enslavement, etc. It may seem strange, to mention all this in a festive speech,



GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Monday, September 1st, 1879.

but politics are so interwoven with our existence, that it would be natural at gatherings like this, when we Germans would like to frolic to ask the question, whether we have any reason to be proud of our existence? Yes, we do, as long as faith and fraternity are uniting us. Hail to the German brotherhood!"

The speaker was greatly acclaimed.

II B 1 c (3)

II C

GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Aug. 31, 1879.

THE CANNSTATT FESTIVAL

Today marks the beginning of the second Cannstatt festival which, to judge from the preparations, will be even more successful than last year's. Particular care has been taken in arranging the pageant, which is to represent scenes from the glorious history of the Swabians; anything savoring of advertising is, of course, taboo. No efforts or expense have been spared in providing historically accurate costuming; this will make the festival highly interesting from an educational standpoint, as well as most entertaining.

The festival grounds (Ogden's grove), have been especially decorated for the occasion at considerable expense. The festival pillar, a veritable work of art, will be unveiled amid ceremonies which include a speech by Dr. Herman Sigel. A parade is to be held at the grove, grouping the various districts of Swabia, to provide a better opportunity for people of the several sections of that province to become acquainted.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II C

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Aug. 31, 1879.

A prize is to be given to that child which wears the most authentically accurate costume; that will be quite sufficient to assure a very picturesque gathering. "Der Ueberfall Im Wildbad" will be presented in pantomime amid Bengal illumination. Fireworks and other attractions also have been planned.

The surplus proceeds are to be given to a fund for a Schiller monument in Lincoln Park which, in itself, gives assurance of a large attendance at the festival.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30213

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1879.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE OLD SETTLERS

When the Chicago Turngemeinde (Turner District) arranged an Old Settlers' festival four years ago, the association probably did not expect that the affair would develop into an annual festival.

However, after a short time it became apparent that the affair was very popular and served, as nothing else could, to bring together the various [national] elements in the city and so promote good fellowship in general. The Old Settlers' picnic is not only of interest to Germans; it became a festival of the people in general, or, let us say, there are prospects that it will eventually be of interest to our inhabitants.

This must have been obvious to all who saw the large group of Irish and Americans who came to Ogden's grove yesterday, and observed the great interest manifested by the old settlers--regardless of national origin--in the yarns told, and noticed the rapt attention of the youngsters who listened to stories

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I A 2 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1879.

II B 3

I B 1 of bygone days.

III G

I E The Chicago Turngemeinde was again favored by good weather--a

I J delightful, though somewhat cool, day. It appeared to us that the

IV crowd was even larger than that of last year. Probably more than

five thousand people came to yesterday's festival. An indication of the large attendance may be had from the registration, since more than seventeen hundred old settlers of the city entered their names in the book.

The afternoon and early evening hours were dedicated to youth, as is the custom at all popular festivals. There was the climbing contest, where boys could procure drums, trumpets, and other toys mounted out of reach; dancing was on the program, as was javelin throwing. All of this was calculated to amuse the crowd; but the climax came in the evening, when thousands of paper lanterns and calcium lights, as well as splendid fireworks lasting for several hours, illuminated the park. The pyrotechnic display was arranged by G. D. Zernitz.

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I A 2 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1879.

II B 3

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The festival started officially at six o'clock, when Emil Hoechster, president of the Turngemeinde, mounted the speaker's platform and addressed the crowd. He expressed his satisfaction that the Old Settlers' festival had proved to be so popular. He said that this was the fifth annual festival, and that each year showed greater attendance, so that we may well expect the festival to survive and to form a bond between our various ~~nationals~~ long after the originators of the festival have departed. It was apparent that the strictly German character of the festivities had faded, and that the aspect was that of a general festival comprising all groups of people. The speaker said that he hoped this trend would continue in the future, so that the various elements in our city might become more firmly cemented together.

He then introduced W. Bross as the next speaker.

Mr. Bross said: "Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: Congratulations! Your

MPA (111) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I A 2 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1879.

II B 3

I B 1 festival, though primarily a social affair, has taken on a certain
III G historical significance, since prizes or medals are given to the
I E oldest settler as well as to the oldest persons in certain profes-
I J sions and commercial pursuits. It will undoubtedly be an interesting
IV day for the recipients of the prizes as well for the donors. Of
course, on such a day, subjects of a seriously controversial nature
should be avoided. After all, you came here for amusement, and therefore it
is our duty to make the meeting as pleasant an event as possible. However,
I am fully aware of the intellectual attainments of those who asked me to
speak here, and know that you will be interested in historical matters, or
at least in some facts which broaden our knowledge. I do not know when the
oldest settler came to this city; perhaps it can be ascertained during the
course of the festival. But I do know that there were comparatively few
Germans here when I came to Chicago in the year 1848.

"At the festival given by the Calumet Club on May 27, this year, 161 old

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II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I A 2 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1879.

II B 3

I B 1 settlers were listed as having come here prior to the year 1840,
III G but not a single German name was evident. The list contains only
I E English, Irish, and Scotch names. If there were Germans here
I J prior to 1840, they either died, moved, or failed to register when
IV the festival was held. Up to 1840, and probably for ten years
after that, Chicago was an American city with American ideas and
habits, which were but little influenced by the influx of foreign elements.

"Changes, political dissensions, and revolutions occurring in one country often prove a blessing to another nation. And so it quite often happens that the better elements among a people--progressive persons, and individuals with a communal spirit and enterprising mind--seek new homes elsewhere. Instead of hoping for improvement and progress within the boundaries of their native land, these people escape from conservatism and tradition by emigrating, and America becomes their goal because this nation offers a broader field for their activities, and also because the Americans have the same views as far as social

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I A 2 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1879.

II B 3

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questions are concerned. That is best shown by the German revolution of 1848-49. The most intelligent and patriotic contingent of the people insisted upon a more liberal and humane form of government, an administration based not on absolutism, not to say despotism or decree by royal proclamation. These Germans wanted a government which considered the social welfare of the people. The upheaval failed and, as a result, some of Germany's most outstanding men came to America, among them Carl Schurz, who became one of our greatest senators and cabinet members; Georg Schneider, one of our most eminent editors, who is now president of the National Bank of Illinois; George Raster, a highly educated man and indefatigable journalist; Caspar Butz, great speaker and public official; General Sigel and Colonel Fred Hecker, whose valor entitles them to be counted among our most outstanding heroes of the Civil War. And, aside from these few, legions came to our shores--Germany's greatest men, thousands, tens of thousands--and a large portion sought Chicago as a home. Gustavus Koerner and others came before them. Chicago had many Germans prior

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II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I A 2 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1879.

II B 3

I B 1 to 1849, as the Staats-Zeitung was founded in 1846; it was a weekly
III G paper at that time. After the German revolution in 1848-49, the
I E Germans became prominent here in business, politics and society.
I J For several years there was some friction, which was to be expected.
IV The Germans did not understand our ways, nor did we try to become
friendly. Then around 1854, the Know-Nothing party was founded, and
its conduct spread terror among the immigrants, but the organization came to
life chiefly because of the peculiarities and progress of another large foreign
element, while the fact that the new arrivals happened to be Germans was of
little concern. I, for my part, instantly recognized the bigotry and unten-
ableness of the party's principles, and wrote a number of articles in my paper,
the Democratic Press, to expose the movement--and had the satisfaction of
witnessing the eventual disintegration of the party. The friction and
animosity engendered by this gospel of hate is now in the past--since we have
been neighbors for a quarter-century. After we have seen the rapid growth of
our city, its destruction by fire and its rebuilding, we can now look impartially

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 300

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I A 2 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1879.

II B 3

I B 1 at the process of assimilation, that beneficial influence which will
III G make us a homogeneous people.

I E

I J "What were the good influences of the German immigration? In that
IV connection, I would like to mention, first of all, the wearing of
full beards, which were seldom seen until the Germans came and
proved the usefulness of the hairy growth, quite aside from the manly appearance
provided thereby and the respect thus created among the ladies. Concerning
these beards, let it be said that many a formerly smooth-shaven American face
can now be favorably compared with a true German countenance.

"Second, the Germans gave us a very important and effective example in moderation. I believe that, at present, we have less intemperance among a half-million people than we had when Chicago had only eighteen thousand inhabitants. I base this assertion on my observations during the year 1848, when I first came here. However, one might point to the large number of saloons in the city and

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 2000

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I A 2 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1879.

II B 3

I B 1

ask 'What can you say about that? Are not these taverns of German

III G

origin?' True, they are, and many Americans patronize the German

I E

saloons. But, as a rule, the frequenters of the German taverns do

I J

not indulge in whiskey to the same extent as do our native Americans.

IV

The Germans abroad drink beer or wine as a matter of course, but

you seldom see a drunken person. In 1867, I was in Berlin for a

week or longer, likewise in Munich and Vienna; then I spent several days in

Dresden, Prag, Salzburg, and other cities; yet, throughout my entire journey

in Germany and Austria I did not see one drunken person. If we follow German

customs for another quarter-century, insobriety will be wiped out, just as

drunkenness is virtually nonexistent in our fatherland.

"Third, I assert that the Germans have taught us music--one of the most up-lifting and sensible diversions we have. Of course, we had music before the Germans settled here, but it lacked quality and popularity. Nearly all Germans sing or play some musical instrument--and they perform well. One can hardly estimate the elevating influence which a musical education provides. Only

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 10

II B 1 c (3)

- 10 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I A 2 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1879.

II B 3

I B 1

operas by the greatest masters and outstanding works of the most

III G

gifted composers are considered by the Germans. All our children

I E

study music, and no branch of education exerts a better influence

I J

on mankind. Now, with respect to the success and achievements

IV

attained in music, I have heard from the most prominent German

authorities that our Apollo and Beethoven clubs compare favorably

with the oldest musical societies of Germany. Although the Apollo Club is a strictly American organization, its members undoubtedly recognize the German influence which was the motivating force for its progress.

"Furthermore, I must not fail to mention that our German fellow citizens have always defended liberty and supported the constituted authorities. The Germans were patriots in their own country and a vast majority were, likewise, patriots when they became Americans. It must be remembered that the Germans left their own nation because they could not form a liberal government and, in coming to the United States, they now support the Republic because it represents the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I A 2 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1879.

II B 3

I B 1 ideal they had in mind for their own native land. When the South
III G threatened the existence of our form of government, the Germans--to
I E a man--rallied to the support of that party which fought for liberty.
I J The German votes and bullets were cast in the name of freedom. And
IV that explains why the Germans so gladly and liberally bought govern-
ment bonds to help continue the war; of course, a profit was made
thereby, and we are glad of it. These bonds were acquired by Germans at a
time when the English aristocracy spent hundreds of millions of dollars to buy
Confederate bonds and to equip rebel privateers. But John Bull lost his money,
and paid the tidy sum of fifteen million dollars as indemnity for acts com-
mitted by British vessels. He [John Bull] got his just reward. Naturally, I
am fully aware of what the Scandinavians and others did for the Union and will,
at some opportune time, cover that phase at length. But today I am speaking of
the Germans, who did their duty at the elections and who shed their blood for
the nation, the men who deserve the gratitude of all people who believe in
liberty. The heroism of these Germans was indeed monumental, so let us not

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I A 2 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1879.

II B 3

I B 1 stint with our praise.

III G

I E "I also like **to reiterate** the biological fact that a mixture of
I J two strong races produces a better race than either one of the
IV original races. This was proved by the Romans and also by the
English, on whose possessions the sun never sets. The small island
of Queen Victoria was invaded and conquered time and again--a great blessing.
The Romans, Saxons, and Normans sent their select armies, whose members mingled
with the British, Irish, and Scotch people, thus producing a race which is
unequalled in bodily strength as well as mental accomplishment. Think what we
may, therefore, expect here in America, where we have assimilated the best
elements of these highly select races!

"Where can one find more auspicious conditions for the development of an enter-
prising, diligent, intelligent hybrid people than here, where liberal laws
prevail and where we are blessed with continental possessions--a land of great

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I A 2 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1879.

II B 3

I B 1

fertility and exceptional resources, which not only provides the

III G

necessities of life but helps us to produce articles of luxury which

I E

the whole world covets today--a country whose mineral wealth rivals

I J

the fantastic tales of bygone ages; here, in America, where we have

IV

schools, colleges, and churches to further our education; a great

land with freedom of speech--a press which resorts to biting

sarcasm in fighting vice in all its branches--a country where the son of even

the poorest family can aspire to greatness--where mind and labor can perform

miracles--with these countless benefits available to us, the greatest bless-

ings the Almighty ever gave to mankind--who, then, considering these conditions,

can predict what we will amount to when our population reaches two hundred million?

A great race, free and highly cultured, has never existed; when we reach that stage, it will affect all of the people on earth. It is destined that our Republic shall reach this goal."

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I A 2 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1879.

II B 3

I B 1

The speech evoked great applause.....The next part of the program

III G

was a vote on the question: "Who was, or is, the best mayor Chicago

I E

ever has had?" This, of course, proved of great interest to the

I J

politically minded, and toward the end a great, lively crowd milled

IV

around the voting booth, just as though it were an actual election.

It appeared certain that Monroe Heath would win, but at the last minute Harrison's friends managed to gather considerably more than two hundred votes, and so the latter won.

The results of the balloting were given at the large musicians' platform. The festival committee, consisting of Messrs. Emil Hoechster, president; John D. Zernitz, secretary; Frank Schweinfurth, treasurer;....[altogether, sixteen people], walked from the tent where the balloting was in progress to the stage, while the band played.

Emil Hoechster, in making the announcement, declared that according to the votes,

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II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I A 2 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1879.

II B 3

I B 1 Carter H. Harrison had won; he received 282 votes, Monroe Heath
III G 208, H. S. Colvin 111, John Wentworth 44, Joseph Medill 40, J. W.
I E Rice 9, and several others one vote each. (Cries of "Never! John
I J Wentworth was the best mayor! The votes must have been short!").
IV However, Mr. Hoechster declared that the votes were cast and paid
for and, under the circumstances, he would have to give the medal
to Mayor Harrison, who, unfortunately, was not present to receive it in person.

The Oldest German Freemason

There were six contestants: H. M. Peters, in office from 1859 to 1861.....
The medal was given to H. M. Peters, because he was inducted eight days prior
to Mr. Kauffeldt. In accepting the medal, Mr. Peters regretted that it was
not given to Mr. Kauffeldt.

The Oldest German Teacher

The oldest German teacher is G. H. Fischer, the well-known director of the

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II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I A 2 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1879.

II B 3

I B 1 German Lutheran parochial schools. He first taught German here on
III G June 1, 1850. The only other contestant was Mrs. Caroline Schuettlen
I E who taught German here in 1862.

I J

IV

The Medal for the Swabians

Mrs. Philippine Schmutz received this medal; she came here in 1842.....Alto-
gether six entrants.

The Oldest German Doctor

The oldest German doctor, and also the oldest German newspaper writer, is
Dr. Carl A. Hellmuth, who practiced in Chicago in 1847, and who was editor of
the Illinois Staats-Zeitung in 1848. In accepting the medal, Dr. Hellmuth spoke
of the unfortunate seven years 1849-1856, when the cholera raged in Chicago.
The second oldest physician is Dr. Ullrich.

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II B 2 d (1)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1879.

The Largest Number of Descendents

III G

I E Undoubtedly Mrs. Marie Grauel can lay claim to that. She came here
I J in 1847, and has two sons, four daughters, thirty-one grandchildren
IV and sixteen great-grandchildren, making a total of fifty-three
descendents. However, quite a few contestants proved close seconds.
Mrs. Lorenz Baer, here since 1840, has four sons, six daughters, and thirty-
three grandchildren, a total of forty-three descendents....Eight other names
appear/.

In presenting the medals, Mr. Hoechster each time added a few appropriate words, while the orchestra played a flourish. After the end of the official ceremonies, the crowd remained for several hours and enjoyed itself.

The festival committee and the police, commanded by Lieutenant Bauss, maintained perfect order and saw to it that no disturbing element marred the

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II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I A 2 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1879.

II B 3

I B 1

III G

I E

I. J

IV

festivities, so that everyone of the participants will always think of the occasion as a perfect day. The only disagreeable feature was the construction work on Clybourn Avenue, which is to be filled in and paved; that prevented streetcars from continuing beyond North Avenue.

WPA (LL) P. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

II D 1

I E Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Aug. 24, 1879.

THE PICNIC

The picnic given by the workers of Zangerle and Company to bolster the treasury of the mutual sick benefit fund proved to be a very successful affair.

At ten o'clock in the morning, the employees of the company met at the factory and formed into a parade, headed by four policemen; then followed the musicians, the leader and his adjutants, the flag-bearer, and the workmen in groups: apprentices, designers, machinists, wood turners, wood carvers, carpenters, and finally the office force and executives. The parade started at the factory and, in a somewhat roundabout way, reached Clybourn Avenue; from there the assembly marched on Larrabee, Division, and Sedgwick Streets to the destination, Ogden's grove, where the picnic was held.

The parade was similar to last year's, but a noticeable improvement was apparent. The banner, made of shavings from the various woods used at the factory, was more

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II D 1

I E

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Aug. 24, 1879.

artistic; a float, drawn by four large horses, served to display some of the company's products--altogether a neat arrangement. The company employs many more people since the factory was enlarged.

After reaching the grove, the leader once more inspected the ranks, then thanked the assembly for its attendance. Eating and drinking were next in order, and the crowd had a good time....

Later in the afternoon, Joseph Rudolph was asked to give the festival speech and he addressed the crowd as follows:

"Friends and fellow workers: As you have asked me to say a few words, I shall comply. To you, my fellow workers, I need not give encomiums, nor need I encourage you to continue in your philanthropic endeavors; but there are our friends--so well represented here--who, in a measure, have assisted our cause; to them a little

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GERMAN

II D 1

I E Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Aug. 24, 1879.

explanation about our efforts may be in order.

"Summing up the last twelve months, I must declare that we have had a year of misfortune. Nearly every week, someone has been on the sick list. Last year we asked for donations to help the people in the South who suffered from yellow fever, and we also gave money from our regular fund. A poor fellow, who had come from Europe only shortly before, worked at the factory. He fell sick and died. We not only provided the best of care at the Alexian Brothers Hospital, but we gave him a decent burial and sent money to his impoverished family abroad. Aside from the usual cases of sickness, which in one instance lasted eleven weeks, we recorded several accidents--injuries incurred while operating machinery--and we regret that even today our sick list shows no blank pages, and, for this reason, one of our fellow workers cannot enjoy the outing today.

"We have been able to give this help, and could even have provided additional aid

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II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II D 1

I E Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Aug. 24, 1879.

if the occasion had warranted it, yet the demands on each member of our fraternity were but small. But let us hope that next year will be better, and let us not mar the pleasures of today by thinking of the sorrows of the past--after all, we gave gladly, and what we provided was appreciated, and it helped. Everyone seemed to believe in the proverb: 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'

"We have done our duty and have helped our fellow members as well as we could; that, in itself, is a source of satisfaction, so let us begin the festival of the second year by adhering to our principles of brotherly love, and let us remember the experiences of the past two years, that we may be even more successful in our future endeavors.

"As you know, we proudly proclaim today that our achievements were realized only by unity and by honest co-operation.

"We, the workers of one factory, regard each other as brothers. The misfortune

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II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

• II D 1

I E Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Aug. 24, 1879.

which any one of us experiences affects all of us, and we try to help our fellow workers to the best of our ability.

"We are not united by relationship, are not joined by creed, nor bound by oath exacted by some secret order; we act because we believe in helping a fellow member, and we intend to follow this principle in the future. I believe that we have thus realized at least one phase of true social progress.

"It is not my intention to spread socialist propaganda, nor was the festival arranged for that purpose, but, since we regard our efforts as a part of socialist progress, you will pardon me if I make a few remarks about the aims and trends of socialism as manifested at present. I understand socialism, in its final analysis, to mean the mental and material welfare of everyone.

"However, it appears to me that speakers on socialism stress material issues too

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GERMAN

II D 1

I E Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Aug. 24, 1879.

much; money matters are given excessive prominence, while education--mental independence--is relegated to the background. The reverse course should be adopted. Without mental work--without knowledge--progress is hardly possible in our progressive age, since 'knowledge is power,' and this power of knowledge must become common property. Before this is attained, one can never hope for independence. Therefore, our political demands involving social betterment should include the demand that the state do its duty by the people by providing higher institutions of learning, particularly polytechnical schools, to enable even the poorest persons to obtain a proper education in the same manner as the wealthy, who now attend private institutions. However, it will not be sufficient, from the social standpoint, merely to provide education without regard to human sentiment, because a person endowed with certain qualifications which enable him to excel others will, because of inborn selfishness, soon use his talents for his sole advantage, irrespective of others, unless he has learned to consider the rights of his fellow citizens and to recognize that his gifts are but natural blessings--a loan--and that it is his duty to use his ability for the benefit of all--and that he will

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GERMAN

II D 1

I E Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Aug. 24, 1879.

find contentment in so doing.

"Therefore, it must be our goal to develop mind and heart simultaneously. And you will find that only those co-operative enterprises will be successful which are based on proven principles and good fellowship. But even these successful associations result in the betterment of only a few and, as far as people in general are concerned, they are still confronted by privilege and monopoly.

"But as true socialism considers humanity as a whole, and as we believe that mankind can attain a higher level only by stressing a broader education, involving the mind as well as sentiment, we, who represent but a small number with limited means, shall endeavor at least to develop humane attitudes. Our activities are limited, and we know that our intentions represent nothing new, nor are we enabled to bring to materialization the longed-for millenium, but we shall not remain idly on the side lines in this great struggle for the welfare of humanity. Therefore let us subscribe to the motto: Unity and Fraternity!"

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GERMAN

II D 1

I E Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Aug. 24, 1879.

Great applause followed.....The crowd increased considerably toward evening....
music and dancing lasted until late at night.

There is no doubt that the proceeds of the picnic will help considerably to increase the sick benefit fund of the club, and that similar benevolent labor organizations will be organized as a result of the festival.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Wednesday, August 20th, 1879.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Liedertafel Lassalle.

A big concert, picnic and Summernight's Festival, arranged by the Liedertafel "Lassalle" will take place Sunday August 24th in the Pacific Garden. Several Singing Societies will participate.

Meeting Place:--Aurora-Turnhalle, corner of Milwaukee Avenue and Huron Street. Departure at 10 A. M.

The "Great Western Light Guard Band" under the leadership of Mr. Nitschke will play the concert numbers from 11-2.

Program

- 1.) Overture "Fest" -- Leutner; 2.) Potpourri from the opera "Ernani" --- Verdi;
- 3.) Walz "Fleur de Fantastic" --- Gungl; 4.) "Potpourri, "National Melodies" Heineke;
- 5.) Overture, "Banditenstreich" --- Suppe; 6.) Potpourri "Gipsy" --- Balfe;
7. Potpourri "Der Jeufel ist los" --- Hamon.

II

- 1.) Vorwärts ihr Arbeitermannen -- Liedertafel Lassalle with orchestral accompaniment
- 2.) Serenade Scar "Liedertafel Internationale"; 3.) Waldlied "Alpino Singing Society" mixed chorus; 4.) The Young Musicians "Shiller Liedertafel"; 5.) Free

II B 1 c (3)

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Wednesday, August 20th, 1879.

Singers "Free Singing Union"; 6.) Maisong Scand "Brage Singing Society"; 7.) The Bugle Horn "Singing Society Alpine"; 8.) Arbeiter Marseillaise with Orchestral accompaniment, "Liedertafel Lassalle"; 9.) Wie hab ich sie geliebt "Schiller Liedertafel"; 10.) Skarpskytte marsch Scar "Liedertafel Internationale"; 11.) Hail Fairy Queen "Singing Society Alpine"; 12.) Weingallop "Free Singing Soceity"; 13.) Til Schwe rige Scand "Brage Singing Society"; 14.) Rheinweinlied "Schiller Singing Society"; 15.) Love and Friendship "Alpine Singing Society"; 16.) 71 Maigesang with orchestral accompaniment "Liedertafel Lassalle"

The climax of the festival will be reached when a Tableau with Bengalese illumination presented by the workingmen of Ronsdorf is brought before the public showing the picture of Ferdinand Lassalle, during which, Mrs. Lyser will recite a poem.

Chicagoer Advertiser-Zeitung, Monday, April 17th, 1970.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Float Parade in the City of Chicago

commenced yesterday in Ogden's Grove and continued through the city. A grand procession took place whose main attraction was the beautifully decorated floats which presented pictures of the old country.

The festive procession then, proceeded to the picnic grounds, where a lively entertainment soon developed.

In the afternoon Ex-Alderman Schuler, E. Busch and William Lichtenberg addressed the excursionists in Low German.

The rest of the program consisted of Concert, Dance and ^afeast marriage.

II B 1 c (3)

II D 4

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 13, 1879.

THE ORPHANAGE PICNIC

The children looked apprehensively at yesterday's threatening clouds, as did the many goodhearted people who took an interest in the picnic for the inmates of Uhlich's Orphanage. But the arrangers of the festival had faith, and let the children start the parade at ten o'clock, according to the original schedule. The tots carried flags, a brass band was in the lead, and the parade was on its way to Ogden's Grove.

The children were not compelled to wear uncomfortable, tight uniforms, but wore clothes of gay colors, a blue sash being the only identifying mark. The little ones marched briskly, quite oblivious of a little shower; their general contentment became quite apparent when the sun appeared.

A crowd soon gathered at the grove, and before long the orphans mingled and played with other children who do not know what it means to be bereft of parents.

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II B 1 c (3)
II D 4

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 13, 1879.

Hartmann's parish was strongly represented as usual, since Uhlich's Orphanage is especially entrusted to this congregation.

In the afternoon, the children's festival was in full sway, laughter and glee being apparent everywhere; mothers and aunts and the few fathers who were present enjoyed the happy, carefree behavior of the youngsters.

About four o'clock the crowd increased noticeably, and grown persons danced to the tunes of the orchestra. Shortly before five o'clock Reverend Hartmann had the orphans gather around him and bade them sing. Then he mounted the platform and addressed the crowd, which listened attentively. He spoke convincingly and referred to Uhlich as a broadminded man who believed in philanthropy irrespective of creed; he said that all the leaders of the institution adhere strictly to the same attitude. Although the orphanage is maintained by a Protestant organization, children are accepted regardless of their religious affiliation. The youngsters need not wear uniforms, nor

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 13, 1879.

does the orphanage association intend to cultivate a narrow religious outlook. The intention is to raise the children to become useful members of society, and, under these conditions, the institution can count on the support of all who have the welfare of others at heart. The picnic, which was arranged for a specific purpose, should therefore take on a much broader character, and should be regarded as a public festivity.

The speaker suggested that all present enjoy the delightful day and thus provide the orphans with a happy outlook on life, a day always to remember.

After the speaker had finished, the orphans sang again and the festival continued in its happy way. With the approach of darkness, the orphans returned to the home, but the festival continued until today.

Uncounted lamps illuminated the grounds, where a happy throng enjoyed itself dancing, listening to music, or in conversation. Nothing marred the occasion,

WPA (ILL) FROD 1000

II B 1 c (3)
II D 4

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 13, 1879.

and the picnic must have been a source of gratification to the arrangers as well as the participants.

At all events, the picnic added a fair sum to the home's fund, and also served to provide a most enjoyable outing, which will be remembered for a long time.

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II B 1 c (3)

III. B 2

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 23, 1879.

[ALL IS WELL THAT ENDS WELL]

The Summer Festival of the "Union of the German Women's Society" which, on account of bad weather, could not take place on Monday, as it was announced, took place yesterday instead, under a sunny sky. Crowds of people from the early afternoon until in the morning attended the Festival.

The Orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. Nitzschke, and the "Germania Male Chorus" deserve much praise.

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II B 1 c (3)
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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 30, 1879.

THE MARKSMEN'S FESTIVAL
Last Day

When the first excursion train left the station at Clinton and Carroll Streets at ten o'clock, everything must have appeared "rosy" to the occupants of the six coaches--one of which was reserved for the members of Nitschke's popular band. The temperature was exceptionally mild, fields and plains were of magnificent verdure.....

The train reached its destination shortly after eleven o'clock. The crowd walked to the park; the marksmen who also were on the train formed a column, led by the musicians, and marched to the hall. Wassermann's wines and Seipp's beer proved an attraction for many, while others enjoyed the scenery, and flowers, or went to the bowling alleys.

The prizes were displayed at the left of the main hall; this phase was in

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 30, 1879.

charge of John B. Hefner. President Boese, Master Marksman Kersten, and various assistants were at the secretary's office scanning the prize list, while the band played at the music pavilion. The orchestra provided the proper atmosphere, and gave the right color to the environment, since no German would consider a festival complete without music.

The Agenda

At about one o'clock, the session opened, presided over by the president of the Alliance, Mr. Boese. The following delegates were present:

George Aery, Manhattan Rifle Club, New York..... [Altogether thirty persons, from various states.]

.....Preliminary business was handled.... The delegates' credentials were accepted.....

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 30, 1879.

The financial report of the secretary was read and referred to a revisory committee, as the receipts and expenditures of the various clubs were involved.

After a lengthy debate, it was resolved to hold the next tournament in 1882, and St. Louis was selected for it. The Riflemen of Missouri, or to give their specific title the Missouri Scharfschuetzenverein (**C**lub of the Missouri Dead Shots), offered to make the necessary arrangements.

Secretary Kuehl then read the report of receipts and expenditures during the festival:

Receipts.....	\$4,089.00
Expenditures.....	<u>4,041.77</u>
Surplus.....	\$ 47.23

President Boese then gave an address, and stressed the fact that no loss was

II B 1 c (3)
II B 3

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Geitung, June 30, 1879.

incurred. "The first attempt ended favorably, and we should be well satisfied. Nevertheless, something must be done to promote marksmanship. In Germany, riflemen have progressed considerably, they have breech loaders, etc., but the Americans now are far ahead with respect to guns and to hitting distant targets." He made a motion that a committee of three be named to make suggestions for improvement to the Executive Board. The motion was carried.

Messrs. Meunier, Streif, and Grau (Milwaukee, Highland and Chicago), were selected for the committee.

Upon Dr. Merkle's motion, the Alliance expressed its thanks to the Executive Board.

President Boese said that considerable difficulties had been encountered in making the necessary tournament arrangements. The target range was far away

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 30, 1879.

from the city, and extra income (sic) could hardly be expected. It would, he said, be a good idea for the Alliance to provide \$300 to \$400 for targets and stands to be used at the next Alliance meeting.

Herman Block, of St. Louis, said that he is not opposed to the suggestion, but that, in St. Louis, the park is easily accessible, and the prospects of arranging a very successful festival in that city are very favorable. The St. Louis park has nineteen targets.

Mr. Meunier of Milwaukee, supported Boese's motion, on the ground that nineteen targets are not enough. Undoubtedly, more riflemen would go to St. Louis than were here, and a shortage of targets had been apparent even at the Chicago tournament.

Mr. Streif, of Highland, thought it would be best to let the special committee, appointed shortly before, decide the question. The motion was tabled.

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II B 1 c (3) .
II B 3

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 30, 1879.

A motion was made that the Chicago club should be reimbursed for certain expenditures.

Mr. Boese did not consider it advisable to set such a precedent, as no one knows just what the results might be, as far as the Chicago club is concerned. Every club must naturally take a certain risk.

After Mr. Boese once more thanked the local clubs, the meeting adjourned. Finally the assembly gave three cheers for the Alliance.

At two o'clock, a second train brought scores of families to the park, and soon after, a third train arrived with additional crowds. Probably a larger throng was at the park than at any time in its history, and new hope animated the despairing restaurant owners, who had had no business to speak of during the week. Dinner, under Mr. Klare's supervision, was served for three hours, and by that time bird shooting, crossbow shooting, etc., were indulged

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 30, 1879.

in.

Distribution of Prizes

The musicians marched to the gift booth, where President Boese received Rifle King William Hayes. After speaking a few fitting words, Mr. Boese pinned the medal on the winner.

Mr. Hayes, speaking in English, expressed thanks for the honor shown him, and assured all of his high regard for the marksmen present, and added that he lacked words properly to express his sentiments. He felt, in common with the others assembled, that these tournaments provided by the Alliance were necessary, and he was glad that the Americans have started to hold such meets. In accepting the prize, he did not pride himself that it was given to an American. This happened to be an American festival arranged by Germans, and nationality was not an issue; that phase was unimportant.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 30, 1879.

At the end of his short but forceful speech, he was given three cheers, and then was led in a triumphal march around the park; the musicians at the head of the column played a victory march.

Then came the great prize for the marksman ranking highest on the Union target. Mr. Boese awarded the prize to John B. Hefner. The prize was a one-hundred-dollar United States bond, bearing $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest; framed, and with its coupons, it is valued at \$175. Mr. Hefner expressed his thanks in a short speech, given in his humorous native dialect.

J. T. Fessler, of St. Louis, was given the second prize on the Union target amid deafening applause. Mr. Faessler, in his speech, gave chief credit to the press.

Mr. N. Gerber, of Monroe, received the third prize, worth \$70, donated by the Missouri Scharfschuetzenverein.

The fourth prize, \$60 in cash, nicely framed and provided by the marksmen

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II B 3

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 30, 1879.

of Highland, was given to C. Schotte.

Aside from the above, the following prizes were given:

Union Target

Originally this target provided fifty prizes; in addition, clubs and individuals gave another fifty awards, consisting of cash and various objects.

The following marksmen won: 1st prize: J. B. Haefner, Chicago, \$125.

[Translator's note: One hundred prizes are listed, ranging from \$1 to \$125.]

King's Target

King of Riflemen: William Hayes, New York. 1st prize: gold medal, value \$75.
2nd prize: Chas. Zettler, New York, \$25. [Translators note: Altogether

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 30, 1879.

40 prizes are listed, ranging in value from \$1 to \$75.

Small Target

1st prize: Franz Hartmann, Chicago, \$35. [Translator's note: Altogether 50 prizes, from \$1 to \$35.]

Extra Premiums for 5 Leaves: H. Grau, Chicago \$5. [and two other gentlemen received \$5 each].

Popular Target

First prize: August Engel, Milwaukee, \$40. [Translator's note: 50 prizes are listed, from \$1 to \$40.]

Men's Target

First prize: H. Block, St. Louis, \$30. [Translator's note: 40 prizes are

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II B 3

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 30, 1879.

listed, ranging from \$2 to **\$30.**

Premiums for Leaves

First prize: William Hayes, New York, \$25. Altogether 15 premiums, value \$1 to \$25.

Dancing

Dancing proved a popular diversion during and after the distribution of prizes. At times the hall was so crowded that there was no room for spectators.

At the approach of darkness, when the distribution of bowling, ladies', and bird shooting prizes was announced, the dancers had an intermission.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 30, 1879.

Bowling Prizes

Joseph Bartenschlaeger was pronounced **bowling king**; he made 6 points. The second prize went to C. F. Miller.

The first prize for the highest average, was given to Mr. Mette, the soda water distributor; his prize consisted of \$75 in cash, mounted in a beautiful frame made by Richter and Becker.

The second prize, for the second highest average, was given to C. F. Miller; it was \$40, cash, nicely framed.

The following gentlemen also won prizes:

Bartenschlaeger, 3rd prize, Mette 4th prize.... [altogether, 16 prizes and names are listed].

All who have not yet received their prizes are requested to see Mr. Andree, corner Division and Clark Streets.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 30, 1879.

Charles E. Miller, Bartenschlaeger, and S. Mette were tied for first prize, each with a score of 45 pins; an elimination contest was held, in which Mette won first prize, Miller, second prize, and Bartenschlaeger, third prize.

Charles E. Miller "threw eight pins around the king" oftener than any other participant, and no one was able to beat him. Last year he won the first prize; this time he earned the gold medal.

It might be mentioned that Mr. Andree, as chairman of the bowling committee, did his utmost to make this feature of the festival a pronounced success. Since Wednesday, he has worked indefatigably in the interests of the sport.

Shooting Event for Ladies

This feature proved to be a big attraction, and the participants carded

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GERILL

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 30, 1879.

the following scores.

Union Target

1st, Mrs. Herkle, Chicago, 46 bulls'-eyes

2nd, Mrs. J. Lippert, Chicago, 45 bulls'-eyes

[Altogether eight names appear, seven from Chicago.]

King's Target

1st, Mrs. Schroeder, Sabula, Wisconsin, 56 bulls'-eyes. [Altogether eight names are listed.]

When President Hartmann distributed the prizes--bracelets, broaches, earrings, rings, etc.--enthusiasm was boundless.

Whenever a prize was given, the band played.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 30, 1879.

Bird Shooting Contest

This part of the program, which actually began only yesterday, showed the results herein enumerated.. [Altogether 23 names, of contestants are given nearly all of them Germans; no women appear in the list.]

The **king** on this target, William Baruth, was given a gold medal, and the others received less valuable prizes.

After Dark

The night scene will be long remembered by the visitors. Lamps, bengal fire, calcium lights, and other kinds of illumination were employed; the orchestra played, and the waiters saw to it that the throats of the crowd were well cooled; the people, in turn, sang many songs.

Everyone who returned on the eleven o'clock train felt that the festival had been successful in every respect.

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II B 1 c (3)

II B 3

GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
June 29, 1879.

THE MARKSMEN'S FESTIVAL

Yesterday marked the end of the Northwestern [Marksmen's] Alliance's prize shooting event; it was one of the most interesting affairs ever given in Chicago, and today the festival comes to a close.

For today, a special program has been arranged: Crossbow shooting, bird and star targets, sack and foot races, Bengal lights for night illumination, the crowning of the "Rifle King," general distribution of prizes; all of which will undoubtedly draw thousands of people to the park.

Today two trains will be available, one at ten o'clock in the morning, the other at one o'clock in the afternoon; return trips will be at 6:30 P. M. and 10 P. M.

The delegate meeting is also scheduled for today--the first thing in the

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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morning.

The Scores

The total scores cannot be published at this time, because the tabulation had not been completed when the evening train left for Chicago.

We append some data which we obtained from some riflemen who came to Chicago yesterday: The highest score on the King's target was made by William Hayes of the Manhattan Rifle Club, New York. His score was 210, and he will be proclaimed "King of the Riflemen" today. Hermann Blick, of St. Louis, scored 91 on the Man's target, and he will receive the first prize. First prize on the Union target was won by John B. Hefner of this city; he will be given one hundred dollars, donated by the Chicago Schuetzenverein. Second prize (same target) goes to John Fresler, of St. Louis; his score was 64 bull's-eyes. The prize money, \$72, was donated by the Missouri Scharfschuetzenverein, of St. Louis.

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Scores on the small target were: W. Hayes, Newark, 182,.....[highest]. D. Wirth, Highland, 40; [lowest]. [Altogether, 14 names].

The total scores will be posted today.

Bowling

Bowling has been popular, and very good scores have been recorded. Today the championship will be decided. We again publish the rules:

Any player may win two prizes, but not a third one.

Whoever strikes the most "nines" will be "Bowling King," and will receive a nice gold medal worth \$50.

Whoever hits the most rings (eight pins around the King, without striking the King) will receive a gold medal valued at \$25.

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Whoever succeeds in striking the King without toppling any pins, will be given \$100 cash.

The other prizes are:

1st prize:	\$75.	2nd prize:	\$40.	3rd prize:	\$25.
4th "	15.	5th "	10.	6th "	8.
7th "	6.	8th "	4.	9th "	3.
10th "	2.	11th "	2.	12th "	1.
13th, 14th, 15th, 16th prizes, one dollar each.					

Registration fee for five throws is fifty cents.

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FIRST FESTIVAL OF THE NORTHWESTERN MARKSMEN'S ALLIANCE
Festivities of the First Day

Yesterday's marksman's festival will be remembered for years. It was the first festival of the Northwestern Marksmen's Alliance, and is scheduled to last for five days. With respect to the purposes of the Alliance, we can only repeat the statements made in the program:

"The Founding of the Northwestern Marksmen's Alliance

"Since marksmanship progressed in our fatherland through an affiliation of many small clubs into alliances, the marksmen who came to America also were desirous of organizing marksmen's clubs in the various cities here, and, to further the cause, associated themselves with other similar clubs.

"Here in the West, the first alliance was founded in the Swiss settlement in Highland, Illinois, and was called the Riflemen's Alliance of North America.

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Hard times and other circumstances affected the alliance's continuance, and dissension among the members finally resulted in its dissolution.

"During the period of the war all clubs retrograded; the best members served the Country under arms, and after the hostilities, the few who returned had other problems to contend with, hence could spare no time to found a new alliance.

"In the year 1872, the marksmen's clubs of the eastern states sent an appeal to the western clubs to help form a new alliance--and many of our smaller western clubs gladly consented.

"The first meeting of delegates was held in August, 1872, in Philadelphia, and Baltimore was chosen as headquarters. The first festival was held two years later in the latter city, and at that time, Philadelphia was chosen as the location of the next alliance festival, which was held the year of the World's Fair in that city.

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"The third festival was arranged by the New York Rifle Corps, and was held at Union Hill Marksmen's Park, New Jersey, in 1878.

"During those years, only the most prosperous and proficient members attended the eastern festivals, while the less affluent members (who could not well afford to attend the distant tournaments) voiced a desire to have an alliance meeting nearer their western homes.

"When the Marksmen's Club of Chicago issued an appeal to neighboring clubs, two years ago, to organize a new marksmen's alliance, many clubs favored the plan, and sent delegates [sic]. Last Summer, during the regular annual festival of the Chicago Marksmen's Club, the first convention was held, the following clubs being represented: Milwaukee Schuetzengesellschaft (Marksmen's Society), Milwaukee; Alma Schuetzenverein, (Marksmen's Club), Alma, Wisconsin; Monroe Schuetzenverein, Monroe, Wisconsin; Helvetia Schuetzengesellschaft, Highland, Illinois; Missouri Scharfschuetzenverein, (Sharpshooter's Club), St. Louis, Missouri; Excelsior Rifle Team, Davenport, Iowa; Southwest Chicago

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Schuetzenverein, and the Chicago Schuetzenverein, Chicago.

"At that time, the bylaws were formulated and adopted, and it was resolved that the Chicago Schuetzenverein should select headquarters and plan for the first western tournament. All delegates, in returning to their respective clubs, felt that the good work had had an auspicious start, and they were convinced that the alliance would be in existence for a long time to come. In order to justify the confidence of the associated clubs, the Chicago Schuetzenverein selected the most capable members as officials for the Northwestern Marksmen's Alliance, as the new organization was named. Albert Boese is president of the Alliance; John B. Hefner, vice-president; Charles Schotte, corresponding secretary; R. Hendrich, treasurer; George Kersten and George Kuehl, "master marksmen." These gentlemen immediately sent invitations to other clubs to become affiliated with the Alliance and the following clubs replied: Bloomington Schuetzenverein, Bloomington, Illinois; Joliet Schuetzenverein, Joliet, Illinois; Manhattan Rifle Club, New York; Dubuque Rifle Club, Dubuque, Iowa; Stillwater Schuetzenverein, Stillwater, Minnesota;

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Princeton Schuetzengesellschaft, Princeton, Illinois; Sheboygan Schuetzen-
gesellschaft, Sheboygan, Wisconsin; Detroit Schuetzenbund, Detroit, Michigan;
Aurora Schuetzenverein, Aurora, Illinois; Saline Schuetzenverein, Illinois; and
Collinsville Schuetzenverein, Collinsville, Illinois. These clubs have 707
members who are now associated with the Alliance.

"The Chicago Schuetzenverein

"The Chicago Schuetzenverein made preparations for months, in collaboration
with the central committee of the Northwestern Marksmen's Alliance, to promote
the festival. Mr. Boese is the president of the latter organization. Thus
far--that is, up to yesterday--one hundred seventy marksmen have sent applica-
tions to participate in the festival, and this number will undoubtedly be
increased to two hundred before the end of the festival. The above numbers
refer to active members.

"Among the visitors not affiliated with the Alliance are some members of the

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Manhattan Club of New York, some of whose members are accredited with being the best shots in America: Mr. Hayes, for instance, who won the first prize at the Philadelphia tournament in 1876, and Mr. Aery, one of the best "free hand" marksmen in the Country. Almost all have broken one record or another, and will undoubtedly provide keen competition. Also, excellent riflemen from Highland, St. Louis, Bloomington, and other cities are here, hence the final result is unpredictable."

The Parade

The high temperatures which prevailed for several days finally subsided; yesterday morning was pleasant, and a cool southwest wind prevailed when the last arrivals were met by the reception committee at the railroad stations. There was even a hint that Pluvius would send his greetings, but the weather remained pleasant throughout the day.

At about nine o'clock in the morning, the marksmen gathered at their headquarters,

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Klare's Hall, on North Clark Street. The local and visiting riflemen appeared for the parade and for the subsequent trip to the Schuetzenpark. The committee on arrangements was exceedingly busy allotting places for the participants. Festival marshal William C. Seipp and his adjutant general, Mr. Trieglaff, both on horseback, were everywhere trying to bring order out of chaos, and were ably assisted by their lieutenants who also were mounted. The county commissioners and members of the city council were present, and it was indeed a pleasant sight to observe all the riflemen and their friends bedecked with ribbons and rosettes, wearing black and white hats, carrying guns, and displaying medals. The conversation centered on events scheduled for the day.

Shortly after ten o'clock, the immense parade started; more than 250 wagons were used to accommodate the throng. An honor guard of police, on horseback, rode at the head; then followed festival marshal Seipp with his staff, on their steeds, and about twenty riflemen, also mounted. The latter carried crossbows and horns; their leader wore a suit of armor and rode an Arabian horse. Then came the visiting riflemen and our local marksmen, with their flags and insignia,

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in the following order:

Adjutant festival marshal Charles Kern and staff.

Bandwagon.

The Honorable Carter H. Harrison, mayor of the city, members of the city council and county commissioners.

Officials of the Alliance.

Festival Committee.

Manhattan Rifle Club of New York.

Detroit Schuetzenbund.

Helvetia Schuetzengesellschaft.

Missouri Scharfschuetzenverein.

Milwaukee Schuetzengesellschaft.

Dubuque Rifle Club.

Alma Schuetzenverein.

Monroe Schuetzengesellschaft.

Excelsior Rifle Team.

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Joliet Schuetzenverein.

Sheboygan Schuetzengesellschaft.

Princeton Schuetzen.

Saline Schuetzenverein.

Bloomington, Schuetzenverein.

Stillwater Schuetzenverein.

Collinsville Schuetzenverein.

Adjutant marshal F. Schweinfurth and staff.

Bandwagon.

Delegates of the Chicago Turngemeinde.

Southwest Chicago Schuetzenverein.

Chicago Schuetzenverein.

The parade followed the route announced in yesterday's edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. /Route omitted/

Many of the streets along the route were decorated. A small speaker's platform,

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ornamented with oak leaves, was erected in front of the new Customs Building. The Great Western Light Guard Band, directed by Nietzschke, played "Hail Columbia," "Was Ist Des Deutschen Vaterland," the "Marseillaise," "Yankee Doodle," and other national songs. Mayor Harrison then mounted the platform.

The American flag, as well as banners of the Schuetzenbund and other clubs, ornamented the speaker's stand.

Carter H. Harrison's Speech

".....I welcome you in the name of Chicago....." [Translator's note - As Harrison is not a German only fragments of his speech are translated] Harrison has been an enthusiastic hunter since early youth. "When my father died he bequeathed me a horse and gun. When I was four years old I could manage the horse, and I longed to be able to handle the gun." Harrison told how a sugar trough served for his cradle, and how he became an enthusiastic hunter.....Then he related several amusing incidents which had occurred while hunting....Finally he expressed

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his confidence that the marksmen will--when the need arises--make use of their skill in defending their adopted fatherland. He was roundly applauded.

The long row of vehicles started moving again....and finally reached the station on Canal Street, where a train was kept in readiness to carry the assembly to Schuetzenpark.

The main streets along the route of the parade were festively decorated; particularly a number of houses on the North Side near the Schuetzen headquarters displayed flags and foliage. The headquarters building, Klare's hall, was bedecked with garlands and flags, in its interior as well as on the outside. A large garland of oak leaves was stretched from the second floor across the street and bore a sign: "Welcome, Riflemen, from Near and Far." Most of the German business streets along the route of the parade were ornamented with young trees and branches. Large crowds gathered on street corners and sidewalks, and many people looked out from windows as the parade passed. At the Staats-Zeitung Building, American and German flags were displayed.

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The North Side Turnhalle was also beautifully decorated.

The railroad trip required more than an hour. A large number of ladies and children boarded the train to see the tournament.....The train reached the park at two o'clock.

At Schuetzenpark

Near the entrance to the park, the men formed in ranks, with the Great Western Light Guard Band in the lead; amid music they marched to the club building....

Speech of their President

"Riflemen and friends! I bid you welcome in the name of the Northwestern Marksmen's Alliance of the United States. The validity of the proverb, 'In union there is strength' again has proved itself. I appreciate your participation in this festival, and thank all riflemen and all others who have come to the

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festival. I see marksmen here from all the cities of the Northwest, and even many from the East. The latter fact is particularly remarkable, not because the gentlemen from the East are better marksmen, but because it shows the great unity existing between the East and the West. We organized the Northwestern Marksmen's Alliance because not every rifleman is able to go to the East every year, and because we felt that, in forming such an alliance, an opportunity would be provided for many to display their skill in a tournament. We follow the plan adopted in the East. I extend to you the thanks of the central committee of all the clubs for your support, and hope that you think, as I do, that a good beginning indicates success. Everyone who came here has come with the intention of making this first meeting a successful one."

The Chicago Schuetzenverein

President Hartmann welcomed the assembly in the name of the Chicago Schuetzenverein and gave the Alliance flag to Mr. Boese.

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The band then played "Heil Dir Im Siegerkranz," and, in accepting the flag, Mr. Boese lauded the purposes of sharpshooting, and gave three cheers for the new alliance. His short talk brought hearty acclaim.

The Banquet

Then followed the banquet; everyone enjoyed the culinary offerings of Mr. Klare, as well as his excellent wine. Conversation was not lagging, by any means, and, after the wine had done its share in limbering vocal organs, one heard many amusing hunters' stories and other humorous anecdotes.

Festival Speaker Colonel Juessen

At the end of the meal, Colonel Juessen delivered the festival speech:

"Mr. President and members of the Northwestern Marksmen's Alliance:

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"A German festival without a speech is something unheard of. If any of the countless German clubs goes on an outing as a diversion from the daily grind, or if the members celebrate a festival at the clubhouse during a stormy winter night, the festival speaker will be there.

"The festival speech is a typical German custom, and as such it prevails in Germany,--and every other place on earth where Germans have ever settled. There is the old story about two loyal Prussians who emigrated from Germany and were shipwrecked on a lonely isle. Alternatingly, on the King's birthday, one would deliver the festival speech on their lonely reef, while the other listened.

"I have every reason to doubt that story, not that I believe a German loses his enthusiasm and his urge to speak at festivities under such peculiar circumstances, but because I know that, under such conditions, much may be said, but no one is inclined to listen.

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"The German who forgets his business worries and visits his club for recreation, and who knows all about the purposes for which the club was founded, does not require a speaker to explain in an eloquent manner what the club stands for; in that case the speaker cannot tell the member anything he does not already know. Life is short, and the pleasant features of our existence are shorter still; so the jovial German enters into the spirit of the festivities at the very beginning, and usually hears as little of the festival speaker's address as a church member does of the sermon. He knows that, next morning, he can read the entire speech in the papers. The German's chief concern is that the speech be short; so short that the rhetoric ceases as soon as the glasses are filled--or the youth espies his sweetheart in the crowd.

"I have been a speaker on many occasions, and so recognize the facts; therefore I shall not strain the proverbial German patience.

"Above all things, I must emphasize that, of all nationalities, the Germans are the only people who know how to enjoy life in a rational manner. Thousands of

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people already here, and many more thousands who will arrive within the next few days, will celebrate a festival in true German fashion.

"The German knows the serious side of life, and is as aware of it as the American. Among business people throughout the land, as well as among eminent men in other fields of endeavor, the German element is well represented and respected. The Germans, like the Anglo-Saxons, are furthering the development of the nation, materialistically as well as culturally, but business or labor does not monopolize the German's entire existence. The longing to participate in festivals is, after all, a German heritage, and, in attending festivities, the German forgets the tasks-of life, the daily grind; he finds inspiration and feels invigorated. This enables him better to meet the problems of life.

"In this respect, the German is a successful crusader for culture--in a land which is ruled by money madness and greed. For years, the German idea of life proved unimpressive, but, during the past ten years or so, a legion of converts have been made, and nowadays there is hardly a German festival where Americans

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are not present--eager to enjoy themselves in the traditional German manner.

"Just as a pious person looks with elation at every new church steeple because he sees therein proof that the world is improving, so I regard with intense satisfaction every new German festival, because I know that it brings us nearer to a rational view of life and to an eventual assimilation of the various elements of this great nation. Now, in as far as this organization is concerned, I can give no better or shorter description than is contained in the constitution of the Northwestern Marksmen's Alliance, which states: 'The purpose of the Alliance is: A closer co-operation of all riflemen and advocates of marksmanship, the attainment of perfection in the use of firearms, and the training of young men to become proficient so that they can defend this nation.'

"Well-chosen, patriotic words indeed: 'Become proficient so that they can defend this nation.' Not the kind of proficiency that enables them to shoot at defenseless women and children, or to raise a red flag in a republic in the

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cause of a fantastic Utopia which advocates, first of all, the destruction of the existing order without producing something better; not the proficiency which lets one forget that we are a free people who can change conditions, at will through the power of the ballot. The words of the Alliance's constitution surely do not refer to the blind fury which regards the weapons of the marksman as tools with which to commit murder. The words I quoted mean that our organization develops true riflemen, capable defenders who respect the law and the authorities elected by the ballot, men who will use their rifles when the nation is actually endangered, when liberty is at stake, just as they fought in the Civil War when the existence of the Republic was threatened--the Republic which, regardless of its shortcomings, is still the freest land on earth.

"And now, my friends, just a few words about matters which are of greatest interest to the rifleman--hunting of game. If I, in my enthusiasm as a marksman and a hunter, speak somewhat at length, I feel sure you will understand.

"More than thirty years ago, when I was still a youngster, I hunted in the

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primeval forests of the West. Those were the days. At that time the country was a hunter's paradise. The dream of the Indians, their conception of the 'happy hunting grounds' in the hereafter, could hardly exceed the actual conditions which prevailed in America years ago. The forests and plains had a most bountiful supply of game of all kinds, and, at that time, I spent fully two years carrying either a shotgun or rifle. Mental attainments did not attract me much during that period. Since that time, I have been a staunch adherent of St. Hubertus, and no business cares could persuade me to stay away from a hunting trip. I love nature--rain or shine.

"Other people seeking relaxation from the daily grind may go to fashionable bathing places and wear dress suits; I, however, am attracted by nature. I find recreation in the shade of the forest, on the flower-covered prairie, on the bank of a river; gun in hand, a dog trotting by my side--and that animal shows more intelligence than many a man wearing kid gloves. The out-of-doors is a delight to me for which the artifices of the world can offer no substitute.

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"Another thing I learned as I hunted in the woods and on the plains, at a time when the work of man had brought neither culture nor destruction to the environment. I found that man is never nearer to the mysterious creative forces of the universe, the divine cosmic spirit, than when he is alone, surrounded only by nature with its impressive magnificence. I realize that a person of true religious sentiment cannot find a better temple than the dark, primeval forest, or the rolling plains with their myriads of flowers--plains untouched by the plow--or the crystal-clear lake with its pine-covered shore, waters which never were roiled by a ship. And so I shall have the same attitude until my final hour; I'll always be a hunter, for I have had that enthusiasm for unsullied nature since I was a child.

"And when the time comes--as it does for all of us--when our body is less elastic, when it is a serious effort to climb a fence, and even the highest rubber boots cannot give protection against rheumatism, when we cannot truly judge the flight of birds any more nor recognize a wild duck from a mud hen at thirty paces, and a meadow lark appears to be quail--when that period

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approaches, then I shall find consolation in oiling up my old shotgun occasionally, and the trusty weapon will become an emblem, a remembrance of experiences during the years when I was still blessed with the strength of exuberant youth.

"And now, my friends, since I have given you a true insight into my past, I hope you will realize that the committee has not given you a "Sunday hunter" as speaker. You will therefore believe me when I bid you welcome and earnestly hope that you will be blessed, to your last days, with the gifts most prized by marksmen and hunters: vigor, health, unerring aim, and a steady hand."

Mr. Juessen's speech was repeatedly interrupted by applause. At the end of his address many of the marksmen went to the rifle range, whose fourteen targets had been mounted. The men shot until dark.

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Other Diversions

A special target range was provided for the ladies. Crossbows were used. Patronage was considerable. The children's playgrounds had swings of various kinds. The bowling alleys drew a good crowd. There were also stands where balls and rings were thrown, knives of all kinds being the prizes. Wine and beer were, of course, available. The Great Western Light Guard Band played popular melodies, and the people enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

Every marksmen's club provided a prize, as shown in the following list:

	<u>Value (sic)</u>
Chicago Schuetzenverein	\$125.00
Southwest Chicago Schuetzenverein	50.00
Dubuque Rifle Club	25.00

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Missouri Scharfschuetzenverein, St. Louis. . .	\$ 70.00
Detroit Schuetzenbund	40.00
Bloomington Schuetzenverein	20.00
Helvetia " " , Highland	60.00
Princeton " "	15.00
Joliet Schuetzenverein	50.00
New York Manhattan Club,	lady's gold watch
Sheboygan Schuetzengesellschaft	8.00
Monroe " "	30.00

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Schuetzenverein Alma	\$ 25.00
Milwaukee Schuetzengesellschaft	50.00
Geo. Kersten	10.00

Most of the above prizes consist of cash--that is, new greenbacks, silver and gold coin, nicely mounted in a frame.

First Prizes

Martin Grau, master marksman of the Chicago Schuetzenverein, made the first one hundred bull's eyes, and received the silver festival medal and the medal of the Alliance.

William Hayes of the Manhattan Rifle Club, New York, received the second silver medal; he shot one hundred bull's eyes after Mr. Grau had completed his score.

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Both marksmen were led through the park, with the band playing, and upon reaching the president's stand were greeted with a few appropriate remarks, and then given their prizes. The marksmen gave speeches expressing their thanks.

Various Items

William Boehmer of the Chicago Schuetzenverein shot the first leaf from the revolving target.

Nicholas Gerber of Monroe, Wisconsin, shot the second leaf from the same target.

Today, and throughout the entire week, trains will leave Canal and Clinton Streets at 8:40 A.M. and 10 A.M.; return trip from Schuetzenpark at 7:20 P.M. The round trip costs only fifty cents.

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In addition to concerts, given by Nietzsche's orchestra, various attractions are offered on the festival grounds: bowling for prizes, shooting with cross-bows, merry-go-rounds, ring-pitching games, and so on. The park is well provided with natural scenic beauty, and during the festival period all--rich and poor, small and large--can enjoy the very best entertainment.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 12, 1879.

PICNIC

In connection with the Flag inauguration and Summernights-Festival, with the participation of all the military organizations, mining organizations and many others, arranged by the Hunt Society of Chicago, Sunday June 15th, 1879 at Ogden's Grove.

Dr. Ernest Schmidt will deliver his festive address in German and John McAuliffe in English.

The Great Western Light Guard Band will take care of the musical part of the entertainment.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 24, 1879.

IV

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE MARKSMEN
Session of the Chicago Schuetzenverein

The Central Committee of the Chicago Schuetzenverein (Marksmen's Club) held its session yesterday at Klare's hall to make arrangements for the Bundesschuetszenfest (Alliance Marksmen's Festival). President Hartmann presided; sixteen members were present.

The Committee on Entertainments recommended that only concerts be given on Wednesday, June 25, and that, on other days, concerts and dance music should be offered. For Sunday evening, a ball is to be arranged.....On the various days there will be the usual target shooting, and prizes will be given; regular foot races, and races where the runners' legs are tied in a bag, are also proposed. If possible, rope-walking will be included on the program. On Sunday evening, at twilight, the "Battle of Sedan" is to be performed under the command of "General" R. Hendricks. (The two last items were stricken but otherwise the report was accepted.)

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The Route of the Parade

It was decided to arrange the route of the parade as follows:

From the headquarters south to Michigan, thence to Dearborn, north on Dearborn to Ohio, and from there to Clark, and thence to Chicago.

West on Chicago to Wells, south on Wells to Illinois, on Illinois to Clark, next to Lake and from there to Wabash, south on Wabash to Jackson, then to Clark, where the mayor will give a welcoming address. From there north to Washington, thence to Fifth, and to Randolph. On Randolph to Halsted, and return to Desplaines, Lake, Clinton, and on the latter to the depot.

"Field Marshall" W. Seipp announced that C. G. Trieglaff will be his Adjutant General, and that the following gentlemen have been chosen as adjutants:

WPA (11-1-1975)

II B 1 c (3)

- 3 -

GERMAN

III B 2

II B 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 24, 1879.

IV

[Translator's note: 115 names are listed]

The following "subscription circular" was read and accepted:

"To our Fellow Citizens:

"We feel confident that we will be enabled to provide generous prizes for the winners during the marksmen's tournament to be held in Chicago from June 25-29, 1879, which event will induce many persons to come to this city. Therefore, we appeal to the recipients of this circular to provide a donation.

"Very respectfully,
"The Central Committee,
"F. Hartmann, president,
"C. Schotte, secretary."

The Reception Committee announced that hotel rates for out-of-town guests will

II B 1 c (3)

- 4 -

GERMAN

III B 2

II B 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 24, 1879.

IV

be greatly reduced. At the Park (Schuetzenpark clubhouse) rooms and board can be had for \$1.75; board and cots in the hall will be available for \$1.50 per day during the festival.

The Committee requests that all out-of-town clubs should communicate with the Chicago Schuetzenverein, so that all arrivals may be given a proper reception. Time of arrival, and the number of persons, and other details should be given. Please send information to Otto Mutschlechner, 118 Fifth Avenue.

The ribbons and rosettes which the Committee on Insignias suggested for officials, honorary guests, reporters, and others, were considered suitable.

The Committee on Decorations estimated its expenses at \$65, and will give an itemized list at the next session....

The Committee decided that the Chicago marksmen should all wear similar hats.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

- 5 -

GERMAN

III B 2

II B 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 24, 1879.

IV

Upon Mr. Boese's motion a music committee was nominated; Messrs. Boese, Karsten, and Grimm are the members.

Aside from the fourteen targets, which have been provided, an additional eight targets and stands will be erected. About three hundred marksmen will compete for prizes.

The Committee than adjourned until Thursday, June 5, 8 P. M., same place.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 60215

II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

I E

III B 2

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 15, 1879.

II B 3

I C

[FESTIVAL AND PICNIC]

A Pfingst Excursion (Pentecostal Excursion) to the beautiful Quentin Park in Milwaukee, Sunday, June 1, 1879, has been arranged by the Turn Societies "Aurora and Vorwärts" in conjunction with the Scandinavian Turner "Broders" and other Societies.

The train leaves the Milwaukee and St. Paul Dept at 8:30 A.M. Return trip at 11 P.M.

Forenoon (In Milwaukee)

Festival reception, by Milwaukee organizations

Afternoon

People's Festival

Concert by three orchestras, Kretlow and Mewan's complete, Army orchestra (21 musicians and Milwaukee's orchestra (18 musicians)

Evening

Festive Ball to be held in both halls of the park, with beautiful illumination.

Fireworks

II B 1 c (3)

I E

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 24, 1879.

THE COMMUNIST FESTIVAL

Yesterday, at six o'clock in the morning, the musicians packed their instruments and the multitude, still numbering thousands, went home to rest. Aside from the exceedingly uncomfortable crowding, everything went off in a highly orderly fashion. The crowd, after all, consisted mostly of simple workers and their families, who endeavored to substantiate Goethe's proverb, "Dismal weeks, joyous festivals," and only an imaginative or malevolent person could see, in this crowd, the dregs of humanity or the criminal element. Lieutenant Baus, who was stationed at the festival with twenty select German policemen, vouchsafed that it was not only the largest, but the most orderly gathering (considering its size) which he ever supervised in his line of duty; in fact, the general conduct was better than at most picnics.

Only one arrest was necessary; a drunkard gained admittance, and an officer piloted him from the hall, whereupon the inebriated man started a fuss.

After midnight, when the ranks had thinned somewhat, diversion was found in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 24, 1879.

dancing and moderate drinking of beer; thus was presented a scene such as Goethe might have imagined in the market scene of "Faust."

Yesterday noon there began a "celebration celebrating the celebration," which was not such a crowded affair as the main event, but nevertheless about eight thousand people were present; probably four fifths of those present were men. The people danced, drank, and enjoyed a very sociable picnic. The Instruction and Defence Club, as well as the Hunter Companies, were represented, and their simple but becoming uniforms brought color and variety to the scene. Various singing societies were also present and found the atmosphere just as satisfying as that of a picnic ground. All in all, the festival was a great, orderly, successful picnic, in a roof-covered enclosure to be sure, and nobody need feel ashamed of it, unless one sees a "bloody revolution" in every meeting frequented by workingmen and adherents of Socialistic doctrines.

Furthermore, not all the participants were members of the Socialist party; quite the contrary, the majority's political views were of an undecided character.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 24, 1879.

Inquisitive politicians were also present; with the exception of these latter, no one attached any political importance to the occasion, regardless of the intentions the originators of the affair might have had.

The festival ended at six o'clock in the evening; the still numerous crowd was homeward bound, and departed in as orderly a manner as that in which it arrived.

The Socialist Labor party, in arranging this festival, as well as last summer's picnic, disappointed the "revolution snoopers," and made a good bit of money for propaganda purposes--which probably was the main idea.

II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, August 26, 1878.

THE SWABIANS

The festival of the Swabians or Wurtembergers (Cannstadter Volksfest), which was spoiled by rain a week ago, came off with great eclat yesterday. It rained hard again Saturday night, and it was feared that Jupiter Pluvius would play another Swabian trick (Schwona Streich) upon the good natured Swabians in this city. But no such ill luck was in store for them. During the night it cleared up, and the sun arose yesterday morning as bright and beautiful as at any time this summer.

A strong north wind dried the wet ground very rapidly, and made the picnic-grounds at Ogden's Grove fit for use. Not the least interesting part of the festival was the grand procession which marched to Ogden's Grove. The procession moved from the corner of Halsted and Randolph streets at about 10 o'clock. It marched east on Randolph street to Clark, north on Clark to Chicago avenue, west on Chicago Avenue to Larrabee, north on Larrabee to Clybourn, etc. etc., to Ogden's Grove. It was a very imposing pageant, and

II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, August 26, 1878.

took about half an hour to pass a given point. In the van of the procession was a platoon of police, under command of Lieut. Baus. Then came the Chief Marshal, Mr. Joseph Schoenninger, and staff on horseback.

A band of music in an elaborate wagon followed. A carriage came next, containing a gentleman with spectacles and a goldembroidered black-velvet suit. He represented Judge Kegele, who for many years opened the Cannstadter festival in the Old Country. The rest of the procession consisted of five divisions, etc, etc....

The streets through which the procession passed were thronged with people, and many of the houses were nicely decorated with evergreens and mottoes. Arrived at the Grove, the President, Mr. Ernst Hummel, made a short speech of welcome, after which a beautiful column ornamented with all sorts of fruits was unveiled.

II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, August 26, 1878.

After everybody had refreshed himself a grand concert was given. At 3 o'clock Mr. William Rapp, of the Staats Zeitung, delivered a fine oration, and Mr. Emil Dietzsch, the genial Coroner, read an original poem. Besides this there were given during the afternoon and evening numberless tableaux and dramatic and musical entertainments and such other amusement as prevail in "Wurtemberg" on occasions of the kind. The attendance was immense, it being estimated that no less than 10,000 persons were present.

II B 1 c (3)
II B 1 c (2)
II B 3

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 13, 1877.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20175

MASQUERADE OF THE CHICAGO TURNGEMEINDE.

The masquerade of the Chicago Turngemeinde was the greatest festival of the year so far. Its greatest attraction was the representation of the cycle of Niebelungen. Picture 1 represented Rheingold. Picture 2 represented Walküre. Picture 3 represented Siegfried. Picture 4 represented the Dawn of the gods. Picture 5 represented the apparition of Prince Carnival.

The carnival procession was most successful. The wagons of the gods were magnificently decorated. The Chicago Turngemeinde can look back with pride upon last night's entertainment.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 30, 1877.

PRINCE CARNIVAL.

WPA (ILL.) PROL 30275

The masquerades of the Vorwärts Turnverein have been famous for as long as the Turnverein has been in existence. The expectation of the public was consequently very great and the big hall of the theater on West 12th Street was filled with spectators at an early hour. Numerous lamps lighted the hall and numerous pictures represented famous people from European history.

A great procession started from the stage at 10 o'clock. A page (Miss Vietinghof) rode at the head of the procession. A pulpit was built on a huge wagon from which Moody (Mr. Meyer) was stretching out his hands in a benediction. President Grant was represented leaving the Capitol, astride of a rooster, loaded with money and cigars, drawn by four mice.

After Prince Carnival had made a speech, Moody said a prayer whereupon all the participants fell crying into each other's arms. The masquerade was a great success and was not marred by any unpleasant disturbance.

II B 1 c (3)

III G

IV

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 5, 1876.

PERMAN

OLD SETTLERS' PICNIC

WPA (ILL.) PRO. 68273

The old settlers had a successful picnic yesterday in Wright's Grove. Prizes were won by: Willie Lohrke, 1833, as oldest settler; as oldest married couple, John Mehlner and wife, nee Bern, 1841; Leo Meyer, as oldest American born son of German parents, Mathias and Blondine Meyer, 1834; as oldest American born daughter, Johanna Peters, daughter of Franz and Apollonia Clark, 1839; as oldest singer, Christian Koppes, 1839, now an Orpheus member; as oldest marksman, Louis Wagner, 1862; as oldest turner, Albert Dose, 1854.

II B 1 c (3)
IV

GERMAN

Der Westen, Aug. 30, 1876.

"Chicago, Aug. 16, 1876.

"To the Board of Directors of the Chicago Turngemeinde,

"Gentlemen:

"Last year you were kind enough to arrange a meeting of all the old German settlers of Chicago. The remembrance of the pleasant hours spent at this meeting prompts us to ask you to organize a similar meeting for this year. You may rely on the active support of the old settlers. We beg you not to spare any efforts in inducing all those who attended last year to come to this meeting.

"We hope to be notified soon of the carrying-out of our wishes.

Henry Greenebaum
Conrad Seipp
(and 21 other names)."

II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

II B 2 f

II B 3 Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Dec. 12, 1875.

IV

THE FAIR OF THE TURNVEREIN VORWAERTS

The bazaar which the Turnverein Vorwaerts held for the benefit of its free Sunday school came to an end yesterday. On the last day a dance was given. The Club had hopes that Chicago Germans would give hearty support to the cause, in view of the purposes involved. Although many prominent Germans displayed an active interest, all in all, participation was rather poor. Let us stress the fact that many parents of children who were benefited by the school were absent.

On Friday evening the ballots were counted according to schedule. At the various voting booths interest became heightened shortly before closing time as friends of the various candidates appeared and hailed the mounting votes.

The winners: Among the beer brewers, Mr. H. Gottfried, who had a majority of about nine hundred.



II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

GERMAN

II B 2 f

II B 3 Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Dec. 12, 1875.
IV

Dry goods and clothing stores: J. Klein's New Central Dry Goods and Clothing Store obtained a majority of about 450 votes.

Of the four Turnvereine which competed for a prize, it was found that the Chicago Turngemeinde received nearly all the votes.

In regard to yesterday's ball, which was the finale of the fair, one must say that such a pleasant gathering has not been noted at the Vorwaerts Turner Hall for a long time.

All objects not sold at the fair were offered at auction....and the splendid articles....will always serve their present owners as delightful mementos of the occasion.

The prominent contestants were given their prizes in a festive manner and Turner Harry Rubens expressed thanks for the generous support.

We hear that the Turnverein Vorwaerts does not intend to give up the Sunday



II B 1 c (3)

- 3 -

GERMAN

II B 2 f

II B 3 Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Dec. 12, 1875.

IV

school--in spite of the fact that the proceeds of the fair were small. This is additional proof that the ambitions of the Verein are worthy and laudable.



II B 1 c (3)
II B 2 f

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 9, 1875.

THE VORWAERTS FAIR

The Vorwaerts Fair continues, although not as successfully as we expected. The unfavorable weather may be to blame; but when we consider that 350 pupils attend the Vorwaerts Sunday school, then one might assume that the parents, at least, would be present. However, it is doubtful if the parents of even twenty children appeared at the fair. If participation does not increase, the continuation of the school becomes a problem. We hope that better results will be observed tonight and tomorrow evening. The program for these two nights offers special attractions.

The voting for the various candidates [popularity contest?] will come to an end, and the public will surely be anxious to know who has received the valuable presents.

This evening the charming one-act operetta "Mamsell Rosa, or The Return from the City" will be given. Miss Ottilie Abel, Mr. Julius Koch, and Mrs. Johanna Claussen have offered their assistance in making the performance possible.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 14, 1875.

III G

IV (Jewish)

THE OLDEST SETTLERS

IV

Great and Splendid Festival at Behring's Garden
Attended by More than Five Thousand People

Whoever thought of the old settlers' picnic had a good idea. It is rumored to be the brain child of Frank Schweinfurth but this much is definite: The Turngemeinde took an interest and brought it to realization and therefore deserves full credit. The festival was an outstanding affair and is unanimously conceded to have been the greatest picnic in the history of Chicago.

The weather was, of course, exceptionally favorable--street dust had been eliminated by last week's rain--and new verdure clothed the trees..... Perhaps the heavens repented having spoiled many an individual settler's picnic in former years and thus the weatherman made amends.....

We do not know just when the picnic began, but at four o'clock thousands were present--not only old settlers but sons, daughters, and grandchildren



II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 14, 1875.

III G

IV (Jewish) were well represented....At about five o'clock more than six
IV hundred old settlers had had their names recorded.

The festival committee thought of a very practical procedure: all the names of the settlers and the dates of their arrival were registered in a special book. A nice gold-fringed insignia of white silk, with the year of the settler's arrival printed on it in his presence, was given to each one.

Messrs. John Boser, Max Stern and Wilhelm Dieffenbacher recorded the names, while the distributing and the printing of the insignia were taken care of by Messrs. Emil Hoechster and Robert Lehr. At five o'clock the supply of silk insignia was gone, and whoever came after that time had to do without or be content with paper strips. This happened to hundreds.

We append the names of old settlers, in accordance with the registry book:

Men: [Translator's note: A long list of names, covering three-quarters of a column in small type, follows. Only the earlier years are quoted in



II B 1 c (3)

- 3 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 14, 1875.

III G

IV (Jewish) the translation.] John Kuhl, 1837; Charles Baumgarten, 1834;

IV John Mertes, 1840; John Schneider, 1832. Women: L. Schneitmann,
1835; Agnes Ludwig, 1835; K. Trautmann, 1836;....[Translator's

note: The period from 1845 to 1855 shows the largest number of names.

English and Irish names are among them, also Italian; at a rough glance I
should estimate the Germans to comprise about ninety-five per cent or more.]

The official arrangements provided for bowling with prizes; participants had to be residents of Chicago for more than twenty years. Gymnastics and a concert were also on the program, the latter beginning at three o'clock. Carl Sehneat, who was to direct the instrumental part, was detained by illness and therefore the Western Light Guard Band proceeded under the leadership of its own conductor, Mr. Claudius.

The gymnastics naturally caused much mirth. At thirty minutes past four o'clock the old gymnasts appeared who had, over the years, acquired





II B 1 c (3)

- 4 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 14, 1875.

III G

IV (Jewish) considerable weight. To the accompaniment of music, they
IV marched to the grove in Behring's garden. Here the exercises
were performed under the leadership of Joseph Huhn. But the
commander chose a younger member to demonstrate the more difficult features,
since Huhn's belly protruded considerably.

The arm exercises were performed fairly well but the leg movements proved to be a problem for many who had won prizes at gymnastic meetings in by-gone years. Then the assembly proceeded to the opposite side of the park where the horizontal bars were mounted, and here many of the founders of gymnastics in Chicago showed such agility that the youngsters were outclassed. Ferdinand Lott and....others drew themselves up and....performed difficult feats in an admirable manner.

Every successful evolution was given jubilant acclaim, but the audience's demonstrations were most vociferous when one of the gymnasts was unable to mount the bar. That predicament was shared by "Swabonian Louis" and D. Roth.

II B 1 c (3)

- 5 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 14, 1875.

III G

IV (Jewish) Especially praiseworthy were Messrs. Lott, Neuberger and
IV Schweinfurth.

By this time the crowd numbered thousands; it sought diversion in gymnastics, merely watching, and dancing. During this period the committee was busy learning the names of the oldest settlers, as shown in the registration book to which reference has already been made.

After this information was obtained, more or less accurately, the crowd gathered at the platform in response to a trumpet call. The band played "Die Wacht Am Rhein," and then Emil Dietzsch recited the poem which he had written for this occasion.

Festival Poem
(by Emil Dietzsch)

.....No storm can erase our love for the Fatherland.....
Where rye ripens and grapes thrive



II B 1 c (3)

- 6 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 14, 1875.

III G

IV (Jewish)

IV

You will hear the German song.....
Be proud of your calloused hands
Which cultivated strange lands.....
Proclaim it to the heavenly sky,
Hail to the old folk!

Mr. Dietzsch was often interrupted with outbursts of enthusiasm and at the end received long and grateful applause.

Mr. Greenebaum....was recalled to the platform and was asked to give a speech. He thanked the audience for the consideration shown him and.... declared that the Chicago Turngemeinde really deserved the credit, as they had taken an active interest....in promoting the huge picnic....

The committee members, with Chairman [Henry] Greenebaum and those settlers who believed themselves entitled to the prize, congregated at Behring's house.....The examination of the various aspirants amounted to a virtual cross-examination.



II B 1 c (3)

- 7 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 14, 1875.

III G

IV (Jewish) It was debated whether the prizes should be given to those who
IV had first come to Chicago, or to those who could show longest
continuous residence in Chicago. The verdict was in favor of
the latter.

As the time for the decision drew nearer, people mounted benches and chairs
....After thorough consideration Anton Berg, who came to Chicago in May,
1834, and Mrs. Marie Malzacher were pronounced oldest settlers. Mrs.
Malzacher is still very active. She came from Bremen, Germany, and settled
in Chicago on March 24, 1838 [sic. The list previously alluded to gives the
year as 1833.] She is now a widow, mother of four children. Two sons were
present. Mrs. Malzacher lives at 403 South Clark Street.

The prizes consisted of two nice medals, a gold one for gentlemen and one
of silver for ladies.....[The medals were suitably engraved.]

The ceremony of bestowing the prizes took place in front of the platform.



II B 1 a

II B 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 14, 1875.

III G

IV (Jewish) Mrs. Malzacher, escorted by J. A. Huck and John Woltz, followed
IV the band, and a large crowd completed the parade. Anton Berg
had already left the festival but this did not prevent the crowd
from giving him a rousing cheer.....After Mr. Greenebaum had made a few
suitable remarks before the presentation of prizes, the public demanded a
speech from the recipient, but Mrs. Malzacher was overcome by emotion and
could not speak. Others expressed her gratitude, and, when Greenebaum finally
bestowed the medal and added a hearty kiss, the enthusiasm of the gathering
proved boundless.

Former and present members of the Freie Saengerbund and the Maennergesangverein
came in appreciable numbers. Many of these members are some of the oldest
settlers of the "Garden City".....Several selections, among them "Halloh!
Brueder Reicht Die Hand Zum Bunde," "Wenn Sich Der Geist," "Auf! Brueder Auf,"
were sung under the leadership of Emil Rein. All were applauded. During the
intermissions the singers refreshed themselves with beer, and many a toast
was given to dissolved clubs and their founders....



II 13 I c (3)

- 9 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 14, 1875.

III G

IV (Jewish)

IV

Among the singers was the famous Mr. Kerpen, the man with the nine-foot beard.

During the afternoon and evening the bowling alley proved a lively place.....

Prizes ranged from one dollar to ten dollars. The first prize winner, among old settlers, was Valentin Ruh; forty-seven pins with five balls.....

It was indeed a pleasure to note the old gentlemen competing in such a serious manner and the exhilaration displayed by the victors. Of course, a fair share of the prize money was exchanged for beer.

It was a delightful evening, the most pleasant of the fall; a cloudless sky, full moon, no wind. Illumination was ample, since three calcium lights



II 13 I c (3)

- 10 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 14, 1875.

III G

IV (Jewish) had been installed with sufficient brilliance to light the
IV entire park.

Everything proceeded in a strictly orderly manner. There was dancing in the afternoon....and evening....The Street Car Company had enough cars available for the return trip, and there were also many private carriages.... The festival will always remain a pleasant memory.



II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

II B 3

II E 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

III E

IV

THE SCHUETZENFEST

First Day

Yesterday's great Schuetzenfest (Marksmen's Festival) had an auspicious beginning.....The weather was delightful....contrary to....the predictions of....pessimists.....The first train brought the riflemen and visitors..... Participants numbered many thousands.....The riflemen formed a parade in the morning and....welcomed the out-of-town guests.

As far as we could ascertain, the following gentlemen attended: [A list follows, of visitors from Bloomington, Illinois; Monroe, Illinois; Bellevue, Iowa; Joliet, Illinois; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Highland, Illinois; and St. Louis, Missouri.]

Most of the guests arrived at the Milwaukee and Northwestern depot..... About fifty visitors came by train....and were conducted to the hall.....



II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

GERMAN

II B 3

II E 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

III E

IV The parade started on Illinois Street at 9:30 A. M. and marched in the following order: The fifteen target pointers led, followed by six bowling pin boys, all with the insignia of their rank; then the Grand Exposition Band with its leader, Mr. Nitschke; next the cadet corps under Captain Bauhn; then the marksmen from out-of-town and, finally, the Chicago marksmen. The parade consisted of about two hundred men. The route: On Illinois Street to Wells Street, thence on Erie Street to Clark Street; then on Randolph Street to the depot on Clinton and Canal Streets.

The festival train reached the Park at about 11 A. M., and those who arrived later formed in ranks conforming to the previous order and marched through the Park to the Reception Hall.

The Schuetzenpark (Marksmen's Park) has been considerably improved. The Park has an area of eighty acres. Of these eighty acres, forty are used as a park, ten form the rifle range, and the remainder is cultivated by Hermann



II B 1 c (3)

- 3 -

GERMAN

II B 3

II E 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

III E

IV Fink, the caretaker.....[Translator's note: Here follows a description of scenery, paths, flowers, fountains, pumping outfit, well, and building.] Further improvements are contemplated.

....The parade, marching to the music of the Grand Exposition Band, reached the Park building where A. Boese, the president of the Club greeted them in approximately these words:...."Friends!....A year has passed since we last met....Let us celebrate the festival and remember the proverb of the aged Swiss gentleman:

'No apprehension, youngsters!
But shoot while you may
Our fathers also wasted
Powder in their day.'"

The banquet started at noon. It differed from banquets held at similar festivals in that there were no toasts....Mr. Fink, or rather, his culinary staff,



II B 1 c (3)

- 4 -

GERMAN

II B 3

II E 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

III E

IV deserve the greatest praise.

After the banquet, shooting and bowling were in order, and about 150 marksmen participated in the shooting competition. In general not much can be said, as the results will not be made known until the end of the festival.

We shall therefore speak....about the prizes.

The Honor target: 47 prizes; the first, \$50 in cash; second, \$40, etc.

The next target: Highest prize, \$35.

The King's target: Only the king's marksman can win the first prize; he must have the highest score for a hundred shots. The prize is \$40 in cash and a gold token of honor, worth \$20. (The cost of the latter has been defrayed by Bartholomae and Leicht, brewers.) Other prizes:....



II B 1 c (3)

- 5 -

GERMAN

II B 3

II E 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

III E

IV The prizes for bowling amount in all to \$250. The first prize is \$75 in cash....

The cadet marksmen had a special tournament. Adolph Guntrum received the first prize and became cadet king.

A bugle call at 3:30 P. M. brought the assembly to the speakers' platform,in front of the Park building, where Mr. Busse....introduced A. C. Hesing.

Speech by A. C. Hesing

"Marksmen and friends! Permit me to express my hearty thanks to the Schuetzenverein (Marksmen's Club). I appreciate my having been selected as today's speaker. You may rest assured that I am grateful for your confidence in me....



II B 1 c (3)

- 6 -

GERMAN

II B 3

II E 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

III E

IV "I welcome the members of other clubs in the name of the Chicago Schuetzenverein. The festival celebrating the foundation of a Schuetzenverein should....always draw attention to its lofty purpose and its beneficial, far-reaching effect. Particularly the large English-speaking contingent should be familiarized with the festival--in view of the importance of marksmanship and its influence on the American nation in its period of development.

"The objects of marksmanship are manifold, and only we Germans and the Swiss can fully understand the wide-spread effects which the great....Swiss and German....tournaments have produced.

"While marksmanship is regarded as a sport and has difficulty in developing in monarchies, it is practiced to the fullest extent here in this free land, where it becomes a civic duty. Marksmanship in America should be recommended, practiced, and encouraged in every conceivable manner.



II B 1 c (3)

- 7 -

GERMAN

II B 3

II E 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

III E

IV "In considering the serious side of the question--the civic duty, whereby every citizen becomes the defender of his home--let us remember that this is not the sole object; our constant chasing after the dollar will become less intense as we find time for recreation. Our American national character--still in the formative stage--would also absorb a liking for popular festivals. The virtue of comradeship, which is almost entirely absent from our indigenous population, would be developed. This pastime would provide an opportunity for that exchange of opinions among citizens which is so essential to a free state. Former differences would be ironed out.

"As the main attributes of a good marksman are clear sight and strength, the body is developed by this sport.

"One may say that the Schuetzenverein bears the same relation to the older men that the Turnverein (Turner Society) does to the younger generation. In other words: Whereas the latter is concerned in developing the body



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GERMAN

II B 3

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

III E

IV and furthering liberal, progressive attitudes, the former creates a brotherly alliance of free citizens and patriots; we may regard it as the citizen soldiery of the republic.

"The wonderful influence which the Swiss Schuetzenvereine have exercised in creating concord and good fellowship among the various Swiss communities is too well known to require repetition here.

"You all know that in the small, exemplary republic of Switzerland, the people regard marksmanship as one of the main pillars assuring unity, freedom, and independence.

"In as far as these marksmen's tournaments affect the various provinces of Germany, one might mention the recent meeting at Stuttgart, where mutual encouragement and brotherly comradeship....strengthened the bond of friendship, and where friendly understanding with our racially related neighbors, the Swiss people, was renewed. That incident may well serve as an example.



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

III E

IV "The Germans in America succeeded in introducing gymnastics, which proved a great blessing to our youth. The movement [gymnastics] has been started here and has taken root. Eventually it will be a permanent feature.

"Our German song clubs awakened a feeling for music among our American-born citizens and helped immeasurably in making the people conscious of the proverbial German sociability.

"But none of these associations are as suitable as marksmanship for introducing German ideas and the German spirit in this our adopted land. The American plays with guns while still in the cradle. In later years it becomes second nature. The average American has the proper qualifications: good sight, sturdy arm, and the necessary iron nerve or quiet cold-bloodedness--characteristics now considered synonymous with Americanism.

"What the American can do as a mere sharpshooter was proved in a splendid



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

III E

IV manner during last month's tournament in England. But the only object the American has in mind is to hit the bull's-eye, and here the civilizing influence of the German ideals of marksmanship will be needed, so that the American can understand the true significance, the deeper motives, involved.

"I have no doubt that we are on the threshold of an American joint festival, similar to the German and Swiss affair, which is celebrated to promote good fellowship. This American festival should be a gathering of the Northerners, the Southerners, people born on foreign soil and, in fact, all who call themselves citizens of this republic. At the large tent with the American flag, representing unity,....the people will meet to resume old friendships,thereby strengthening again the eternal alliance of the separate states.

"An American Joint Marksmen's Festival according to the German-Swiss pattern! What a sublime thought!



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

III E

IV "When shall we practice a custom like that of the Swiss, and send one or more delegates from each county of each one of the thirty-eight states of the Union, to appear at such a festival? Can there be any doubt that such a tremendous gathering of the best elements from all parts of the nation would do more for the unification of the North and South than all reconstruction and Ku Klux laws?

"Such a meeting would form the germ of an adequate defense system for our republic, and even though all of us hope that the necessity will never arise to call such a system into action, nonetheless proper provisions should be made to protect us from possible contingencies.

"By organizing a cadet corps composed of German-American children, the Chicago Schuetzenverein has shown that it takes full cognizance of this important question. The great strides which this young contingent has made in its marching and in the handling of its toy guns prove that a fertile field has been found, and only little effort will be needed to make our



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

III E

IV youth amenable to manly efforts later. Upon youth, according to the ideas implanted in it, depends the future greatness or decadance of the Republic.

"Impress youth with a taste for beneficial exercises, as the turners do, and you will avoid the problem of finding the youngsters on street corners after working hours, insulting women and old men.

"And we can truthfully say that, if the youth of all the larger cities throughout the country were enrolled in turner societies or Schuetzenvereine, the rowdy and loafer element--the canker of our American social structure--would be instantly abolished. Affiliating the youths with your Schuetzenvereine is also the surest and quickest method to implant marksmanship and make it acceptable to the people as a national institution. Permit me, before closing, to call attention to one important factor.

"To realize such lofty goals the German Schuetzenvereine should encourage



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

III E

IV native-born Americans to participate in target practice and at the festivals[of the Schuetzenvereine]. In this manner the Americans will become familiarized with the club's activities--both useful and diverting. The clubs should induce the native element to emulate our Chicago Germans.

"Perhaps I have considered this question too seriously, but it seems very important to me--in so far as our adopted country is concerned. Therefore I could not refrain from giving a brief explanation of the benefits accruing to the republic from a proper development of marksmanship.

"In closing I wish to be forgiven for not having mentioned the fair sex in connection with today's festival. Who, after all, could think of such a festival without considering the lovely representatives of the species? Women are the main attraction of any German gymnastic, song, or marksmanship festival and like Martin Luther, I must exclaim:



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

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IV

"'Whoever does not love wine, women, and song
Will never be a good marksman!'"

When Mr. Hesing concluded his speech, the president of the festival called for a triple hoch for the speaker.

Target shooting was continued after this interlude and the first day showed the following results:

J. B. Hefner of Chicago shot the first twelve flags. Mr. Vickart of Highland Park shot the next twelve flags....

.....

The Committee on Arrangements....deserves full credit....The festival provided excellent entertainment; music, a good concert, a wheel of chance, etc.

Marksmen from St. Paul, Minnesota; Dubuque, and other localities are expected....also the members of the local English-American Rifle Club, since the



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

III E

IV latter were....invited.

The second and third days....promise to be a social occasion, since the marksmen generally bring their families then....No one should fail to be present when the prizes are distributed....

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1875.

Second Day

The Schuetzenfest had its second inning yesterday. Although the crowd was smaller than that of the first day, there was nevertheless a large throng at the Schuetzenpark. As previously mentioned, the second day was dedicated to serious work. At eight o'clock in the morning a cannon was fired, indicating commencement of activities. A large number of the marksmen remained at the Schuetzenhalle (Marksmen's Hall) at the Park in order not to be tardy. Real liveliness began to be manifested, however, with the arrival of marksmen on the eleven o'clock train.



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1875.

III E

IV Target shooting continued from morning until six o'clock in the evening with the exception of one hour for lunch. The beginning and end of that period were announced by the firing of a mortar.

Silver medals were awarded to twenty-three marksmen. The silver medals were given to all who could score one dozen hits in the center of the target. J. W. Codon of Bellevue,....and N. M. Plottke, of Chicago, were thus honored. [Translator's note: Here twenty-three names appear. A large Chicago German group won in this division.]

The medals were not given at the end of the various competitions, but immediately upon being earned. The recipient was led in a triumphal tour, headed by the master marksmen, and amid music was brought before the great marksman and punster, "Natz'l" (Mr. J. B. Hefner) who bestowed the prize while giving a suitable speech.

The largest number of bull's-eyes were made by the following: D. Wiget of



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7., 1875.

III E

IV Highland, 85; M. Grau of Chicago, 69....

On this target 7800 shots were recorded....Other results: Union target:George Beuttenmueller of Chicago, 67 ringers....Man's target: Highest numbers: John Pfefer, 78 ringers....all of Chicago.

Otto Mutschlechner, known as one of the oldest and most ardent members of the Schuetzenverein, said, as the silver medal was given to him amid great acclaim, that he does not consider himself one of the best marksmen any more, but that, nevertheless, he will always work....for the furtherance of marksmanship and the abolition of anything which proves injurious to the sport. In conformance with the aforesaid, as well as at the request of the Schuetzenverein, he Mr. Otto Mutschlechner and Messrs. Starke and Hartmann advocated and succeeded in bringing about an alliance of the marksmen of the East and the West.

After calling attention to the great benefits gained from such a union,



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7 , 1875.

III E

IV Mr. Mutschlechner expressed the hope that the West will be well represented at the next marksmen's festival at Philadelphia; and asked the assembly to hail the new alliance, whereupon all concurred vociferously.

The president of the Schuetzenverein, A. Boese, agreed with the proposal and showed why the Schuetzenverein desired to be affiliated with the Eastern alliance. He, too, gave three cheers for the Schuetzenbund der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika (Riflemen's Alliance of the United States). [Translator's note: The original does not explain whether this is the regular name of the Chicago Schuetzenverein, the Eastern alliance previously mentioned, or the proposed name for the Chicago and Eastern alliance.] Lateradditional cheers were given by....various members, including the co-founder of the club, Abraham Stuedle.

There was also considerable activity at the bowling alley. Last evening 1,070 rolls were recorded. Up to the present, John Bortenschlager has succeeded in dislodging the nine pins forty-two times, and William Starke



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GERMAN

II B 3

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1875.

III E

IV and Jacob Schmidt are tied--each has scored forty.

Today marks the end of the festival. Shooting will continue during the morning. Most of the more ambitious riflemen remained at the Park/overnight at the clubhouse/ to gain the desired points.

Mr. Hefner will distribute the prizes after proper calipering of the various shots and computing the ratings.

Good music, dancing, and concert selections are announced again for today, and in every way ample provisions have been made for good entertainment.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1875.

The End. The Winners

The Schuetzenfest of 1875 came to an end yesterday. A large crowd came



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1875.

III E

IV from Chicago and vicinity, anxious to observe the final results....

Trains, buggies, wagons, and other conveyances were....needed to accommodate the throng. Attendance....during the afternoon probably exceededexpectations....The festival was successful in every respect, and the weather was favorable throughout the duration of the riflemen's tournament. Interruptions which are usually associated with such affairs were not noticed.....

Target shooting and bowling started at an early hour with a few intermissions for refreshments. A mortar shot at three o'clock proclaimed the end of the festival. The rifles were laid aside and everyone awaited the announcementsAn hour later a bugle sounded, whereupon the assembly gathered before the clubhouse, where the master marksmen, the president, and J. B. Hefner, who attained the title "King of the marksmen," were stationed to distribute the prizes.

Mr. Boese, the president of the club, stepped forward and spoke approximately



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1875.

III E

IV as follows: "My Friends! During these days we have had ample opportunity to talk about marksmanship, and voice our diverse opinions.... and it is hardly possible to make additional comments.

"The casual observer may think it a simple matter to distribute prizes during such an event. It is not. Every rifleman knows what it means to compete for three days with an able adversary....and Mr. Hefner did just that. It was not easy for him to win. Mr. Wiget of Highland is an expert marksman. But an unflinching eye, a sturdy arm, and some luck made Mr. Hefner a master marksman. He is the 'King of the Riflemen' and it is my pleasant duty to award him the diploma and the gold medal!"

The new king was given three resounding cheers, and he expressed his thanks in a few words. He said that he was elated over the victory and that he felt that the entire club shared his sentiments. "Let me say of Mr. Wiget that he is the best marksman in the United States, and in comparison to him I am a mere bungler. It was luck rather than superiority which gave me success."



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GERMAN

II B 3

II E 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1875.

III E

IV In closing he again expressed his hearty thanks for the good will shown by his friends and by the fraternity of marksmen in general.

Then Mr. Hefner awarded the various prizes to his fellow marksmen and added a few words of praise in every instance.

The results: Union target, first prize: Wiget of Highland and Beuttenmueller of Chicago, fifty dollars in gold and forty dollars paper money; second prize: M. Grau, Chicago, thirty dollars:

[Translator's note: Forty names appear, and three targets are listed.]

Mr. Plotke obtained three prizes, and when Mr. Hefner awarded them he observed that Mr. Plotke had been a member for only two weeks and that such a victory had not been recorded since the time when the club was founded.

Other prizes:....[Translator's note: The prizes are not listed in their



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GERMAN

II B 3

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8,, 1875.

III E

IV entirety and my computation shows that \$671 was paid out; adding the amounts which were not published and the \$229 paid for bowling prizes and the medals, I find that about one thousand dollars in prizes were distributed.]

....Altogether, 17,236 shots were fired.

In the bowling alley 3,705 rolls were recorded. As first prize, W. Starke, who was pronounced king, received a gold medal and seventy-five dollars in cash.....

At the completion of the distribution of the prizes music emanated from the dance hall. Many found this an added attraction.

At nine o'clock in the evening it was announced that the train was about to leave.



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1875.

III E

IV

This was a delightful festival which will linger in the memory of all.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 9, 1874.

THE GREAT MUSIC FESTIVAL
A Good Beginning

Last evening, at eight o'clock, a meeting was held in the club room of the Sherman House for the purpose of discussing preliminary arrangements for the great music festival which is planned for the spring of the coming year, and which has been the principal subject of conversation during the past few weeks.

Mr. Louis Sievers opened the meeting and briefly explained its purpose.

Alderman White was elected to act as chairman, and Robert Thiem as secretary.

The following organizations were represented: Liederkranz, represented by Hans Balatka, and Robert Thiem; Germania Maennerchor, Dr. Bluthardt (sic), F.W. Dietzsch; Orpheus, John C. Meyers, Louis Sievers; Apollo Club, E.C. Curtis; Beethoven Society, Hubbard (sic), Lewis (sic); Turngemeinde (Mixed Chorus), Arthur Erbe, Lorenz Mattern, J. Zernitz; Schweizer Maennerchor; Scandinavian Society, "Freja".

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 9, 1874.

IV

By general request Mr. Balatka presented the following plan:

"A music festival such as is contemplated must be presented on a grand scale or not at all. Chicago must not go at the matter halfheartedly. It has been a long time since Chicago has sponsored a worthwhile enterprise of this kind, for Gilmore's project was a complete failure. More than a year ago I spoke about the matter to several music lovers, among them Mr. Fred Upton. All of them expressed a desire to hold a great music festival in Chicago, and this desire would have been realized if the financial crisis had not interfered. If the proposed festival is a success, it will convince able musicians that there is a real future for them right here in Chicago; and it will induce them to come to this city and stay here, instead of remaining aloof, as many of them do now.

As far as the necessary material for this kind of festival is concerned, it can easily be found here. After the elimination of undesirable voices it would not be difficult to obtain six hundred trained singers here; and

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 9, 1874.

IV

by calling in reserves from Fort Wayne and Milwaukee, the number could be increased to eight hundred. A chorus of this size is sufficiently large to render any desirable composition. A larger choir would be unsuitable for the purpose, for it would be difficult to direct. If such a choir manages to present a number well, this success is attributable to good fortune and not to the ability of the choir or its conductor. Also, at a festival such as is proposed, male choruses could be permitted to do more work than is usually accorded them, for instance at Cincinnati.

By the use of instruments available in other cities we could also organize an orchestra composed of home talent. And as far as obtaining the necessary prominent soloists is concerned, we could, perhaps, secure the services of Signor Costa, of London, who could direct one of his own oratorios. For music of a lighter vein we might secure the services of Strauss of Vienna; and as prima donna, perhaps Mrs. Mallinger, of Berlin, or Mrs. Peschka-Leutner, of Leipzig. But no matter what we decide or whom we choose, there must be no deception in connection with this festival; there must not

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 9, 1874.

IV

be even the slightest indication of anything but honesty and diligent work. The duration of the festival could be about two weeks. The expenses could best be defrayed through the establishment of a guaranty fund through donations from prominent citizens of Illinois and all other states of the Northwest."

Mr. Florenz Ziegfeld was asked to give his opinion. He declared that Mr. Balatka had just about exhausted the subject, that the enterprise could be carried out if there was a will to do so; that Chicago had an advantage in that it had access to the necessary hall, whereas the building in which the music festival in Boston was held had to be erected at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Otto Lob agreed with the preceding speakers. Mr. Pratt (sic), Mr. F. Roesch, Mr. H. Claussenius, Mr. Lewis (sic), Mr. Molter (sic), Mr. Ziehn (sic), and other prominent men were also present in this meeting, and they all declared that they were in favor of giving the festival. Thereupon a

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 9, 1874.

IV

committee was appointed to make arrangements for a permanent organization. The following men composed this committee: Florenz Ziegfeld, Hans Balatka, C. C. Curtis, John Lewis, Alexander White, H. Claussenius, Otto Lob, F. C. Dohn, C. Wolffsohn, Dr. Bluthardt.

The committee was also instructed to mail invitations to the directors of the Exhibition Building.

Adjournment followed.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 12, 1872.

GERMAN



THE ORDER OF THE HARUGARI CELEBRATES ITS
25TH ANNIVERSARY

In the whole union the "Order of the Harugari" yesterday celebrated the 25th anniversary of its founding... To the 12 original members in New York, 25,000 have been added... There are 53 subordinate lodges in New York, 59 in Pennsylvania, 20 in New Jersey, 11 in Illinois, 9 in Massachusetts, 19 in Ohio, 12 in Missouri, 11 in Indiana, 10 in Kentucky and so on. In Chicago there are 9 lodges with 598 members.

The whole order supported during the last quarter century 15,500 brethren with \$260,000.00; 2, 198 widows and orphans with \$54,943.00 and buried 1, 368 brethren at a cost of \$51,720.00. The total capital of the order amounts amounts to \$500,125.00. The Chicago member on the Board of the Grand Officials is Grand Chaplain Joseph Heimbrod...

The celebration in Chicago took place in the Vorwarts Turn Hall. Every-body appeared with a green oak leaf as a device. The officials and the majority of the members wore resplendent regalia.

The Grand Marshal and Grand Supervisor introduced the speaker Ex. O. Gr. B. J. Potha.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 12, 1872.

Poths reviewed the history of the Order...

Already on the first Sunday after the conflagration contributions arrived in Chicago, and altogether the Order gave \$9,000.00. For the wounded in the Franco-German War the Order also contributed \$6,000.00. The speaker then strongly impressed on all present to educate their children in the German spirit and to keep faith with the German tongue...

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1871.

GERMAN



[A SINGING FESTIVAL]

(Otto Lob, in an article about Singing Festivals, quotes from the "Festival Paper" (Fest Zeitung) of the last Singing Festival in Cincinnati, May 1870).

"These great national festivals, as the Constitution expressly states, shall serve to raise and ennoble German life in the United States. Only in a second, anyway, do they have musical importance, their main function is that the German nation in them shows itself to the other nationalities as a united, impressive entity, worthy of respect."

This was their function, we would rather say, because the necessity which years ago forced the Germans to unite against the Americans (as a collective name), no longer exists. The Germans have gained through their intelligence, and, still more, through the political events of last year, a high social position...

Unfortunately, the Singing Festivals of past years have been little more than mass meetings, where the Singers' Banner played the role of the tavern sign. The

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 6, 1871



boastful name of "Singing Festival" became an ironical designation, because most of the participants could not sing...The recitals of the last years have shown clearly enough, that the German choir singing in America stands on a surprisingly low level, and that the Singing Societies are anything but places dedicated to the cult of singing.

It is a sad duty to have to say this, but we do not stand alone with our viewpoint, the men with the greatest insight in the East and West agree...In the better Societies of almost all the big cities, new talents have been recently sought, directors have been changed, better order has been insisted upon - in short it is instinctively felt that things can't continue as heretofore. The teachers see, that the Societies must be something quite different from what they have been, only singers can become members of a Singing Society (we mean, of course, the choir) then the transformation should be easy enough. May the Federal Board in St. Louis better understand its task and better execute it, than has been the case in past years, so that Germandom may win honor with the next Singing Festival, and not shame!...

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 14, 1871.



THE GERMANIA AND THE CONCORDIA SINGING SOCIETIES MERGE

Haase's Park, situated so close to the city that it is almost part of it, but on the other hand contrasting to it so pleasantly by its country air and its landscaping- Haase's Park has yesterday for the last time been used for a festivity.

The occasion was the merger of the Germania and the Concordia Singing Societies who belong to the biggest associations in the West, if not in all of the United States.

The high point of the program was the "Hymn to Music". The effect was overwhelming; the public was carried away and applauded tempestuously...Mr. Floto, the President of the Male Choir then made a speech, quoting the old verse:

"Where you hear a song, you may rest your wing,

Evil people have no songs to sing!"

(Wo man singt, da lass dich ruh'n nieder

Böse Menschen haben keine Lieder!)

and continuing: "Ladies and Gentlemen! Should our American fellow citizens be able to subscribe to these words? I believe not.



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 14th, 1871.

I rather fear they will regard it as an act of impiety that we spend our fine Sunday in the open air, singing and laughing and enjoying ourselves instead of going to church. Blinded by habit and custom they cannot comprehend that we, too, are endeavoring to safe guard public morality, without however submitting to church hypocrisy."

Finally the Male Choir sang a composition by its director, Mr. Schmelz, called the "Rhein Wine Song." It is a composition of the well-known dithyrambic by Herwegh.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 30, 1871



GERMAN

LETTER BY OTTO LOB FROM THE SINGING
FESTIVAL IN NEW YORK.

...It is undeniable that the singing festivals in America have entered a new phase. At each new festival the need for change and improvement is voiced. The old Constitutions have been changed, computed, enlarged, without any great improvement of the results, and ever wider spreads the conviction that one must reform the kernel, real essence of the thing if these festivals shall eventually become what so far they only have been in name.

When twenty years ago the first American Singing Society was called into life the leading idea was the national principle analogous to the Turners', Sharpshooters' and their Associations. One wanted to organize the German singers into an impressive mass, in order to foster the feeling of unity and in order to win respect from the other nationalities which people the United States. The improvement and cultivation of singing was indeed envisaged, but

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 30, 1871



GERMAN

but was pursued in so unsystematic and luke-warm a manner, that this main object degenerated more and more into a side-issue, and so the singing festivals are even today not yet what they should and might be. The Germans have long since, through their intelligence, won a respected position, and it would be unjust if they as citizens of a republic, misjudging the principle of equality, would now want to become dominating. The original purpose of all the Singing, Turn and Sharpshooters Festivals has been realized. With all their splendour, public processions and shows, they have been in a way, only a demonstration and manifestation of German-dom. Now it is time to look to the inner development of such associations...

At the XIth Singing Festival of the N. A. S. B. (Nordamerika-nischer Sanger-Bund) one has for the first time tried successfully to make the singing, even "good singing", the main issue. Through the strictest control it was possible to get the singers to study well the general choruses, and so a mass chorus of 3,000 voices could be formed which distinctly surpassed the choruses at former festivals.....

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 28, 1871.

GERMAN



GERMAN PEACE CELEBRATION

Frequently the wish had been uttered to unite once more the whole staff of the Festival Marshal as it functioned at the German Peace Celebration, and it had been decided to add to the reunion, homage to Mr. Greenebaum (Henry), in whose hands all threads converged for four weeks before the celebration, and through whose skill in knitting them together the festival became what it was.

It was a very thoughtful idea to give the souvenir, for the man who was to be honored, the form of an iron cross. That this iron cross was of heavy, solid gold will not detract from its value. The cross has been made in the shop of Mr. Freund and is an artistic masterpiece. On the back is an inscription.

The participants in the celebration - numbering about eighty - assembled at 8 o'clock in the house of Mr. Emil Dietzsch and went at about 9 o'clock in three big cars together with the whole Great Western Light Guard Band to the residence of Mr. Greenebaum, 605 Hubbard Street. After playing several patriotic tunes, and being invited into the house and the full-flowering garden, Mr. Wilhelm Vocke made the following speech: "The recognition and homage paid to the Festival Marshal comes by no means only from the officers



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 28, 1871.

of his staff; on the contrary, it is rendered to him by the whole of Chicago's Germandom. We all know how he has worked for German interests and German ideals for many years, and for this we have chosen as a gift a copy of the iron cross; just as in Germany it is regarded as a proof of the highest valor, so it may on his chest forever proclaim him the truest and most valiant of men."

Mr. Greenebaum, in his answer, said among other things: "The nomination for Festival Marshal in itself was an honor far beyond my merits. I am very happy that I succeeded in all business meetings to maintain my personal relations so that the friendship that has existed between us for a long time has been preserved. Though I was very young when I came to America and though I have spent in this country two-thirds of my life, I have yet preserved my German heart. If in old age it should be granted to me to look back on a long life then it will be my pride to have remained a German and to have contributed with my little strength to the progress and the culture of humanity."



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 28, 1871.

Then Mr. Emil Dietzsch read, amidst Homeric laughter, his "History of the Teutons," printed sometime ago in the St. Louis Vehme, and promised to finish it sometime.

Among the others who spoke were Mr. Franz Arnold who called the Peace Celebration the beginning of a new era in Chicago; Alderman Buhler, August Blum, Attorney Runyan, and R. Thien. It was long past midnight when the party dispersed in the best of moods.

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GERMAN

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, June 9th, 1871.

Meeting Of The Council of Superintendents.

Superintendent Dixon moved the following resolution:-

Resolved that we express our most sincere thanks to the reception committee of the German peace celebration.

That we sympathize wholeheartedly with the patriotic spirit of our German fellow-citizens which moved them in honor of the return of peace to the glorious fatherland to organize in a festival which this city has never seen anything more magnificent.

And that we sincerely hope that in no distant time we will be invited again to celebrate the glorious day when the United States of Germany declare themselves free and independent with a republican form of government, with King William as President, Bismarck as Secretary of State, and the viliant old iron-clad Moltke as Secretary of war! The resolution was adopted unanimously.



GERMAN

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, June 9th, 1871.

Then the report of the Director of the House of the Poor and Insane was read. The number of inmates on June 1st was 1203. According to nationality there were: 361 Irish, 180 Germans, 133 Americans, 126 Swedes, 67 English, 48 Norwegians, 34 Scotch, 31 Canadians, 25 Danes, 12 Negroes, 8 Bohemians, 7 French, 5 Poles and 5 Welshmen.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 1, 1871

ADDENDA AD: PEACE CELEBRATION.

GERMAN



The quiet which prevailed yesterday in the city was to be admired, and the Germans deserve credit for it, because there certainly was no lack of provocations. Already early in the morning a proclamation in English was found distributed in a hundred thousand copies all over the city in which the citizens of Chicago were asked to remain inside their houses and not even to look at this parade of despotism, and of the murderers of liberty. All the Germans did was to tear down these posters and destroy them. At north Clark, close to the bridge hung a big inscription: "Denmark mourns with France". In Clinton Street lives a fanatical Irishman who did not permit anybody to stand before his house. In order to drive away the unwelcome spectators he poured water from time to time on their heads. All along the route of the parade there were Irishmen and Irishwomen who uttered abuse and argued and frequently became so absolutely insulting that it needed indeed, German patience to avoid brawls. Only in one case a somewhat too obstreperous fellow got one over his back with the blunt side of a sabre that he had to be led away by his friends. A



GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 1, 1871

Frenchman, M. George Duponte, in South Clark Street, had fixed a rope across the street just in front of the triumphal arch, and suspended on it a picture, showing Napoleon III hanging on the gallows, with the caption: "Vile assassin" and "Homme du 2 decembre".

For the first time the German fashion of erecting tribunes was adopted in Chicago. In all parts of the city stood tribunes for 50 - 500 persons, and one had to pay 50 cents to \$1.00 for a seat. For some windows \$5.00 had been paid, while in some parts of the city even seats on the roofs were offered for 25 cents.

The English press gave the celebration not a little attention. The Times had a very long report, that, however, was full of the most grotesque mistakes, due to total ignorance of German history. The Tribune likewise reported at length, but has the most annoying habit of interspersing articles about things German with the four words that form the whole German vocabulary of the editors: namely, "Gemuthlichkeit", "ein Lager", "noch Zwei" and now and then name "Gretchen". There lies a goodly portion of impudence in this.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 1, 1871

The editor of the Republican issued a short, carping, malevolent article. He believes in carrying favor with his special class of readers by maligning the Germans. The Evening Post expresses unconditional recognition and the Journal is outrightly enthusiastic. It says: "Chicago has been taken by storm by the Germans...The big procession was the longest and most impressive Chicago has ever seen.."

On the whole the English press is delighted and gives unstinted praise to the magnificent event....

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871.

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THE 29TH DAY OF MAY

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(Editorial)

Never has it been more evident than yesterday that the German population is an inseparable part of the American nation. Because the celebration that was dedicated to the German victory, the German unification and the European peace safeguarded by them, was not only a German, but a general celebration....Here it was not a question of scanty concessions of individual cit, offices as public institutions...All banks were closed, the stock market celebrated, the Federal offices, the courts, the post, the municipal authorities had announced that they would regard the German peace celebration as a national holiday. The City Hall was adorned from the dome downward with German and American flags. In short it was a holiday not for the Germans only, but for the whole population.

All fears that the parade (like former ones) would make a poor, pathetic

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871.

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I G and meaningless impression, or would be abused for shoddy advertising,
I H were happily confounded. The parade of the 89th surpassed the high-
I C est expectations and Chicago in future need not be afraid in regard
to German demonstrations of any comparison with New York.

....The American politician may only have been impressed by the numerical size of Chicago German-dom, and may have told himself how stupid it would be to overlook the unified German vote. But the American thinker will have seen more than that. He will have told himself that a people of so striking an individuality and so conscious of it, cannot dissolve in the English and Celtic mixed race but sooner or later will conquer recognition.

Because the world believed that the German wanted peace only, not also his rights and his honor, therefore it has mocked him as the "German Michel". But this German Michel has exercised the superhuman strength of an archangel Michael and with quick, tremendous blows has shattered the empire of lies, of deception, of hypocrisy, of glossed-over barbarism, and painted prostitution. Very well, the German in America, too, may have been a sleeping Michel; -

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871.

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I G but he may and shall wake up as a Saint Michael and shall crush with
I H a strong arm the powers of darkness, that is the Welsh-don ("Walscht-
I C hum" might be translated as Welsh race or nation, but "Walsch" means
also a moral quality; the latter meaning is influenced and characteri-
zed by the phonetic resemblance of "walsch" and "falsch" - falsch meaning
false) of American that here, too, tries to enthrone scarcely veiled barbari-
sm in the place of civilization, showy ostentation in that of right, and shame-
less glittering dishonesty in that of moral decency.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 25, 1871.



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RESOLUTION OF THE CHICAGO GRÜTLI SOCIETY
Participation in the Peace Festival

In pleasant contrast with the aggressive stand taken by some Swiss in St. Louis against the Westliche Post comes the resolution adopted by the Chicago Grütli Society to participate in the Peace Festival. This resolution shows that there are after all a good number of Swiss who neither have forgotten nor want to forget that German blood pulses in their veins....Earlier than in Germany itself here in America Low Germans, (Plattdeutsche) and High Germans, Prussians and Swabians, Bavarians and Mecklenburgers have recognized that they are before anything else Germans, and among the many factors that developed in Germany during the past twenty-five years the national feeling of such emigrants, who only in America came to national consciousness, is surely not to be forgotten.....Till the War of 1870 brought French sympathies of a part of the German speaking population of America to the surface, hardly anyone had made a difference between those born in Germany itself and the German natives of other European countries. The German speaking Alsations, just as much as those from Lorraine, or those from Switzerland or the Russian Baltic provinces were simply counted among the German speaking community, and if they ever protested against it that must have been a rare occasion. We never heard of it. On the other hand, not a few cases could be enumerated where natives of



GERMAN

Alsace Lorraine and Switzerland got into public office on the strength of their German-Americanism. The German Mayor of Milwaukee, the former German chief of police in Chicago, were Alsatians. A prominent German member of our city council is Swiss etc. etc. Even the Hollanders being thrown into the same pot with the Germans as "Dutchmen" make the best of it and polish up, here in America, on their somewhat rusty German.

.....Just as Herr von Holst born as a subject of the Tzar is by everybody regarded as a German-American and not as a co-national of our Russian fellowcitizens in Alaska, so it is right that the Swiss and Alsatians of German extraction remember the good German saying: "Kind does not let from kind" - or, as the English language has it; "blood is thicker than water".

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ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, May 25th, 1871.

Motion of Dr. Chronik.

In view of the fact that the peace festival which our German brothers are going to celebrate on May 29th is dedicated to the victory of justice that was won through the power of civilization. In view, furthermore, of the fact that the celebration is the expression of worthy joy, over the rebirth of the German nation in unity, liberty and prosperity.

And in view, finally of the fact, that our celebration will express the satisfaction that we feel because the new world power of Germany awakens confident hope in permanent European peace.-

Be it therefore resolved by the assembled German theologians of various denominations that in consecration of the German peace festival they will preach a sermon, and will invite the rest of their German colleagues to do likewise.

Chicago, May 25th, 1871.

In the name of the convention of German theologians:

Dr. Chronik, Preacher of the Reform Community "Sinai"; Dr. F. Hansen, Minister at the Church "Zion; E. Guntrum, Minister at St. Stephan's.

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GERMAN PEACE CELEBRATION



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 19th, 1871.

A very pleasant document is the following which was signed by all the banks and for which the Germans should be grateful to Mr. Greenebaum:-

The German peace celebration on Monday, May 29th, promises to become so magnificent and impressive that it will monopolize public attention that day. As it is probable that all business will stop for the day, we, the undersigned bankers and banks, declare herewith that we will keep our offices closed during that day.

Signed by all National Banks and Bankers.

The Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce are going to resolve today, as has been promised definitely, to keep closed next Monday.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 19th, 1871.



"The Victory and Peace Celebration"

The feast Marshall (Mr. Henry Greenebaum) hopes to be able to so organize the parade that with its start at 10 A. M. the head of it will arrive on the scene of the celebration at 2 P. M.

He also read the Order of the Day, No. 3:-

Headquarters of the Feast Marshall
Chicago, May 18th, 1871.

Therewith nominate for Division Marshal the Mssrs. H. Henkel, Fritz Metzke, Col. Rutishauser, Theobald Hartmann, Ferdinand Rolshaysen, Col. Voss, Col. Wallis, Johann Hoffmann, Amb. Andre, Heinrich Schmehl, Jos. B. Brunhut, Franz Amberg, and Col. Lion.... The name of the various Assistants to the Division Marshall and Aide de camps will be published in a later Order of the day...

By instruction of the festival Marshal
D. Klutsch, General Adjutant

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 17th, 1871.



GERMAN

MEETING OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Schintz read an invitation for the peace festival (Franco-Prussian War) and moved to close the schools on the day of the celebration.

Stone opposed the motion, because, as he said, there was no peace as yet in France.

Walsh said it would hardly be sensible to send the children on the street for that carousal.

Schintz believed one owed it to the children to let them enjoy the parade, just as one closed the schools on July 4.

The motion thereupon was adopted with all against one (Stone's) vote.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 9, 1871.

[GENERAL PEACE CELEBRATION]

Alderman Buhler presented the Mayor and City Council with the following letter:

Gentlemen:

On May 29, the citizens of Chicago are going to celebrate the restoration of peace in Europe. The undersigned committee has been instructed to invite you to participate in the celebrations. The restoration of peace between so highly civilized nations as Germany and France, after a horrible and bloody war the like of which neither ancient nor modern times have seen, must surely elicit the strongest expression of sympathy from any right thinking citizen. We therefore hope, honored gentlemen, that you will accept our invitation.

Sincerely yours,

George Schneider, Committee Chmn.

Franz Arnold,

Charles Probatig, Secretary,

Henry Greenebaum, Feast Marshall

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 9, 1871.

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After some opposition by Alderman Carney, the invitation was accepted by acclamation. The following motion, proposed by Fuhler, was adopted:-

"In as much as the citizens of Chicago have decided to celebrate the passing of war between France and Germany and the restoration of peace between the two countries.

"Inasmuch as for this purpose a great celebration is planned to take place on May 29, 1871, and

"Inasmuch as the world historic questions which were solved by the outcome of the war, especially however, the early conclusion of the war, deserve a public acknowledgement.

"Be it therefore resolved that on May 29th, 1871 all city offices without exception be closed for the whole day."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1871.

GERMAN



[A CORNER STONE LAID]

Laying of the corner stone of the Evangelical St. Stephen's Church, corner of 25th and Wentworth Avenue. The procession was led by Pastor Guntram, the minister and by Mrs. G. Ehrhorn and H. Wolff, the teachers of the community.

The laying of the corner stone itself(after a long sermon and several songs) was accomplished with the assistance of architect (Baumeister) Gottig, bricklayers Andreas and Fachslanger, Cabinet-makers, H. Erbe, and building foreman, Christian Wiche. Into the tin box in the cornerstone Pastor Guntram inclosed three ears of wheat, a bottle of wine, a new testament, a list of the 68 members of the community, a copy of the April 22nd issue of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, some American coins and the founding charter of the community. Pastor Guntram did the first three strokes with the hammer. He was followed by the trustees of the community: George Scheidig, President; Ch. Mertens, H. Wagner, Wilhelm Luckow.

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ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, March 4th, 1871.



Editorial: Peace Festivals.

In almost all the larger cities of the country the American citizens of German birth plan to celebrate the end of the war between Germany and France.

But in what manner shall it be done? In most cities the Germans have come out against a public procession, and, we think, with much right. If one celebrates the glorious rise of the German people to the apex of its power. Why do it in a totally un-German manner? These street parades, as we see them in America, are something utterly un-German and would cause nothing but laughter in Germany. Is the fact that several thousand people wade for some hours through ankle-deep or even knee-deep mud, so impressive? Is it likely to have an edifying effect on the minds of on-lookers or participants? Will the fact that several thousand Germans facilitate the street cleaning in Chicago by carrying home on their boots so and so many cubic feet of dirt prove anything to the Americans and the Irish that they don't know already? Will it diminish the envy and ill-will with which certain elements of the population regard the German victory? To all these questions the answer is no.



GERMAN

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, March 4th, 1871.

A street procession means nothing, proves nothing, and effects nothing. It is nothing but a thoughtless imitation of an American custom. One celebrates with the legs, instead of with the heart and head.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1870.

THE FAIR OPENS
Farwell Hall Beautifully Decorated

[Translator's note: The first seven paragraphs of this article are an appeal to the public to co-operate with the German Patriotic Aid Society by attending and purchasing articles at a fair, held for the benefit of wounded German soldiers or their widows and orphans. This part of the article is irrelevant.]

The following committees and salesladies have been appointed by the central committee:

First table

Finance committee: Miss M. Hinrichs, Mrs. G. Pruessing, Mrs. G. Lippmann.

Salesladies: Miss Emeline Murth, Mrs. B. Leon, Mrs. O. Horwitz, Miss I. Lackner, Miss Clara Hinrichs.

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III B 2

II D 10

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1870.

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Second table

Finance committee: Mrs. E. Juessen, Mrs. P. Campbell, Mrs. C. Mueller.

Salesladies: Miss B. Florsheim, Miss L. Juessen, Mrs. B. Mueller, Mrs. H. Greenbaum.

Third table

Finance committee: Mrs. J. Polatscheck, Mrs. C. Jordan, Mrs. D. Anderson.

Salesladies: Miss H. Polatscheck, Miss A. Richberg, Miss P. Staab, Mrs. O. Clare, Mrs. C. Reed.

Fourth table

Finance committee: Miss F. Sonne, Miss P. Mepp, Mrs. D. Engel.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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Illinois Staats-Leitung, Aug. 30, 1870.

IV

Salesladies: Miss H. Assendorf, Mrs. W. Holter, Mrs. O. Stolz,
Miss M. Oertel.

Fifth table

Finance committee: Mrs. C. Goodkind, Mrs. P. Reinhold, Mrs. D. Schmidt, Mrs.
E. Wothenow.

Salesladies: Mrs. G. Hevermann, Miss R. Mertle, Miss F. Helms, Miss C.
Hochbaum, Miss A. Lannheimer, Miss M. Shaberg, Mrs. A. Kirchhoff.

Sixth table

Finance committee: Miss M. Heinrichs, Mrs. D. Bluthardt, Mrs. A. Magnus.

Salesladies: Mrs. P. Anadler, Miss H. Meyer, Miss D. Friedberg, Miss M.
Telschow.

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III B 2

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1870.

Seventh table

Finance committee: Mrs. F. Hoffmann, Mrs. C. Goldschmidt, Miss C. Kurz.

Salesladies: Miss L. Hartmann, Miss H. Kahl, Mrs. P. Baum, Mrs. A. Loeb, Mrs. M. Meyer.

Eight table

Finance committee: Miss D. Kirchner, Mrs. J. Bertrand, Miss L. Mehrle.

Salesladies: Miss G. Oppenheimer, Miss F. Muschle, Miss M. Hevermann, Miss H. Baum

Ninth table

Finance committee: Mrs. C. Voche, Mrs. O. Thiele, Mrs. F. Frese.

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Illinois Staats-Leitung, Aug. 30, 1870.

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Salesladies: Mrs. M. Lichtenhein, Miss A. Unna, Miss L. Manigold,
Miss F. Cassel.

Tenth table

Finance committee: Mrs. L. Knipke, Miss L. Metzke, Miss L. Juessen.

Salesladies: Mrs. A. Steiger, Miss E. Suss, Miss C. Mahler, Miss B. Mannheimmer,
Miss M. Reitler.

The parade in which the local Italian societies will participate promises to be
very impressive.

Order of the parade

First division

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1870.

IV

Meeting place: Randolph Street and Michigan Avenue.

Order

Police

National Guard

Company B. National Guard

Great Western Light Guard Band

Marshals and Adjutants

Chicago Turngemeinde

Union Turnverein

Aurora Turnverein

Vorwaerts Turnverein

Germania Turnverein

Chicago Schuetzenverein

West Side Schuetzenverein

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1870.

Second division

Meeting place: Michigan Avenue and Washington Street.

Order

Freier Saengerbund
Germania Maennerchor
Concordia Maennerchor
Arion Gesangverein
Orpheus Gesangverein
Frohsinn Gesangverein
Teutonia Gesangverein
Schleswig-Holstein Verein
Hamburger Club
Frohsinn Geselliger Verein
Berliner Humoristischer Club
Union Veteranen Unterstuetzungs Verein
Arbeiter Verein

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 34272

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GERMAN

III B 2

II D 10

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1870.

IV

Third division

Meeting place: Wabash Avenue and Washington Street.

Order

Order of Hermannssoehnf

All Orders of Chaldaeer

Teutonia Lodge, #96, Harugari

Harmonia Lodge, #130, Harugari

Concordia Lodge, #15

Independent Order of Red Men

Robert Blum Lodge, #6

Goethe Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Northwestern Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Knights of Pythias, Humboldt Lodge, #2

Arbeiter Unterstuetzungs Orden

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II D 10

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1870.

IV

Chicago Arbeiterverein

German Employees of Union Hide and Leather Company

German Workmen's Union

Route

South on Wabash Avenue to Van Buren Street, west to Desplaines Street, north to Lake Street, east to Wells Street, north to Ohio Street, east to Clark Street, south to Lake Street, east to Wabash Avenue, south to Madison Street, west to Farwell Hall.

Any other lodges or societies desiring to join in the parade are requested to apply to Mr. Peter Hand, 130 North Clark Street.

All the societies of the North Side will meet at the North Side Turnhalle on North Clark Street, at 8:15 A. M; the Societies of the Northwest Side will meet At Aurora Turnhalle, on Milwaukee Avenue, and the Societies of the South Side

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1870.

at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle, on West Twelfth Street; a band will be ready to lead the societies to their respective meeting places.

The following men will act as assistant marshals: Alderman Buehler, Gustav Neuhaus, H. Schmehl, F. Schweinfurth, Ernst Sonntag, and M. Gottfried.

Peter Hand, Marshal.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 20, 1867.

THIRD DAY OF SOLDIERS' FAIR
Germania Maennerchor

The attendance at the Soldiers' Fair is increasing from day to day, and consequently the receipts for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the defense of the Republic are also increasing. Thus it may be safely assumed that the Fair will be a success. As announced in yesterday's Illinois Staats-Zeitung, the Germania Maennerchor, whose excellent singing is recognized also by our native Americans attracted a large crowd to the rink last night. Every seat in the large hall was occupied when, at nine o'clock, the chorus opened its program with "Das Deutsche Lied," under the direction of Hans Balatka. Although the acoustics of the hall are poor, the performance was loudly applauded.

The chorus also rendered the "Ave Maria," and the "Pilgrims Chorus" from "Tannhaeuser".

We hope that the example set by the Germania Maennerchor will encourage other

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 20, 1867.

choruses, such as the Concordia Maennerchor, the Freie Saengerbund, and others, to do their share toward attracting visitors to the Fair, and thus increase the receipts.

It has been reported that the Chicago Turngemeinde (Turner's Association) will give a performance this evening, and we do not doubt it will add to the honor of the Society and to the success of the Fair.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 22, 1867.

THE POPULAR FAIR
Opening Address By Dr. Fessel

The Popular Fair for the benefit of German immigrants was opened last night at Ulrich's Hall. It was well attended and the visitors evidently took great interest in this worthy undertaking. Both rooms of the Hall in which the Fair is being held have been appropriately and beautifully decorated. The walls of the north room of the hall which contains the sales booths are adorned with pretty garlands; in the center of the room there is a magnificent pyramid of flowers, and on the speakers' platform there is a very good portrait of Count Bismarck, painted by our artist, Mr. Highwood. The south room is arranged for concerts, and also serves as a barroom. In the center of this room there is a temple made of flowers, where the Goddess of Liberty (in miniature) holds sway. The walls of this hall have also been decorated with wreaths, and at the end of the room, visible to all who enter, is a banner inscribed "In Unity There is Strength".

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 22, 1867.

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Dr. Fessel, director of the Aid Society for German Immigrants opened the Fair. In his address he said that the large Chicago German attendance at this Fair is commendable. He thanked all visitors, the Concordia Maennerchor, and the Germania Maennerchor. He expressed his gratitude to all the ladies for their interest and participation in this benevolent enterprise. He also expressed gratitude to Mr. Knobelsdorff, who conceived the idea of holding the Fair, for his tireless efforts to make the affair a success. Thereupon Mr. E. Juessen delivered the principal address as follows:

"It is a noble, exalted purpose that brings us together here today. In no other way could we achieve greater honor than by aiding poor lonely German immigrants. We support the picnics given by turners and choruses and we attend their concerts and entertainments, because these men serve to prevent puritanism and temperance from gaining control of our political parties.

"However, we are not assembled for political purposes this evening. Moreover,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 22, 1867.

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we are actuated by sympathy, deep and sincere sympathy, toward poor German immigrants who are being cheated by land pirates and confidence men in America, and whose German uprightness is no match for Yankee 'smartness'. This Society was established to protect German immigrants in this allegedly Christian country where they are not supposed to enjoy themselves on Sunday, although they are forced to toil like slaves on the other six days of the week.

"In conclusion I wish to thank the German ladies and girls for the great sacrifices which they have made in the interest of this Fair. When the wounded returned from the fields of battle, it was the German ladies and girls who cared for the brave soldiers, and when our immigrants were in need of assistance, these good Samaritans again exerted their magic and influence by persuading German men to donate liberally, and the fruit of their labor is before our eyes."

The Concordia Maennerchor then delighted the audience with well-rendered vocal selections, the most enjoyable of which were: "Saengergruss," "A Prayer At Sea," and "March Serenade". Mrs. Auguste Herrenkind sang an aria from "Freischuetz,"

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 22, 1867.

III G

and her melodious, well-trained voice enchanted the audience. We look forward to great things from her. The duet from "Don Pasquale" rendered by Bischof and J. Nielsen, was greatly appreciated and won much applause.

A great variety of valuable articles is on display in both rooms of the hall, and the ladies and girls are showing great zeal and ability in disposing of them at a good profit.

At the entrance of the north room there is a very good piano, donated by Kraushaar and Company. The instrument is to be raffled off. To the right of the entrance there is a well-arranged display of excellent furniture. Mrs. Johanna Lindemann is the supervisor of this department, and she is assisted by the following salesladies: Miss Caroline Schmitz, Miss Julie Gloeckner, Miss Goothe, Miss Marie Wischendorf, and Miss Sophie Kiessling.

Mrs. J. Metzke, chairman of the Fair, and Mrs. Rosalie Nelke, secretary, and

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 22, 1867.

III G

Mr. Max Koerner, auctioneer, have their office in the northwest corner. Next to it is the candy department which is supervised by Mrs. Sophie Koerner. Adjoining the candy department is the booth in which ladies' handiwork is shown. Mrs. L. Knobelsdorff, Mrs. Auguste Ahrens, and Miss Marie Woeliffer are the supervisors, while Miss Margaretha Schoetzer and Miss Lena Nemett are the salesladies.

Proceeding west we come to the well-arranged display of gold and silverware which is under the supervision of Miss Betty Faber. Next to it is the porcelain department where Mrs. Marie Mueller presides, and in the adjacent booth Mrs. Auguste Schmidt is engaged in selling fine perfumes.

Continuing our journey we find Mrs. Bella Achert selling cigars, Miss Emma Rietz selling ironware, and Mrs. Minna Meininger and Miss Mattel selling shoes.

The postal division is conducted by Mrs. A. Specht assisted by Miss Anna Achert, Miss Anna Kirchner, Miss Therese Schneider, Miss Lina Mehrle, Miss Louisa Nass,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 22, 1867.

III G

and Miss Ulrike Roman. This department apparently does a good business, for very few people leave the room without purchasing a letter.

To the left of the entrance Miss Helene Mueller is accepting votes for the ladies' popularity contest. Mrs. De La Heye, Mrs. Emma Grotz, Mrs. Emma Schade, Mrs. Lina Niethmann, Mrs. Louise Jacoby, and Mrs. Marie Fluegler are selling tickets for raffles.

The culinary department, where excellent food and beverages may be had at little cost, is supervised by Mrs. Friedericke Rietz who is ably assisted by Mrs. Carolina Ludwig, Mrs. Auguste Rietz, Mrs. Carl Schmidt, Mrs. Hepp, Miss Lena Rietz, and Miss Krause.

The entire Fair is well arranged, testifying to the skill of Mr. Charles Rietz, the treasurer of the Society. We expect that our German residents, who are well known for their benevolent spirit, will give this undertaking the support which it justly merits.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 18, 1867.

THE SOLDIERS' FAIR

The executive board of the Soldiers' Fair Association held a meeting yesterday at Crosby's Concert Hall. General Wallace reported that the proceeds from the picnic at Haase's Park amounted to \$1,050. The Chicago & North Western Railroad Company furnished transportation at half price, for which they received a vote of thanks. More than one thousand tickets (sic) are still unaccounted for.

Mr. Hesing, Mr. Bonney, General Mann, and Mr. Hawley were delegated to procure the use of Crosby's Opera House, gratis. Mr. Vaas was appointed to serve on the music committee in place of Mr. H. Balatka. Mr. Charles Lockey was appointed to membership on the art committee. Mr. Scates collected \$280 from shipowners. W. K. Lee reported that the members of the Trade Assembly promised to contribute clothing, money, etc.

Mr. Muehlke reported that the Lutheran congregations would promote the interests

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30710

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 18, 1867.

of the Fair as much as possible.

The Independent Order of Oddfellows will give a banquet on November 7, at the Opera House, for the benefit of the Fair. Mr. Colbert was appointed to serve as chairman of the publications committee in place of General Smith. Judge Yates donated a wax bouquet encased in glass. This ornament is to be awarded to the lady who receives the greatest number of votes (sic). The Board adjourned until next Thursday afternoon.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30272

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 2, 1867.

FINAL REPORT OF FAIR COMMITTEE

The undersigned Fair committee of the Chicago Turngemeinde herewith respectfully submits the final report of its treasurer. We heartily thank all donors of gifts, the Ladies Auxiliary for its tireless efforts, and all persons who contributed to the success of the Fair. The Chicago Turngemeinde is exceedingly proud of the benevolent spirit which the German citizens of Chicago displayed on this occasion, and this organization will continue to show its appreciation.

Very respectfully
The Fair Committee.

Final Report

Collected by Ladies Auxiliary.	\$1,189.10
Proceeds from sale	2,699.14

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 2, 1867.

Proceeds from sale of pistols	325.50
Paid admissions	974.60
Proceeds from sale of meals	958.88
Total receipts	\$6,147.22
Total disbursements	2,144.88
Net profit	\$4,002.34

Albert Boese, Treasurer.

**II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

d. Literary Societies

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1931.

ORGANIZATION MEETING

The German Literary Society of Chicago held its organization meeting yesterday evening at the Bismarck Hotel. For this purpose a number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. Oscar Illig, who sent out the invitations, welcomed those who appeared, and explained the purpose of the meeting.

Dr. Kurt Baum came over from Milwaukee; he has for many years belonged to the leading personalities of the sister city's literary society. He reported about the activity of that organization, and explained in a clear, intelligible manner its principles, aim and working methods. He pointed out that the organization arranges about six lectures every year by prominent personalities, and in this manner is instrumental in showing to its members the progress of German spiritual life.

The organization of a German literary society in Chicago seems very appropriate at the present time, because during the next year, on the

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1931.

occasion of the 100th anniversary of Goethe's death, Goethe celebrations will take place all over the world. Dr. Baum stressed the fact that the organization must have at least one hundred members, if it wants to work with success. He gave many points worthy of consideration in regard to the development of the new organization, and suggested the advisability of arranging occasional lecture evenings, to which the public should be invited. He also mentioned that the professors of the German sections of the two great universities should be drawn into the organization, and should become members of the board of directors. After that Dr. Baum dispelled Mr. Emory Heidke's fears, that the literary society would become a competitor of the German Art Society. Consul General Michael Girtten, who presided; Doctor Otto L. Schmidt; Professor Ziegelschmidt; Mrs. Emil Eitel, and a few other ladies and gentlemen gave a few friendly send-offs to the newly born child.

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1931.

Another meeting will be held on October 21, when an executive committee will be elected for the purpose of working out the statutes of the new organization.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 24, 1915.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30224

GERMANISTIC SOCIETY.

We have two societies here in Chicago whose influence upon the Germans in general are of an intellectual blessing, namely, the Historical Society and the Germanistic Society.

The Germanistic Society started its 9th recital series with a musical program. Victor Saar of Cincinnati will tell about Johannes Brahms, in his songs, and Hans Schroeder will illustrate the recital with a number of Brahms' songs.

In consideration of the exceptionally animated activities of the society in the interests of the German cause, the society deserves the most extended assistance from all united cultured Germans of Chicago. To become a member of the society, the German cause will be promoted, the misjudged German thought will be uplifted; every German is honor-bound to attract

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 24, 1915. WPA (ILL) PROJ 30276

the attention of cultured Americanism toward the activities of the Germanistic Society; if the Americans first get to know our thoughts, they will appreciate them, as well as us, correctly.

The Germanistic Society spreads this knowledge, therefore we shall and we must help this cause.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, January 11th, 1910.

GERMAN LITERATURE

WPA (ILL) PROJ 36375

Last night, before the members of the Germania Association of Chicago, at the Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute, Martin Schuetze, Professor of "German History and Literature," at the Chicago University, spoke about the modern German Drama and its principal representatives. He showed in a most fascinating manner, the three directions of drama in modern Germany and selected a few dramas, analyzing their fundamentals. The three classes, Prof. Schuetze showed, comprise the following:- naturalistic, social dramas and the historical group. The greatest representative of the first is Gerhardt Hauptmann, to the second category belongs Hermann Sudermann, and to the third, Ernest V. Wildenbruch. The most important is the naturalistic; its conception may be regarded as the year 1889, at the Lesing Theater in Berlin, when his play, "Before Sunrise", was given its initial performance. In this drama, (the naturalistic class) the materialistic philosophy is expressed. Fundamentally, it proves that the individual is the product of environment, the pawn of circumstance, that he cannot be held/for the eventual, final outcome. He is powerless to liberate
accountable
himself from the past. Mental derangement, sexual digression, inherited disease, and intemperance predominate...

Die Abendpost, January 11th, 1910.

WPA (11.1)

The disappearance of the individual (in contrast to the "hero" plays), is shown in his great success "The Weavers." Its object is to give a photographic picture of life, in action, speech and so forth. Its themes are taken from the lower class strata. The social drama: more interesting but not so profound. The historic drama: its characters are not stark reality, but patriotic conceptions, not the works of poets. Fulda is its exponent, referred to as: "a clever imitator."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 2, 1909

WILHELM MUELLER

Professor James Taft Hatfield last night gave a lecture in the English language before the Germanistic Society, about the poet Mueller.. He pictured him as one of the most important representatives of German romancitism. Longfellow was the first American who acknowledged his importance, though his translations of Mueller's poems could not effectually replace the originals. Mueller, like Goethe and Burger represented the spirit of popular song. Heinrich Heine stated that Mueller in that respect did not find his equal.

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GERMAN



Abendpost Feb. 9, 1909

GERMANISTIC SOCIETY

THE IDEA OF THE FATHERLAND IN THE DRAMAS OF
SCHILLER AND KLEIST

LECTURE OF PROFESSOR KUEHNEMANN

Prof. Eugene Kuehnemann of the University of Breslan lectured last night at Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute. He was invited by the Germanistic Society of Chicago. He established the idea of the development of the fatherland in the 4 dramas starting with Schiller's "Maid of Orleans" till the mighty appeal to the Germans in the hour of danger in "Herman's Battle" by Kleist. The expectations, that with the new formation of the German Empire a literary impetus would set in, especially with the new German drama were not realized. The only representative of the patriotic drama was Wildenbruch who died recently but could not be considered as a master with his style of festival prologues and plays. The youngest National literature of the Germans was very modern, the creature of world views of today. The poems of the fatherland have been written in times of the deepest humiliation. The above 4 dramas not only give the development of German poetry but also the making of German souls.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1909.

GERMANISTIC SOCIETY.

Prof. Alex. R. Hohlfeld of the University of Wisconsin spoke about the new German drama of the 19th century in the Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute. Prof. Hohlfeld spoke about the past classical time the period of the Epigones, in which the drama found its greatest perfection in the works of Kleist, Hebbel and Grillpaezer and the latest productions of the literature of the drama expressed in the works of Wagner, Anzengruber and Hauptmann. The

The court poet Wildenbruch, the creator of the Hohenzollern dramas who found so much favor with Emperor Wilhelm received very little attention from the professor.

The speaker mentioned that the date of his lecture, January 18th, also was the date of the proclamation of the German empire. He pointed out that not only the German schoolmaster, but also the German thinkers and poets had assisted mightily in the achievement of the high goal.

Such associations as the Germanistic Societies will do a great deal to make known to the American population the characteristic treasures of the rich

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Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1909.

literature and art of Germany of the 19th century.

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Abendpost, December 3, 1907

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GOEBEL LECTURE

Professor Jul. Goebel of Harvard University opened last night in the Recital Hall of the Auditorium, the series of lectures of the Germanistic Society for the propaganda of International culture and German science to a public of 125 visitors.

Mr. Henry Pratt Judson, Rector of the Chicago University, opened the programme of the evening with a short speech saying that America appreciates the works of the German authors and thinkers and the activity of the Germanistic Societies to make them acquainted with same. He then introduced the speaker of the evening, Professor Goebel. The theme of the speech was:

"Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, an interpreter of German ways of thinking." The speaker in an introductory way mentioned that American literature, according to the conditions which surrounded same, could not claim an exclusive national character like the Greek or German one. Roman literature descended from the Greek American literature must be regarded as of foreign origin. It had been quite naturally anticipated that it would develop as a branch of the English literature. In the beginning of the 19th century the French influence has

Abendpost, December 3, 1907

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

been predominant. This, however, changed in the year 1812 and the chief cause was the book of Mrs. Von Stael, about the glorification of Germany and its science and culture, whereby the foreign countries' attention was called to German literature.

Like other American authors, Bancroft, Tichnor, Taylor etc. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow has deeply drawn from the fountains of German literature. On his first trip to Europe Longfellow only stayed a short time in Germany, and it can be taken from his works at that time that he was not quite familiar with the German language. A few years later the poet still mourning the death of his wife, for the second time went to Germany and stayed there for some time at beautiful Heidelberg. The German literary influence not only shows itself in his translations of the works of some German poets, but also to a great degree in his own original works. In his romance, "Hyperion", it can be followed chapter by chapter, how this influence gradually gets stronger.

Abendpost, December 3, 1907

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

A poem like "Voices of the Night" the New Englander Longfellow could not have written without having studied the nature and the world of his German colleagues as for instance Von Eichendorff. Uhland also had a great influence during Longfellow's period of development. Schiller's individuality was never quite understood by Longfellow. The supreme importance of Goethe, he failed to appreciate. The speaker was of the opinion that Longfellow found the material for his creation of the Indian Epics from the book written by the German Indian missionary Heckenfelder, referring to the Indians.

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Abendpost, March 18, 1907

THE MOSEL LAND. LECTURE OF THE
GERMAN SOCIETY OF NORTHWESTERN
UNIVERSITY.



GERMAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Nicolaus Kanmanns, the economic attache of the German Embassy of the United States of America, gave a very interesting lecture about the Mosel land before the members of the German Society of Northwestern University at 1709 Chicago Avenue. The German Society consists of students of the German department of Northwestern University, and is conducted by German professors. They have their regular meetings in private residences, whose owners understand the German language. It is a strict rule to use only the German language on such occasions.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 18, 1900.

GERMANS IN EVANSTON.

VER. (ILL) PRO. 3027

P. 5 - The last meeting of the German Literary Society of Evanston, before the beginning of the summer vacation will be held tonight. The program is of extraordinary interest. Mr. Sigmund Zeisler will give a lecture, taking Hauptmann's the "Versunkene Glocke" (The Sunken Bell) for his subject.

There will also be the presentation of a portrait, of the recently deceased Professor Cohn. Mr. Busse, one of the assistants at the university, will give the dedication speech. The portrait is the gift of the seminary of the university's German section. Professor Hatfield, the present head of the German department of the university, will officially receive the portrait. Mr. Merker, a close friend of the late Professor Cohn, will speak a few words in tribute to the late scholar.

These meetings of the German Literary Society are open to the public, and anybody interested in German literature, is invited to attend.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, March 11th, 1898.

German in Evanston.

The German Literary Association of the Northwestern University, will have its next meeting at the "Greenwood Inn" near 1404 Hinman Avenue. The speaker will be Mr. Julius Wegmann, giving a lecture on Die Schwaebische Dichterschuhle (Literary trends and capacity of poets inhabiting the Schwabenland, a Southern German district.)

All. who are interested in the ambitions and efforts of this Club, are cordially invited. Commencement at 7:45 P.M.

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ABENDPOST, December 14th, 1897.

GERMAN



Heine-Celebration.

Numerous admirers of the poet came in spite of the bad weather yesterday evening to the Heine celebration which was arranged at the meeting hall of the Lunt Library by the German Literature Club of Northwestern University. The impressive celebration was opened with a short address by Mr. Henry Cohn, a teacher of the German language and literature at Northwestern University. The Kreutzer Quartette Club sang the impressive composition: "Das ist Der Tag Des Herrn" (This Is The Day Of Our Lord) whereby Professor Gabriel Katzenberger functioned as conductor.

The remainder of the interesting program was filled by recitals of Mrs. Professor Cohn, two other songs by the Kreutzer Quartette and song recitals by Otto Freyer (baritone).

The festival oration was held by Mr. E. F. L. Gauss, Assistant Librarian.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, January 23rd, 1897.

German in Evanston

This evening in lecture room 32 of the Lunt Library, there will be held a meeting of the German Literary Society of the Northwestern University in Evanston. On this occasion, a lecture will be given by Mr. George Edward on the theme: "The Currents In The New Literature," will be held.

All friends of the Society's efforts are cordially invited.

Abendpost, March 18, 1896.

Fritz Reuter evening.

About 150 persons have attended the yesterday evenings Soiree of the art and literary club in Haendels Hall to enjoy themselves by the recitations of Reuters poems. It must, however, be doubted, if the purpose has been achieved. A very desirable change in the uniform program has only been brought about, by the piano performances of Mr. Emil Lubling, who gave some of his own compositions and some other musical pieces, with great mastership. Also the performances of the two sisters Mrs. Mary Salomon-Ahlfeld and Mrs. Bertha Molihin Ahlfeld found very much approval. However, the lecture of Mr. Meiter on Reuters study period and also the latter literary portion did not come up to the real importance of the Low Serman people's poet and did not do justice to the real meaning of a Reuter soiree. The literary club must do better to keep the interest for German literature awake.

For Tuesday March 31 an "Uhland evening" has been announced, at which opportunity the municipal assistant-Librarian, Mr. E. F. L. Ganns will make the principal speech. Also the violinist Karl Becker and the pianist C. E. R. Mueller have promised their cooperation.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, January 6, 1896.

LESSING EVENING.

With a memorial celebration for the pioneer Art-Critic and dramatic poet, Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, the Art and Literature Club brought yesterday, the first series of its poet's and composers' evenings to a conclusion... Yesterday evening offered to the 200 guests all types of true artistic enjoyment, but on the other side many bitter disappointments. Lessing's literary value received full credit in a masterly lecture of Dr. Emil Hirsch, while the recitals of the Messrs. Schutt and Merker hardly could satisfy expectations.

A master performance was the oration of Dr. Hirsch who understood it in a most effective way to picture the life and work of the great Dramaturque and to captivate the listeners to the last. The lecturer pointed out that Lessing must be regarded as the pioneer poet to whom the German people is indebted for the preservation and refinement of its language. In his work "Nathan" the poet preached the gospel of love of mankind for all times and for all the people and pointed tolerance out as the greatest of all virtues of humanity. At the end the orator invited the Germans of Chicago to erect

Abendpost, January 6, 1896.

to their great intellectual hero an everlasting monument in form of a German library for the Chicago University, a legacy, that shall carry Lessing's name and spread his glory also on American soil.

It is unnecessary to add that these words were greeted by enthusiastic applause. Also the recitals of the pianist Miss Regina Zeisler and of the violin virtuoso Mr. Luigi von Kunits deserve to receive honorable mention.

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DIE ABENDPOST, November 27th, 1895.



GERMAN

The German Press Club.

The German Press Club gave its members an interesting and enjoyable entertainment last night at the Bismark Hoetl. Dr. Siegmund Zeisler gave a fascinating lecture on Rudolf Baumbach as poet. Several songs and music-recitals followed. The program of the evening wound up with a supper and dance.

The Pressclub, which has gained many members during the last year, is serving its purpose well, to cultivate German literature, German Music and a jovial solidarity among German journalists.

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Die Abendpost, October 29th, 1895.

Goethe-Evening .

The Kunst und Literatur-Verein(Society of Literature and Arts) gave last night its first entertainment of the season at the new Steinway Hall at Van Buren and Michigan Avenue. The largest part of the evening was dedicated to the memory of the German poet Goethe, whose life and literary activity was described in an interesting lecture, given at this occasion by Professor Louis Schutt. The rest of the evening was filled by a few very fine solo-songs and music recitals. A lecture on "Schiller" will be given next Monday by Mr. Gauss, the noted librarian and member of the "Kunst und Literatur-Verein," which had already more than 300 members and has accomplished a lot to cultivate the interest for German arts and German literature.

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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, September 17thp 1895.

The German Societies of The Northwestern University.

Professor Henry Cohn, who is at the head of the German Societies of the Northwestern University, has listed the following meetings of the said Societies:

October 26th, 1895, meeting at Gorwoods Restaurant,
October 12th, " " " Aula of the University,
November 2nd, " " " " "
November 10h, " concert, location to be named.

The German Literary Society will have its regular meetings October 1st, and November 12th.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, November 13, 1894.

CULTIVATING THE GERMAN LANGUAGE WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The German Society of Northwestern University in Evanston gave last Monday evening an entertainment, dedicated exclusively to German singing and German literature. The well arranged program was opened by a chorus song. Then followed several fine song recitals by German students of the University.

Finally Mrs. Amalie von Ende gave a lecture on all literary achievements of Annette von Huelshoff, the noted German poetess. The entertainment closed with a jolly dance of the younger folks.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 14, 1891.

[GERMAN PRESS CLUB]

A highly interesting lecture was given last night at the Men's meeting of the Club. The speaker was the eminent writer and composer of music, Mr. B. Zieher, and his topic; "The present extent of knowledge concerning music." To carry out the program previously arranged, it was impossible to finish the lecture, and the desire was expressed to hear the second part of the address at the next Men's meeting of the Club.

The speaker distinguished himself with his profound knowledge of literature, his wealth of thoughts and ideas, and his clear, constructive criticism.

The more serious scientific knowledge found a counterpart in the humorous and artistic performances of the evening.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 14, 1891.

GERMAN PRESS CLUB

The very favorable reception, which had been given the first ladies' meeting and entertainment of the German press Club caused the Arrangment and Entertainment Committee of the Club to repeat the experiments as soon as possible.

On account of the recent elections which kept the majority of the members busy, however, it was delayed till the present. Tonight again a jolly ladies' Evening meeting will be held in the clubrooms of Randolph Street and the entertainment Committee has arranged some pretty surprises for this occasion.

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, August 19, 1890.

GERMAN PRESS CLUB ORGANIZED.

A German press club has been organized in this city, to embrace all local German-American newspaper men and authors. It was organized as a branch of the National Union of German-American Journalists and Authors. The objects are to protect and elevate the interests of the profession. In addition to the social features there will be death and sick benefits. At a meeting held last Sunday at Brand's Hall, officers were elected.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Mar. 5, 1890.

THE GERMAN LITERATURE SOCIETY

Mr. Wolf Von Schierbrand, associate member of the Herald and former secretary to Ambassador Winston of Persia, gave a lecture about that nation before the above-mentioned Society. To hear a detailed account of this distant, strange country, especially when given by an individual who actually lived there, would naturally be interesting; so it is not surprising that a large audience gathered there.

The "German Literature Society" consists mostly of native Americans, but their object is to popularize the German language amongst the English speaking people. We congratulate the "Society" upon its intentions and we ardently wish for its success.

The next meeting will be Tuesday, 8 P.M., room D, Central Music Hall. Everyone is welcome.

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

e. Literature

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 29, 1901.

POETRY

Dorothea Boettcher and Her Newest
Creations

It is highly gratifying that we still have people who enjoy poetry either as creators or listeners, finding pleasure in the higher realm where the prosaic, mundane environment of our daily life is obliterated for a few hours. Mental stagnation has not yet become universal. For every hundred beer philistines or Skat-players (a German card game), we find one human being emerging from the dismal swamp of intellectual decadence like a lone flower in a murky sphere. This was proved again yesterday by Miss Dorothea Boettcher's recitation at the Germania Club. The small hall boasted of a large audience in which women predominated tremendously. In this flowery assembly one espied occasionally a man or diminutive



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 29, 1901.

gentleman among the listeners just like raisins in a cake, as the poetess so aptly declared in her short prologue. Yes, women represent the bulk on such evenings. As this is nothing new, let us confine ourselves to the story.

The little rostrum looked like a bouquet, roses everywhere, with Miss Boettcher in the center.

Theodore Brentano introduced the authoress in a few, well-chosen simple words, whereupon Miss Boettcher spoke to express her gratification at seeing so large an attendance.

Our prima donna Mrs. Theodore Brentano, who was scheduled to take part in the program, was absent on account of a serious indisposition. At the last minute, Miss Mathilde Rapp obligingly filled the gap, singing the appealing air "Next year, next year, my sweetheart," thus casting

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 29, 1901.

the first spell of magic over the audience. Miss Rapp sang three other selections during the course of the evening. . . .

Miss Rapp will go far. She has the qualifications of a singer and her instructor, whoever he may be, has done a good job. The immense applause given her should be an inspiration for further effort. The words for her songs were written by Miss Boettcher.

The poetess recited a number of her creations, which are a treasure of dramatic and humorous poems. Indeed, her labors deserve homage.

As the newest productions of Miss Boettcher will be probably published in the near future, we shall restrict ourselves to the titles only, which are as follows: "Idealism, and Realism," "Admonition," "The Approach of Fall," "Eyes," "Modern," "Hyper-Modern," "To Youth," "Fantanides," "Sprouting Life," "Macrocosm," "More Light," "Poor

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 29, 1901.

Children," "The Fourth Commandment," "The Miser," "Magdalene," and
"The Tempter."

Miss Boettcher is blessed with exceptional talent; she is a profound
thinker devoid of bias, a woman of perspicacity, and follows (although
she denies it in one of her poems) the trend of the modern writers.

That does not signify going astray, Miss Boettcher, to the contrary.

In the unfortunately short-lived Ludwig Jakobowsky one perceived
fractions of a Goethe, Schiller, and Heine; yet he was one of the most
modern.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Nov. 16, 1928.

POET'S FAMILY IN NEED

The family of the well known poet, Konrad Nies, who died a few years ago, is in dire need on account of sickness and other unfortunate circumstances.

This refers to the wife and to the daughter of the German-American poet. Mrs. Elizabeth Nies has now decided to sell her late husband's poem collections entitled, "World and Wilderness." Mrs. Emma C. Eitel, 3750 Sheridan Road, has generously consented to effect the sale. Whoever wants to possess one of the books, should apply to Mrs. Eitel.

Abendpost, January 29, 1901.

GERMAN-AMERICAN POET, Miss D. BOETTCHER.

The well-known German-American poetess, Miss Dorotheas Boettcher of Chicago, recited last night at the Germania Clubhouse, before a numerous and intelligent audience, an interesting selection of her own recent creation. Her latest products are evidence of her real poetical talents and of her very sensitive mind, and also of a keen ability to observe and characterize. She is, indeed, equal to the best of the German-American poets. The poems recited touch every human sensation. Her new creations possess to a very impressive degree-even surpassing her former products, the quality of real poets, where mere form is subservient to the spiritual contents. This fact also proves her real poetical talents and abilities. But she is also master of form which is clearly demonstrated by the beauty of form in her latest creations. It is hoped that Miss Boettcher will have her new poems printed soon, so that all can enjoy the same. It is certain that they will find a warm reception everywhere among lovers of poetry.

Mrs. T. Brentano likewise recited a poem written by the poetess, Miss D. Boettcher.

II B 1 e

II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 d (1) ABENDPOST, July 29th, 1897.

GERMAN



**Ten years in America.
(Zehn Jahre in Amerika-Waldemar V. H.)**

The next number of the Sunday paper of the Abendpost will bring the beginning of a novel in which a former German officer describes his experiences in our country, and for which the Abendpost bought the copyright. We especially call attention to this novel "Zehn Jahre in Amerika" by Waldemar V. H.- because it stands in our opinion above the average.

The author has travelled much in our country and had all kinds of experiences and was a keen observer. He understands how to talk pleasantly and interestingly and avoids the usual rash judgment. He describes things and conditions as they appeared to him in modest but captivating terms and will not place everything extraordinary as typical for the "wild land" or of the "country of the wild man", as our Republic must seem to readers of the stories of simular travellers. The story breathes freshness and natural truth and is rich in interesting descriptions and unusual humor.

Page 2.

II B 1 e



GERMAN

ABENDPOST, July 29th, 1897.

Chicagoans will find in it much of local interest because the writer staged for a longer period in the metropolis of the West and knows to report many interesting and gay events of this time.

II B 1 e
II B 2 d (3)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 29, 1893.

FROM THE BOOK MART

"Not to a few proud names,
Is banished the art of poetry"

So one would like to cry out with Uhland regarding the German-American poetry by seeing the beautiful and so far unique book of Dr. G. A. Zimmermann, that has been published in its second edition, enriched and considerably improved. Every educated German-American, and every Chicago German, particularly, has cause to welcome this work with gladness and pride, and to further its success to his best ability.

It was a real hazardous enterprise of the "Germania Maennerchor" and the publishers Eyller & Co. here, to bring such a book on the market. America is so often called the land of the restless and inconsiderate dollar-hunt; that is, of the most prosaic struggling that this civilization seems to be the most unfavorable for the blooming of true poetry, especially by the element that immigrated

WPA (LL) 1103.30275

Abendpost, Dec. 29, 1893.

during the last decades, torn away from the mother-soil.

Not even the old German fatherland itself is the present time a flourishing period for poetry.

Many times a reader finds in the daily press verses of German-American origin; but the gold nuggets are hidden under such a big pile of straw that it takes an extraordinary comprehensive survey to recognize the real German-American poetry as a whole and to value it fully.

The book represents the first expert attempt of sifting and collecting, and thousands may receive through it a true conception of the development of German-American poetry (to their own astonishment). The book is a German-American book of honor in the truest sense of the word.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 e
II B 2 d (3)

[GERMAN BOOKS]



GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 3, 1891.

The booksellers, Kolling and Klapperbach, 48 Dearborn Street, are mailing their "General Book and Christmas Catalogs" at present. Same is carefully compiled and differs from those catalogs published lately having beautiful illustrations inprinted in the letterpress. Every friend of books will welcome this gift, because it not only informs him about the newest products on the bookmarket, but also assists him in the selection of Christmas presents.

II B 1 e

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1891.

POET KONRAD RIES

The well-known German-American poet, Konrad Ries, will hold a number of lectures on German-American poetry in this city. With similar lectures in other cities he attained huge success.

It is to be expected that clubs and societies interested in intellectual culture will receive this report with a great deal of satisfaction.

II B 1 e
II B 2 a
III A

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 6, 1871

[BUTZ' LIBRARY SUFFERS LOSS]

We see, to our joy, that steps are being taken in St. Louis, to help Mr. Caspar Butz, whose exquisite library was burnt, replace his loss. The German papers in St. Louis publish the following appeal:

Caspar Butz in Chicago has lost everything in the Chicago fire. For him, our countryman, who is equally distinguished by his charm, his character and his talent, and whose poetic works belong among the noblest flowers of German-American literature, a very special sympathy could not fail to develop. And this sympathy must grow still further in view of the fact that among the things the poet lost, there was also his library - a loss, that so painfully can afflict only the writer....(the three papers, Westliche Post, Anzeiger des Westen and the Belleville Stern des Westens", then go on soliciting contributions of books and money).

We (says the Staats-Zeitung) cannot let pass this occasion without coming back to the previously recommended founding of a German Library in Chicago

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 6, 1871

GERMAN



and to appeal to the publishing and the general world. A better chance to create an institute that already before the fire was so painfully needed, will not recur. Who will take the important matter into his hand?

TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

a. Libraries



II B 2 a

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Oct. 28, 1934.

GERMAN LIBRARY OF THE SOUTH SIDE

The union of action of the German organizations of the South Side maintains a German lending (circulating) library, in the South Side Ballroom, which is accessible to every one. Every German who wants to read a book in the long winter nights should make use of the library. The library was assembled by the communicating office for German libraries in foreign lands and comprises today 1500 volumes (novels, books on travel, classics, books on the World War, German history, and the New Germany).

The books are let out every Friday night from 7 to 9 P.M. to everybody who leaves a small deposit.

Sonntagpost (Sunday edition of Abendpost),
Dec. 25, 1932.

GERMAN BOOKS

Library Branch on Thirteenth and Homan
Has Large Stack of German Books

The branch of the city's main library on Thirteenth Street and Homan Avenue has now a special room in which foreign language books are on the shelves. Especially numerous are the German books which may do justice to the most fastidious tastes of the readers.

The books may be obtained on showing a library card. The personnel of the library is willing to aid the reading public and to give information. It is known that a person may draw up to five books at a time on one card, and to keep them for two weeks.

II B 2 a
II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

III B 2

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II B 3

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IV

Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1930.

ATTORNEY LEOPOLD SALTIEL IS APPOINTED A MEMBER OF THE LIBRARY
BOARD



Mayor Thompson, with the consent of the city council, appointed Attorney Leopold Saltiel a member of the Library Board. Mr. Saltiel takes the place of the dean of the Loyola University, Reverend Frederick Seidenburg, whose term of office as director of the Library Board has now expired.

Mr. Saltiel is the first speaker of the Illinois Turner district and president of the German Day executive committee.

The appointment of Saltiel took place in order to give the German element of Chicago a part in the management of the Library Board. Mr. Saltiel's activities will first of all be devoted to the German department of the library, which was greatly extended in the last few years.

II B 2 a

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, October 2nd, 1897.

Opening of the Harlem Library.

In the suburb, Harlem, which is now chiefly inhabited by Germans who interest themselves in the upkeep of German customs and habits, the festive dedication of the new Public Library took place last night.

Professor Chamberlain, the president of the Library Board, and Mr. G. Schrade, President of the Village Board made the speeches to the celebration. Besides, the inhabitants of Harlem many guests from the neighboring towns, Oak Park and River Forest, took part. An orchestra and the Harlem Maennerchor (Male Chorus) provided alternately, for the musical entertainment of the celebrants. The use of the library is from now on open to all inhabitants of Harlem.



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III B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 d (3)

II B 1 a

III A

III F

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 20, 1891.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN LIBRARY.

The "Germania Male Chorus", which has done much in the last year to further German interests, now appears with a new plan, which is so exceptionally laudable, that it will not fail to arouse lively interest throughout all German-American circles. The association proposes nothing less, than the founding of a German-American library. However, as the following two letters give full details about this splendid idea, we publish them herewith, without comment.

Germania Male Chorus. Chicago, April 15, 1891. To Messrs. Joseph Baucker, Washington Hesing and Frederick Hild. Gentlemen! The club's secretary will probably have given you notice in regard to your nomination as members of the Library Committee, so it may not be necessary to recapitulate here, except that I had a special purpose in mind, when I suggested your names to the Board of Executives of the Germania Maennerchor (Male Chorus).

As you know, for a year the Germania has subscribed to the principle, that a powerful, German-American club like ours, has a higher task to fulfill, than to function merely as an assembly which satisfies the social demands of its members,

II B 2 a
II B 1 a

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 20, 1891.



and this motto is not only found in our support of art during the grand artistic club productions, but includes our participation in all branches of the club's activity. According to my opinion, we now have an exceptional opportunity, by founding a club library. It is evident of course, that our goal cannot be a general race with the large book collections of the land. However, we have a good chance in achieving something, in so far as we may try to fill the large gaps in the American libraries and, at the same time, we function in conformance with the ideal sense of a German-American club.

I need not tell you, that in the history of the Germans in the United States, from the very first period of its colonization until the present day, many a pearl of intellectuality lays scattered about, which will be doomed to oblivion if not properly gathered and preserved. As far as I know, no such attempt has ever been made, namely, to make a collection of all the literature in our language, which has been published in the United States, from the first days of the German immigration to the present era; at least in the west, no such work has ever been performed, or satisfactorily accomplished. In regard to the attainments of the German daily newspapers, all their noteworthy deeds for the perpetuation of our customs and language, however valuable they have been and always will be, such an edition we

II B 2 a
II B 1 a

GERMAN

-3-



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 20, 1891.

cannot include at present at least, because of its voluminous size. But it is within the realm of possibility to procure everything, which the German mind has conceived in this land and put into book form, this we may gather little by little and so preserve it for posterity. Aside from the great historical value of such a collection, it has a tendency to convince the German-American about the spiritual importance of his element, it will strengthen him in his competitive endeavors with other people, by giving him that necessary self respect.

The administration is prepared to supply you with the necessary means for the realization of this work, and awaits your valued reply, whether you consider this briefly described plan as feasible and desirable, also, if you are willing to participate in your capacity as member of the committee.

Very respectfully, Harry Rubens, President."

To this communication the following reply was received: "Chicago, Ill. April 16, 1891. To the President of the Germania Maennerchor, Harry Rubens. Esteemed Sir! Your valuable letter reached me, today, and I hasten to inform you, that I am not only

II B 2 a
II B 1 a

GERMAN

-4-



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 20, 1891.

pleased to co-operate, as befits the duties of the chairman of the library committee concerning which I have notified the club's secretary, but it gives me extraordinary pleasure to do my very best, to help realize your idea, the procurement of a specifically German-American library in our club.

The German-American is unaware of his full importance regarding the past and is not sufficiently conversant with his cultural political problems of the present. The latter belongs to the German-American press. In order to bring the glorious past to his knowledge, he will find it is imperative to peruse history, but to successfully conclude such a study without the help of a large library is unthinkable. The accomplished German-American historian, H. A. Rattermann (German-American Magazine, folio 4, page 515) remarks: "To speak is silver, but silence is golden!" A well known proverb..... We have been silent until all the gold and silver in history has been distributed to all the others and we remain with empty hands. Yet, golden were the German deeds when the cultural development of this land is considered.... It is time.... we should speak of our achievements as German-Americans....until history gives us our deserved recognition...

GERMAN

II B 2 a
II B 1 a

-5-



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 20, 1891.

Very well, we shall not only speak of the accomplishments of our forefathers, we shall garner them for the present and preserve them for the future..... From private collections....among dealers of antiquities... from publishers.... by appeals to the German press to support our cause,.... with the assistance of Mr. Hesing nad Mr. Hild as committee members,.... by asking for advice and suggestions of such eminent German-American historians as Oswald, Seidensticker, Rattermann, G. Koerner, just to mention a few,....we gladly labor for the beginning of the great work which you visualized and created.... Very respectfully Joseph Brucker."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 29, 1888.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung:

Many readers appreciate your report about the steady increase of literary works in German at the Public Library. This increase no doubt indicates that the large number of readers among the German population is being considered; still visitors to the reading room find only very few German-American newspapers. There are only seven, the two local papers not included. Of the seven weeklies are two of Chicago, and of the remaining five, two are of little interest because they are published in small cities.

The Bohemians, as well as the Norwegians, have a much better selection, although the German reading public is larger than the Bohemian and Norwegian combined. The libraries in Milwaukee, Cleveland, and Detroit have the German newspapers of all larger cities on display. Chicago is an exception....Mr. Hild would receive the gratitude of many German readers if he would rectify this matter.

A. Reader

II B 2 a

III A

GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 7, 1885.

GERMAN INSTRUCTION IN LAKE VIEW.

A committee of prominent Germans consisting of Messrs. Franz Demmler, August Schneidenbach and S. Rottner, has been sending circular letters to German residents of Lake View with the announcement that during the vacation months, July and August, German instruction in reading, writing and figuring, would be given to children by a well trained German teacher. The pupils will be divided into classes according to their age, to receive instruction two hours everyday, with the exception of Saturday and Sunday.

The price for every child joining this summer school, will be \$1.00 without any additional charges. The parents are requested to register their children, now, with August Schneidenbach, corner of Lincoln and Halsted streets.

II B 2 a

GERMAN

II B 2 a (Scandinavian)

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 18, 1873.

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30213

THE DEMAND FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE BOOKS IN
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The board of directors of the public library, in order to know which books and magazines are mostly read, has checked the number of times each one of them has been taken out. The results brought to light are most interesting.

It appears that the Germans are faithful visitors of the library and German reading material was as much in demand as English reading material, if one takes into consideration the much greater number of English speaking people. During one month, the Kolnische Zeitung was requested fifty-two times, the Wiener N. Fr. Presse, fifty-one times, the London Times 152 times, Harpers' Weekly 219 times, and the Gartenlanbe 85 times.

In view of their small number, the French go to the library frequently. The Revue Ves Veux Mondes was requested thirty times and the Illustration twenty-eight times.

The Scandinavians also were very frequent visitors of the library. If French magazines are read also by people of other nationalities, the same cannot be said very often of Scandinavian literature. Many Scandinavian magazines are

II B 2 a

- 2 -

GERMAN

II B 2 a (Scandinavian)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 18, 1873.

read from nineteen to thirty-four times a month. The number of Scandinavian magazines at the library is very limited and we believe that the Board of Directors would gladly get more, if good ones were recommended by competent persons.

The Chicago Times, July 7, 1872.

THE GERMANS ANXIOUS TO UNITE WITH THE FREE LIBRARY

A. Dykrenfurth and B. Kihlholz, members of the German library of this city, sent in a communication tendering to the free library their German books, on condition that the library should be kept open on Sunday, and that each year there should be an outlay for German books proportionate to the amount of taxes paid by German citizens.

The decided disposition of the directors was that it was impracticable to accept any gifts under such serious conditions.

The communication was, however, referred to the committee on library.

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II B 2 d (5)
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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 1, 1872.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

EDITORIAL.

It is much to be regretted that the hope of getting German books for the Public Library has been greatly darkened due to the sterile quarrel between the German Library Association and Messrs. Dyrenfurth and Kihlholz. These two gentlemen insist on the plan to found a special German library, while the Library Association would like to put into the Public Library so strong a German department, that a special library which the Germans would have to maintain alone, would become superfluous. The point at issue is similar to the one between special German schools and the introduction of German instruction in the public schools. Here in Chicago, where the different nationalities are less antagonistic to each other than perhaps in any other American city, public opinion among the Germans has long since decided for the latter. Those do us no favor who try to single out the Germans as an isolated clique from the totality of communal life.



- 2 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 1, 1872.

The founding of a special German library would paralyze the endeavors of the German directors of the Public Library to see German literature worthily represented in it, while on the other hand, it is a bet of 100 to 1 that the German library never would have more than a wretched existence.

Every German taxpayer in the city must contribute anyway, in the form of taxes, to the maintenance of the Public Library. How many would want to tax themselves besides, voluntarily, for a German library? We point to the poor experience that was shown with the German house.....

GERMAN



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II B 2 d (3)

III F

IV

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 1, 1872.

THE GERMAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

At the start of the meeting, the secretary, Mr. Carl Proebstring, being absent, Mr. Richard Michaelis was elected temporary secretary. Then the election of a board was undertaken. Mr. Georg Schneider was elected president with fourteen votes, against nine for Claussemius, three for Rosenthal. For vice president Claussemius received nineteen votes, Rosenthal three, Hering and Grunhut, one each. Mr. Hermann Eschenburg became treasurer, and Justice of the Peace Max Eberhardt, librarian. Mr. Proebstring and Mr. Julius Rosenthal were elected corresponding secretaries.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 1, 1872.

The President, Mr. Georg Schneider, gave a short address about the death of Mr. T. G. Gindele. He said, "The Germans of Cook County and the movement for the creation of a German public library have suffered a grievous loss. He has left our association apart of his valuable collection of books.

"I knew Mr. Gindele since 1851. He was one of the few, who had the courage to start the anti-Slavery Movement. On January 29, 1854, the first meeting against Slavery took place, here in Chicago. It was a German meeting against the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Mr. Gindele belonged to the resolutions committee. The Germans in Chicago were the originators of the political agitation against Slavery."



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 7, 1871.

[THE NEW CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE GERMANS]

That Chicago will get a free public library is now assured. Now it is up to us Germans to take care that a German department be contained in it. Almost a third of the book-reading public is German; because the numerous Irish read none but periodical religious literature, and the masses of Bohemians and other national fragments also will make little use of the benefits of a free public library, so that one may estimate, it will be used by two-thirds Anglo Americans and one-third Germans.

Ex-Governor Korner of Illinois, Secretary of State, Rummel; Consul Claussenius, Ex-Consul Vergho, Mayor Medill, eminent rabbis, ministers, merchants, and manufacturers, should sign an appeal for it. From Rabbi Chronik we receive the following, which may serve as a pattern: (There follows a proclamation in the usual flowery, and superlative style of Rabbi Chronik.) "The cause of the spirit of our Germans cannot but be a national cause at the same time..... Only when nourished on the spiritual mother breast of the mother country, can the settler in a foreign zone remain a faithful offspring of his family stock.

"Our patriotic entreaty goes to all patriotic Germans, especially the German publishing companies and book-stores in America and Europe. We need German books for the erudite and the common readers, especially: 1. Cultural history and religious history, and travel books; 2. Popular philosophy, natural science



Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 7, 1871.

and economics; 3. The classics, both of the Germans and in translation, those of the Greeks and Romans, as well as dramas and novels of the better type."

We must remember (says the Staats Zeitung in conclusion) that under present conditions it is impossible to secure funds from private sources to create even a small German library with a reading room for free use by the public, and that we therefore must fear an intellectual proletariat that will later present us with problems beyond our strength (Welches uns spater uber den Kopf wachsen muss).

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II B 2 a (Jewish)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 30, 1871

GERMAN
JEWISH



[GERMAN JEWS AND CHRISTIANS COOPERATE IN REBUILDING A FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY]

Yesterday's notice in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung regarding the urgent necessity of a public free library for Chicago has caused several Chicago Germans to give this question the attention it deserves. Dr. Chronik offers to work out with others an appeal to the German publishers - which he, with his considerable experience as a writer in Germany, thinks might be successful.

We here reprint a clipping from the Illinois Staats-Zeitung from December 5, 1867.

The Founding of a library and an Educational Association among the Israelites, without exclusion of the Christians.....

Israelites! Will you collaborate with me, to found an Association with two aims: to further Jewish science, and to promote a nobler society.

To attain the first, a library of ancient and modern Jewish literature, including the periodical, shall be founded....In creating it we would already be on our way, also toward the second aim, which is a nobler form of social intercourse.....

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 30, 1871

GERMAN
JEWISH

Israelites! I appeal to all of you, without difference between the old and the new persuasion...Because as Jews you will all have to confess: that the love of science is a religious love, and that the ennobled social intercourse is a fact of religion.

Because you are all made equally answerable by your religion for the increase of knowledge and the uplift of social virtues.

Just because the whole of Jewry has been split by the divergency between the old and the new religious viewpoints, it would be twice as valuable to work in a field of unified effort.

Men and women, fathers and mothers, sons and daughters! For self-evident reasons the cultivation of knowledge and the purification of good fellowship is in this country more urgently needed than abroad.....

Israelites! Very well, let us then unfurl the banner of science in a nobler fellowship, with the just pride that this is the banner of our religion, - and

even those who are not of Israel will join us. Chicago, December 5, 1867.
Signed: Rabbi Dr. Chronik.

The Chicago Israelites live spiritually with the Germans (Die niesigen Israeliten leben geistig mit den Deutschen und sind nicht gesonnen fur sich eine separate Bibliothek zu grunden) and have no desire to found a separate library for themselves; least of all now, after the colossal fire losses and the destruction of most of their prayer houses and schools.

The Chicago Tribune of yesterday carried a leading article, three-quarters of a column in length, under the heading: Demanded a public library....

As a matter of course, the Tribune thinks only of its own people, that is to say, the American-born English population. However, when the law is being written, the Germans, Scandinavians and Catholic Irish, who have to share anyway in bearing the cost, should be taken into consideration, in proportion to their numbers. Otherwise, we will again get a sectional institute in place of a cosmopolitan one; Chicago needs it both for its permanent and its transient population.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 12, 1871.

GERMAN



[AMERICAN LITERACY]

Some decades ago the Frenchman Tocqueville, the famed author of the book Democracy in America said: "In no country of the world are there so few ignoramuses and so few scholars as in the United States, and in no country are there so many ignoramuses and so many scholars as in Germany. Even though in the formulation of this apothegm the ignorance of the French regarding everything German, and the French addiction to clever antithesis and sparkling paradox may have been active, yet it must be confessed that one might still find a kernel of truth in it. The American moves from early youth on in conditions that awaken the mind; he reads newspapers and many books; he listens to orators and public lectures. One has built here veritable altars to common sense.

Not so the Germans. The idealistic tendency that is, one might say, inborn to them, carries them all too often away from reality; their shying away from public life has been overcome only in the last few years; the German newspapers are mostly to be thanked for having brought that about. The growth of the latter (in this city particularly of the Staats Zeitung) bears witness to the fact that the German-Americans slowly begin to assimilate



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 12, 1871.

the good and beautiful things of the native Americans. One thing, however, of which the Americans have cause to be proud, the Germans in this country have not yet imitated...

The Germans in this city who count among their fellow citizens men who would do honor to the biggest and best educated cities in the German homeland, should take the initiative in the building of a big, German public library. It is true, essays in this direction have been made before; years and years ago a German reading association existed in this city, and the Workers Association had a library that though it contained only fiction, enjoyed a large and faithful circle of readers.

Perhaps, it was that the struggle for existence at that time-15 or 20 years ago- was not favorable for literary tendencies; or that the divisions among the Germans that now, happily, have largely been overcome, made a big united enterprise impossible, - at any rate the reading association had to auction off its books to pay its rent, (and the library of the Worker's Association that was burned some time ago has not yet been able to attain again its initial achievements.)



- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 12, 1871

A committee of eminent, energetic and well educated Germans should be formed...That the plan would succeed we do not doubt in view of the unity and intelligence of the Germans here. Such a library would not only have a splendid influence on the Germans but on the Americans, too. To mention only one thing, one could force the American libraries, to keep also Sundays open for the reading public. In that way more would be done to stop the loitering around, shooting and public disorder than is accomplished by the police...How many German youths who now sit on Sundays mostly in the beerhall would not be happy to spend this time instead in a library with studies and pleasure-reading...

(Footnote: This article is probably a reader's contribution).

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 3, 1871.

GERMAN

THE COMMITTEE OF THE GERMAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION



The meeting that was called by Messrs. Kihlholz and Dyrenfurth, or, as they call themselves: the Committee of the German Library Association, was as well attended by representatives of Chicago Germandom, in all social and professional stratas, as a meeting has ever been. It is all the more to be regretted that Mr. Kihlholz and Mr. Dyrenfurth declared themselves not to want nor to be able to yield to the resolutions of the meeting. The discussion became very acrid apropos of the selection of a chairman of the meeting and of the question of delegate credentials. It then turned out that the German American Library Association, consisting only of its two committee members, after the resignation of a Mr. Johnson, had sent a circular to German publishers asking for books for a German-American library in Chicago. Now they regarded the creation of such a library as an obligation toward the German publishers. Mr. Kihlholz, also, had done a great deal of work, incurred considerable expense, and now held the books. Later than the so-called German-American Library Association was formed, which promised to add German books to the Public Library but had done nothing and achieved nothing, so Mr. Kihlholz said, and was dominated by half of a dozen politicians, and now arrogated to itself the power to dispose of what others had worked hard to bring together.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 3, 1872.

In addition, the German Library Association, in his opinion, the present meeting had been packed and so, Mr. Kihlholz declared in advance that he would not abide by its resolutions. Mr. Wiel of the Chicago Turn Community, Franz Roesch of the Germania and Concordia Male Choir, Max Eberhardt and Mr. Hesing spoke at length against Mr. Kihlholz' arguments.

Mr. Rosenthal spoke for the Public Library, promising that it would contain everything that a German private library could contain. "For this library, books that could not be bought for hundreds of thousands of dollars had been contributed from England. This library is intended to be a monument of the friendship of the nations and I, as a German, would be ashamed to have to tell the directory of which I am a member, that Germany excludes itself, the Germans want a library of their own, the end of this German private library would be the same as that of eight former ones. I would have to see it auctioned off. Those gentlemen have not calculated what it costs to build a library, have not thought of the building or the rent, the administrative costs or the increase."

II B 2 a
I C

- 3 -

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 3, 1872.

(Mr. Rosenthal finally moved to table Mr. Roesch's motion of a vote of thanks for Messrs. Kihlholz and Dyrenfurth. Mr. Roesch, thereupon, withdrew his motion. However, a little while later Alderman Buehler renewed it).

The well-known labor apostle, Klinks, said the Public Library would be nothing for the German worker. He could not adjust himself to American habits. One should first try it out with a German private library, one then still would be free to do as one wanted.

The motion of Mr. Buehler was tabled, and the motion of Mr. Horwitz adopted with 34 to 25 votes, (to turn the books over to the Municipal Library).

The rest of the meeting was exceedingly stormy. Six or seven members of the International, who were present and had been unable to get the floor, especially the President of the Chicago section, Mr. Simpel, shouted about terrorism, bourgeois, library, etc.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 3, 1872.

Mr. Dyrenfurth declared that he did not recognize the meeting and would call another one. A motion of Mr. Seibel to inform the German book trade and the German public in general of the resolutions, and to explain to them the right of the meeting to represent the Germans of Chicago - brought Mr. Kihlholz once more to the fore. He heaped accusations on the meeting, and declared that he felt contempt for it. His consolation was, he said, that the books were stored in Leipzig and that they would remain there until disposition was made.

MR. SIEBEL'S MOTION WAS ADOPTED.

Mr. Hesing finally refuted the assertions of Mr. Kihlholz that the meeting was under the leadership of politicians, and showed the members of the International, who clamored that here, too, the interests of the workers were being slighted, how senseless their arguments were. After a session of four hours the meeting was finally closed, but the discussion continued in the lobby.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

b. Museums

II B 2 b
IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1900.

A MAGNANIMOUS OFFER

Alderman C. F. Gunther announced his intention to donate to the City of Chicago his entire collection of civil war relics. This collection with other curiosities form an exhibit which is the only one of its kind in the United States.

But this exquisite gift has to be housed in a building yet to be erected. The stipulation was that a museum at the cost of about \$100,000 should be built in Garfield Park. The Libby Prison exhibition, is also included in his collection.



Abendpost, July 27, 1892.

The German House.

The German house of the World's Fair in Chicago as center and representative house of the German Empire, will be built on a location near the lake, and very close to the one of Great Britain. Its size is estimated at 32,000 square feet. The government's architect, Mr. Radke, has drawn the plans. Architect Fiedler living in Chicago for some time, together with the German Consul Buentz are supervising the erection of the building. Adjoining the main building will be a chapel in the late Gothic style, where exhibits will be shown of Christian art. The main building will have all the offices and a hall for the meetings of the visiting Germans, also special exhibits of German art, industry and inventions may be shown. The building will be of wood, which has been cut in Germany and will be transported over here. Several firms have supplied cut wood free of charge. The decorations of the exhibition room will be done under the supervisions of architect Haffarker and architect Radke. The illustrated magazines will soon be in the position to publish the plans.

**II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

**c. Scientific and Historical
Societies**

II B 2 c
II B 2 g

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 12, 1931.

THE BIO-CHEMICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

Amidst a heavy electrical storm, the new Bio-Chemical Society of Chicago was founded. The initiation speeches were delivered by Messrs. Hensmann, Karst, and Klostermann. The purpose of the society is to teach or impart knowledge of the care of the sick by elimination of poisonous substances, according to Doctor Schiffler. The society will operate under the supervision of an experienced physician.

The present staff consists of three executives. They are: Mr. G. Hensmann, president; Julius A. Klostermann, secretary; and E. Prien, treasurer....

A scientific lecture, built on the subject of cure without poisonous substances, will be held during September. An authority on this subject will deliver the lecture.



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GERMAN



Abendpost, Mar. 1, 1926.

TECHNICAL SOCIETY.

The members and friends of the Technical Society assembled Saturday evening in the large hall of the Germania clubhouse, at a masked ball. The Technical Society in the last years have drawn the best circles of the Chicago Germans to its festivities. This was shown at the masked ball. A large number of ladies and gentlemen appeared in costumes, some very smart, some very frolicsome. The others were content, to show their attachment to the court of the jolly prince, by wearing the usual paper caps.

But all were in an excellent mood. Unaffected gaiety ruled, which characterize masked balls usually. There was no program but the orchestra furnished spirited dance music. Otherwise there was free scope left for personal initiative. The arrangement for this magnificently run festival was in the hands of a committee composed of Messrs. John P. Bambach, Jul. Klostermann and Dr. Eric Michaelis.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 5, 1919.

ILLINOIS GERMAN-AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
RESUMES ITS ACTIVITIES

After a lapse of more than two and one-half years, the German-American Historical Society of Illinois has resumed its activities which were suspended when the United States entered the World War.

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, president of the Society, opened the first meeting. From the report of the clerk it was learned that the Society had lost eight lifetime members and eighteen annual members through death, and that other members had dropped out for different reasons. As a result, the financial status of the Society was rather insecure, but a number of voluntary contributions proved that the spirit of the old guard was not broken, and that the faithful were hard at work to continue and expand the struggle for the noble cause.

Mr. Francis J. Dewes advocated the publication in English of a history of

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 5, 1919.

the German people, to make Americans familiar with the nature and intelligence of the German character.

Professor Goebel pointed out that before the outbreak of the World War it had been planned to write a history of the American people, giving special attention to the various nationalities, their character traits, proclivities, and their influence on the development of America. In this way, justice would have been done to the typically German character, but these plans, as far as the German element was concerned, were completely suppressed, while other nationalities were allowed to promote and work for their national interests. He said that, as a matter of fact, many real Americans had vigorously opposed certain foreign propaganda, which had tried to influence the recording of history and the trend of our social and political institutions, and that they had blamed the German-American element for not standing their ground on their own behalf.

It was resolved, to continue energetically the activities of the Society,

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Nov. 5, 1919.

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to continue publishing historical notes in the form of a year-book, and to bend all efforts to win new members for the Society.

Directors for the next two years were elected: Messrs. Heinrich Bormann, Edward G. Nihlein, H. W. Mackerbarth, Phil. H. Dilg, and Wilhelm Mannhardt. To replace the deceased Mr. Huls, Mr. Michael Gerten was elected director for one year.

All the officers were re-elected unanimously.

The membership dues are only three dollars a year, and the yearbook is sent free to the members....

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1919.

NEW YEARBOOK ALMOST COMPLETED

German-American Historical Society of Illinois Active Again

Now that the World War has practically ended, we can confidently express the hope that reason and clear thinking will return to our country. We hope that the artificially created sentiment against anything German will soon disappear and with it the persecution mania which has been directed toward so many of our fellow-citizens. The work of German-American culture has had to wait long and patiently for the moment when it can again step before the public and unfold its sublime and idealistic contents without interference.

During this interval, since the entry of the United States into the war, the German-American Historical Society of Illinois has had to keep out of the public eye. They did not hibernate however; they have been continuously collecting material which can and will be used to create a great work-not only for the German element in America, but for all Americans regardless of racial origin. This work will serve the whole world as an inspiring example for the future.

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1919.

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IV Since its inception it has been the earnest endeavor of the German-American Historical Society of Illinois to uncover the truth from the shadows of the past. Inspired by the same principle, the long anticipated annual chronicle of 1917, Historical Leaflets, Volume XVII, is to be placed before the public within the next few days.

The feature of the yearbook is the "Diary of the Anspach-Bayreuthian Soldier, Conrad Doehla, during the American Campaign, 1777-1783." This account tells of his experiences from the time of his departure from Bayreuth until his return to his native land. Doehla fought on the English side and his diary is a very interesting work, doubly so now, because in the last war American soldiers fought together with the British and French against Germany. A comparison of this diary with the many war diaries which have been published in recent years is extremely interesting and educational.

A second article, by Oscar F. Fernsemer, relates to "Daniel Defoe and the Palatine Emigration of 1710: A New View of the Origin of Robinson Crusoe".

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1919.

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IV Then there is an article by Max J. Kohler on "An Important European Commission to Investigate American Emigration Conditions, 1817-1818". There follows an extract from the work, "The German in North America," which was published by Moritz von Fuerstenwarther in 1818.

There is also an extremely interesting article, "Julius Minding, a Forgotten German-American Dramatist," by Paul Zimmermann.

This short outline indicates the abundant contents of the yearbook which, like its predecessors, will show the cultural influence of the German spirit on the American scene.

The preparations for the yearbook of 1918-1919 are in progress now, and a large number of important articles are ready for the printer.

The headquarters of the Society are still on the sixteenth floor of the Mallers Building and its secretary, Mr. Max Baum, will gladly give any information desired.

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1919.

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The yearly dues of the Society are still three dollars, and this fee entitles each member to a free copy of the book.

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GERMAN



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 22, 1916.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE "GERMAN AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY". A CULTURAL BATTLE.

Many members appeared, to listen to the annual reports, also to discuss the welfare of the society and elect new members for the coming year.

The President of the Society, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, referred first to the changed distribution of the Year Book, which was taken over by the Chicago University Press, while formerly the books were delivered directly by the Society. The Chicago University Press also took over the small remnants of former publications, and only a few of the old annual sets are left.

The Year Book of 1914, which was published last year, found as much approval as the previously published Year Books of the Society. It appears as if a steadily increasing demand for the Year Books develops, especially in university and scholarly circles in spite of the present state of mind of the prejudiced and hostilely influenced circles against everything that is German or that reflects upon German culture.

In spite of the progressive cultural work of the Society the membership

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 22, 1916.

cannot show such favorable signs, as according to the secretary's report the society consists of only 190 members and to put the Society on a paying basis the membership should increase to 500, at least.

The Society, in its endeavor to produce the best in the field of German-American research, is in fact the only active German American historical Society in the United States. It is not surpassed by any similar Society.

Prof. Julius Goebel of the Illinois State University, is the Editor of the Year Book. The excellent, scientifically treated original articles, which are published in the Year Book, present a valuable source of information for the historians. Nevertheless a movement is on foot to publish general articles on German - American pioneers in America, which are known to the history writers.

Also they will give the immigrants self-confidence and will strengthen them in the battle against falsified history.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 22, 1916.

GERMAN-AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP NOT AS LARGE
AS DESIRABLE

The secretary of the German-American Historical Society reports that the year-book of the association, published in 1914, has been received with the same enthusiasm as former editions, and that indications are that the demand for it is constantly increasing, especially among scholars and in university circles. The University of Chicago Press distributes the year-book now, a task which formerly was done by the Society itself. A small surplus of former publications is similarly taken care of. Older editions, particularly the first year's issue, are practically exhausted.

Although its cultural work progresses constantly and rapidly, the Society's membership list does not show auspicious indications. The secretary's list contains 190 paying members. The German-American Historical Society is today the only association of its kind in the United States, and its findings, edited by Prof. Julius Goebel, of the Illinois State University, have

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Feb. 22, 1916.

never been excelled by any other institution of this kind. Its thoroughly original historical articles are a fund of information for future historians. A movement is now being contemplated to publish general articles of German-American historical value, articles which will reveal the deeds of our German pioneers in America and other incidents only known to the historically initiated but which will tend to inspire self-confidence among our German immigrants and their descendants, thereby fortifying them against any eventual falsifications and fabrications about the past.

But regardless of this project, we may look forward to considerable activity along other roads of endeavor. To begin with, several public lectures are now in the offing.

Of five directors whose terms have just expired, four were re-elected for two years, with Mr. G. E. Uihlein [probably Uhlein] elected for the vacancy of the fifth.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 22, 1916.

All the regular officials were re-elected. The 1915 Year-book is now in print, and will be issued earlier than usual.

Every German society or group should be a member of the German-American Historical Society of Illinois. The dues are only \$3 a year both for associations, and individual members. Applications may be made to the secretary, Max Baum, Room 1608, 5 S. Wabash Avenue. Life membership may be had for a single cash payment of \$25.



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 14, 1915.

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THE GERMAN AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ILLINOIS.

The year book of 1914 of the German American Historical Society has been published. This attractive 700 page book of interesting historical news is well suitable for the lay man as well as the scholar.

In reference to its contents, letters of Karl Fallens sent to the Court Counselor Herman Haupt, the best connoisseur of the history of the German student's association, and transmitted to us, reflect a new light upon the life of the man whose influence in the educational and political development of this country has been tremendous.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 14, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A leader in the anti-slavery movement, the intellectual liberator of the more intelligent class of American people, in his day, he was considered the greatest German American of the last century. The anthology of German poetry by H. A. Ratterman, collector of German-American history for many years, is a very important work. Although affected with blindness, the collection has been put together with ardent devotion and we see deep into the religious and intellectual life of our German-American forefathers of the 18th century.

Miss Viola E. Knoche shows us in a profound manner the influence Richard Wagner reflected upon the spirit of the American people.

Herman Eliaseoff brings us in his article very interesting details, concerning German-American Judaism, which up to the present has attracted but little attention in the sphere of German-American culture.

The essay, which contains abundant detail, deserves particular attention for the overcoming of prevailing prejudices.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 14, 1915.

The works of Otto Lahr are always interesting. His articles about German-Americanism of 100 years ago and the war of 1812 - 1815 will not disappoint his readers.

Prof. F. J. Harriott has presented an important work. Although a full-blooded Yankee of French descent, he is appreciative of value of the German-American, and his works should be widely distributed, especially at this critical time.

The membership fee or yearly contribution of the German American Historical Society amounts to only \$3.00.

Anybody, with a feeling towards Germanism, should assist the Society.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 14, 1915.

Only through effort to bring into prominence works of German culture, room can be made for the recognition of German thought and character.

Knowledge of the history of the cultural work of the German pioneer is necessary, as it enables the German-American to counteract slander and, at the same time, work for enlightenment.

The Anglo-American newspapers, through their poisonous editorials, sowed bad seed. It is common knowledge: the superficial education of the average American, the absence of fundamentals, and therefore, it should be easy to succeed if the American is presented with facts; of the accomplishment of the German-American in regard to their adapted country; of their influence upon education, social and intellectual life, and of the benefit to be derived for one and all.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 17, 1915.

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GERMANISTIC SOCIETY

In the place of Dr. Hans Heinz Ewers, Prof. Paul Goode of the University of Illinois, gave a very interesting lecture. Even if the members and friends of the Germanistic Society, assembled in Fullerton Hall, regretted that Dr. Hans Heinz Ewers, who was expected to speak had been prevented from appearing, they enjoyed a lecture which was very instructive, and expressed their thanks to the president. Prof. Paul Goode explained, with the help of lime-light pictures, the development of Europe, up until today's crisis, and the excellent logic which he drew from his development theory did not fail to win the assent of his listeners. The speaker went back to the time of the emigration of nations, and showed, that the geological condition of Europe, favored the foundation of individual states. On one side, the advantageous position of England, protected from the danger of invasion; the colossal circumference of Russia; the confining position of Germany; the different developments of each country were illustrated by lime-light and Prof. Goode's explanatory words gave the listeners a clear picture of conditions, which, naturally, had to lead to the result we are seeing today. Referring to the unity of Germany, under the leadership of Prussia which after 1870 developed in a surpassing manner, into an

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 17, 1915.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

industrial state, the lecturer showed in his lime-light pictures, the progress of commerce and export, against imports, not only of Germany but of England, France and Russia, in comparison to the United States. He particularly laid stress upon the way the German government, supported in every conceivable manner the country's commerce; how it represented the interests of all everywhere as a mercantile trust. In conclusion, he mentioned the basis of national wealth and said that coal and iron are the most valuable objects, to promote, in the first place, the industrial and financial progress of a country. Starting with this assertion, he declared that coal and iron were the original causes of the World War.

In his last lime-light pictures, he named those countries which were richest in both minerals, successively: America, England, Germany, Spain, Belgium, Sweden, and so forth.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 9, 1914 .

GERMAN-AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ILLINOIS



The war of nations, which supported by lies and deceptions, is carried on against Germany and Austria Hungary, and from which the German Nationalities in America have to suffer because the prejudice against everything that is German is strengthened and increased by all possible impossible means, had the one good effort, to weave a stronger tie of Unity among Germans, German Americans and friends of Germany. The feeling of belonging to each other, awoke amidst the hateful attacks of our enemies, differences of class and race have disappeared, and those belonging to different races and local associations extended the friendly and brotherly hand to each other to work for a mutual benefit. The war united us in a strong alliance against the enemies of our home lands, and this alliance should also give us strength in our fight against our enemies in America. It concerns the extension of German cultural work in this country, and to place it in a clear light. This is a task, which must not be overlooked or neglected, much has been done to obtain recognition for this cultural work, But the war brought us dangerous enemies, who with the help of the press destroyed all progress so far attained, and who intend to crowd the German influence into the back ground. The German-American Historical Society, has, since its formation 1900, in the first decemium edited a quarterly

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 9, 1914.



periodical, and since a year book, in which German activity and German culture in America was dug out from the darkness of the past, and published honestly, expertly and with clear conscience and distinction.. The society's activity has in the learned profession and educational circles, and among the public in general, with the exception of those people, who intentionally agitated or where a malicious prejudice existed, met with great recognition. The activity of the society is a patriotic one, in a true German-American sense, and should certainly not be overlooked by the fire of enthusiasm appearing daily, but on the contrary should be supported zealously.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL SOCIETY HOLDS MEETING

At a meeting held in the Stafford Hotel, the Technische Verein (Technical Society) of Chicago decided to send the German-American National Bund seventy-five dollars for the Red Cross, and, in addition, to turn over half of the collected membership dues from now on until December. The seventy-five dollars was to be used originally to send a delegate to the Technicians' Day celebration in the East, but it was agreed that it would be much better to use the money for charitable purposes. The offer which was made the German-American Technicians' Association, to hold next years' Technicians' Day here in Chicago, was withdrawn.

During the meeting the members started a collection among themselves, and this netted another sixty dollars for the Red Cross, making a total of one hundred and thirty-five dollars which can be sent to the National Bund immediately.

Mr. Walter Desterle, secretary of the Society, has collected fifty dollars for the seventy-five penniless German reservists whom he brought about a week ago to the Evangelical Seminary in Elmhurst.

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DIE ABENDPOST, February 16th, 1910.

Historical Society.



After Dr. Albert, Leonhardt Faust finished his lecture before the German-American Historical Society, last Saturday, the Association proceeded to finish the business of its yearly general assembly. Secretary Emil Mannhardt, read the year's report, which shows that the expenses of the Association, (mostly attributed to the quarterly publication of "Historical" papers) has been \$1990.24; the income amounted to \$1990.91. Aside from the contributions of members, \$750 additional capital was paid in, \$650 being provided by Dr. O. L. Schmidt and the Schwabenverein gave \$100. The Association has 45 lifetime members, 301 yearly memberships, 45 Libraries, Bookstores and Clubs are subscribers to their publications "History papers."

The election of officials and directorate which concluded the meeting of the general assembly give the following result: Pres. Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Vice President, F. J. Dewes and H. O. Wackerbarth, Treasurer; also 5 directors of several Illinois cities. Minutes of the German 1848-49 patriots which were sent to the archives are also mentioned.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 12th, 1910.

German American Historical Society of Illinois.

This evening the above association will hold its 10th anniversary at the Germania Club House, Germania Place and North Clark Street. Prof. Dr. A. B. Faust of Cornell University author of the book "History Of The German Element in the United States" which was awarded the 'Conrad Seipp 1st prize' will hold a lecture on "The German American During The Defense and Changes Of American Boundaries."

The lecture will be supplemented with moving pictures. It should be of profound interest to Germans. All are invited.

The business meeting will be held after the conclusion of the lecture.



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Die Abendpost, February, 18, 1928.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The German-American Historical Society of Illinois, presided over by Vice President Otto C. Schneider, held its annual meeting last night in the hall of the "Historical Society." As a rule, this meeting always takes place on Lincoln's Birthday every year.

The report of the administration board, submitted by Secretary Mannheim, is giving the following essential statements: The Society is in existence for eight years and during 1927 had an increasing of 74 members, while 20 members left or died. The financial standing of the Society has improved, due largely to generous contributions of prominent German-Americans. The year 1928 was started with a cash-balance of \$475.67. The Society is deploring the loss of 3 friends and members by death-Wilhelm Boeke, Wilhelm Rapp and E. F. L. Gauss. The following new(members) officers were elected: Otto C. Schneider, President; F. G. Dewes, Vice President; Emil Mannhaust, Secretary; A. Holinger, Treasurer while F. C. Habicht and E. W. Kalb were chosen new members of the administration board.



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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 12, 1903.

Before the beginning of the meeting, Professor Dr. Paul Clemen, from the University of Bonn(Germany), gave a very interesting lecture about "Purpose and Goal of Modern Art in America and Germany." A warm up lounge rewarded Professor Clemen for his enlightening talk...

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Abendpost, October 10, 1907

Technical Society of Chicago



GERMAN

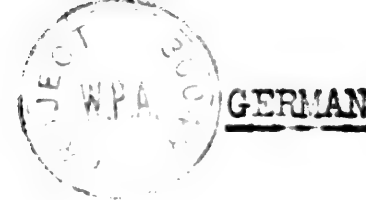
Last night the new election of officials of the Technical Society of Chicago took place at the Club Hall in the Hotel Bismarck. The result was the following:

President:	F. Lubberger - Civil Engineer
Vice-President:	O. Eisenschime - Chemist
Secretary:	A. Heilbrunn - Electro-Chemist
Assistant Secretary:	C. Bender - Civil Engineer
Treasurer:	L. Holzschuh - Artist Painter
Librarian:	W. Barthel - Civil-Engineer

As in this year's annual convention of the League Clubs at Brooklyn, the Technical Society of Chicago was elected as an auxiliary of the German-American Technicians League, the new officials constitute at the same time for the next Club year the Board of the League which is combined with about 1000 members of the eight technical clubs: Baltimore, Brooklyn, Chicago, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Washington. The purpose of the German-American Technical League is the furtherance of the technical sciences and arts, and also of the spiritual and social interests of the fellow associates.

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Abendpost, October 10, 1967

The members come chiefly from German academic circles and are by their trades practicing Technicians, Architects, Civil - Machine - Mine and foundry Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, practicing Artists; in short all those whose trade is founded on the study of the Natural Sciences. In the next year the annual convention of the League Clubs will take place in Chicago and extensive preparations for a worthy reception and entertainment of the guests will be made. The Technical Society of Chicago has its regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at the Hotel Bismarck.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 13, 1906.

PROFESSOR ONCKEN HONORED. RECEIVES A DIPLOMA AS HONORARY MEMBER OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

As is well known the German-American Historical Society elected at its general meeting the prominent German professor, Dr. Oncken, at present in Chicago as an honorary member of their institution. The artistic diploma has been handed to him in the presence of the German and Swiss Consuls at a dinner by Judge Eberhardt, the president of the society. The dinner had been given by Mr. Otto C. Schneider, second vice-president of the Historic Society, at his home, in honor of Prof. Oncken. Also the directors of the board had been invited.

A number of toasts were given and Prof. Oncken in his acceptance speech demonstrated that the German-Americans who fought for the interests of the North in our Civil War had a very great influence on the unification of Germany. He accepted the membership offered not as a reward for his services already done but the ones he intends to do in the future. It will be his goal to open the eyes of the German university students about the great mission of



Abendpost, March 13, 1906.

of the Germans in this country and to promote the study of American and German-American history.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, February 13, 1906.

INTERESTING LECTURE
PROFESSOR ONCKEN AND THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The "German American Historical Society of Illinois" has held its 6th annual meeting yesterday in the magnificent and suitable associations home at the "Chicago Historical Society", which has given same to the disposal for this purpose. The meeting was very well attended. As representative of President Boacke, who was prevented from appearing personally by illness, the Justice of the Peace Eberhardt opened the meeting. He presented the purpose and the goal of the society and showed what had been achieved by same up to the present. Especially he mentioned the merits resulting from the work of its conscientious and busy Secretary Emil Mannhardt. The society collects historical facts for a great work which will show future generations the cooperation of the element of Germans in the cultural work done in the new world. At the end of his speech Mr. Eberhardt introduced Dr. Hermann Oncken, who at present teaches German history at the University of Chicago and had the distinction during his visit to be called to the Professor's chair at the University in Gessen, held before by his famous uncle Wilhelm Oncken. Dr. Oncken invited by the

Abendpost, February 13, 1906.

Secretary of the Historical Society for a lecture has accepted in a very amiable manner and has fulfilled his promise last night.

Dr. Oncken's Lecture

"I have been asked to speak about the cultural work of the Germans in the United States of America. Not being sufficiently versed in this theme I had to refuse. I have chosen a theme which also concerns the mass immigration of the Germans to the United States of America even as a sporadic appearance in the endless floods of the stream, which moves the people of the earth and which is called "World history collectively." I will speak about the Germans as nomads. The migration of Nations of which we have learned at school to have started about 375 years after Christ in reality had no beginning which could be determined with historical accuracy and never had or will have an end. The Germans were first heard of in the year 100 before Christ as the Teutons and the Cimbrons tried to run down the Roman Empire. They were repulsed but notwithstanding continued to be a danger for Rome, which was bound to take the offensive.

Abendpost, February 13, 1906.

The defeat they suffered in the Teutoburg forest put an end to their attacks. For hundreds of years the battles raged here and theretill Rome fell. German armies went through Italy right into Africa. Vandals and Visi-Goths established themselves in Spain and knocked down the native population of these lands with their barbaric fists. Later on Gallia was conquered by the Franks, as settlers of the New World.

Germans took no part in the beginning. The immigration to the United States of America was very active and will be stronger in the future. In the old country it was believed that the immigrants to the United States of America would be lost for Germany, but today a different opinion reigns. The German element in the population of the great Republic is a strong tie between both countries. As regards the relations of the German immigrants to their new Fatherland they would serve its interest best, if they try their best to maintain for the, selves and their descendants that, which is good and honorable with their National traditions.

Abendpost, February 13, 1906.

Mr. Eberhardt expressed the gratitude of the assembly for the speech and announced that it would be published in the quarterly publication of the association. In the following general meeting of the historical society Dr. Oncken was elected as a honorary member of the society.

Pres. Max Eberhardt; Vice Pres. Dr. Otto L. Schmidt and Otto C. Schneider, Treas. Al Klappenbach. Directors: F. Bormann, Von Quincy, Dr. G. Loelkes, Von Belleville, Otto Kieselbach, Von Mendota, H. Warkerbarth and A. Halinger of Chicago.

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Die Abendpost, December 10, 1903.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

At its monthly meeting held yesterday, the Advisory Board of the German American Society of Illinois, reported through its secretary, Mr. Mannhardt, that the local German Consul informed him as to the actions and recognition which the Prussian minister of culture accords to this Illinois Association. He utilizes its historical papers in the Universities and libraries of his district, calls attention to their importance for German-American data and recommends them highly. His action resulted in orders from the University library of Berlin, Goettingen, and Bonn, the Kaiser Wilhelm library of Posen, as well as book-stores in New York, Hanover, Leipzig, and Bonn. Also the Court library of the duke of Gotha subscribed to the historical pages. The secretary also stated, that twenty-one additional American libraries (in-land institutions) are now procuring these writings. Furthermore, he endeavors to induce the large libraries of the United States, Germany, and Austria, to become subscribers. Although printing costs have increased, the total expenditures of the association are less than last year, and since 125 members are in arrears with their dues, it is reasonable to assume that this years' accounting will also show a surplus.

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III A Abendpost, October 7, 1902.

GERMAN



INTERESTING HISTORICAL LECTURE.

It could be foreseen, that for the lecture of such an important German-American historical scholar as is represented by Mr. H. A. Rattermann from Cincinnati, would be attended not only by the members of the local German-American Historical Society but also by their friends and all those who are interested in German-American history. But the audience was so large, that the expectations of the arrangers were by far exceeded and it brought again the proof that general recognition is paid to the efforts of the Historical Society not only in Chicago but in any place of the State where Germans live in large numbers. During yesterday's business meeting the able Secretary of the organization, Mr. Emil Mannhardt, could report that 76 new members, among whom are two lifelong members, have joined the Society within the last three months. Mr. Rattermann held the audience spell-bound from the beginning to the end with his lecture:—"From the life of Gustav Koerner and the political and social history, especially of Illinois, from 1840 to the outbreak of the Civil War."-

Among the participators was also Mr. Edward Abend, president for 43 years

II B 2 c

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GERMAN



Abendpost, October 7, 1902.

of the German Savings Bank in Belleville. He came as a 11 year old boy from Hamburg on the same ship as did Gustav Koerner. The lecture of Mr. Rattermann will be published in its wording in the next monthly issue of the Historic Society's publication.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 7, 1901.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

The second edition of The German-American Historical Magazine, which is published quarterly by the German-American Historical Society of Illinois, has just appeared. This issue contains elaborate articles and illustrations that may well compare with those published in the first issue. The "older" generation has already proven the intense demand for this excellent magazine, the reading of which is strongly advised for the younger generation in particular. The second publication of this magazine is a striking success--and why not--since the composing room staff has been greatly increased. Space has also been reserved for the "questionnaire", in view of the fact that so many of our readers are dubious whether or not they are entitled to answer the "questionnaire", not being members of the association. Our answer to this group is that the German-American Historical Society of Illinois was not established for business purposes; on the contrary, it is an educational institution intended to collect historical material dealing with Germans of Illinois and of the Northwest in



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 7, 1901.

I C

general. Publishing merely the history of those whose financial status would permit them to secure space in our magazine is not the policy of this association. Moreover, the German-American Historical Society of Illinois was founded for all German people alike, whose private lives or associations are irrelevant to this organization. Furthermore, the society encourages the return of the questionnaire and would appreciate any information in which the chief feature, namely, the subject proper is not disregarded. With this in mind, the organization would consider it indeed a service of extraordinary value regardless of its source.

On the other hand, the research conducted by this association is of course of great importance to the German people, which as may easily be conceived requires great financial sacrifices. Therefore, it is quite natural that this organization is very eager for contributions from those who do appreciate the greatness and the importance of this undertaking and urges such persons to join the association by paying a "nominal membership fee." The foregoing explanation inspires our confidence that an abundance of interesting material will



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 7, 1901.

I C

reach the offices of the publisher of the Historical Magazine, a quarterly which should be the pride of every family. The issue that has just appeared contains the following interesting items:

"'The First Annual Meeting of the German-American Historical Society of Illinois.'

"'The History of German People of Quincy,' by Heinrich Bornmann. "'The Pioneers of McHenry County,' by Mrs. Lena B. Seiler. "'The Commencement of German Religious Life in Illinois,' by The Secretary. "'Historical Research Sketches,' a lecture delivered by Professor Louis Schutt. "'Primitive Administration of Justice in the West,' by Dr. August Richter. "'The Development of Marksmanship in Illinois,' by Albert Boese. "'Recollections of Heinrich Raad,' by C. E. Knorr. Introduction by the Secretary.]

"'Lincoln and Linkhorn,' a lecture by L. P. Heinhäusen."



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 7, 1901.

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General remarks. Donations--Assisting Committees--Membership list--Miscellany writings.

The subscription cost for the annual publication of the Historical Magazine is \$3.00.



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II B 2 d (2)

III A Abendpost, March 27, 1901.

III F

GERMAN



GERMAN-AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HISTORY

The second issue of the Journal of History, published by the German-American Historical Society, will appear in the very near future. The second issue will contain besides the annual report of the society, and the lecture of Professor L. Schutt, about "Historical Research", the following historical treatises: "The first Germany of Quincy" by H. Boonemann, "The First German Settlers in Mc Henry County," by Lena B. Seiler, "The Adherents of Religious Life" by the Secretary, etc. The yearly subscription is \$43.00 and the price of a single issue \$1.00.

The Society has now 334 members. Ninety three of them have been added since the last annual meeting... Various works on history, treatises, clippings from newspapers of historical value, etc. have been given to the society free of charge. Also in other places, outside Chicago, this society has aroused an active interest. There are already 40 members in Belleville, Illinois, and it has been decided to establish a branch in that town.

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Abendpost, January 8th, 1901.



GERMAN

GERMAN- AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The German-American Historical Society of Illinois held their monthly meeting yesterday. At this occasion Mr. F. Baumann, a architect, finished his interesting lecture on "Architecture in the State of Illinois", and in particular about the buildings in Chicago. The Society resolved to print in their publication, "Leaves of History", the lecture on architecture verbatim.

It also was suggested to get in closer touch with other German organizations by sending delegates to their meetings. This is aimed at a closer cooperation of all the German-Americans in the State.

The annual meeting will be held on February 12.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 4, 1900.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The regular monthly meeting of the German-American Historical Society was held yesterday. In view of the fact that on this occasion a highly interesting report was given by Mr. Emil Mannhardt, secretary of the organization, a great number responded to the invitation to attend. The report was as follows: Since our last meeting three weeks ago, public interest has increased in our organization. Several new members have joined the society for life. Another interesting thing is that a philanthropical member of the society, who wishes to remain unknown, made the publication of the German-American Historical periodical possible with a donation of \$150. The first issue of this paper will appear next January. Through that medium the society hopes to propagandize to gain new members as well as collaborators.

The Committee for Historical Research has sent us its flattering approval with the assurance of its assistance.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 4, 1900.

After the reading of the report, Mr. Mannhardt gave a lecture on "The First German Alderman of Chicago," and on the "First German Settlers of Chicago on Record."

It was a lecture for which painstaking preparation and study was required. He took his listeners as far back as 1825.

The first known German to settle here was Peter Piche, but nothing else could be learned about him. The records show further that among the voters of 1830, were thirty-two Germans; at least judging by their German names, such as Peter Friyue, Jos. Bruske, Lathias Meyer, and Fred Mattel. In 1832 the names of Moritz Baumgarten, and Jos. Hundorf were added, and still later in 1833, we find the names of Theresa Schandler, Ric. Klinger, Platte, Helm, Schellhaus, and Moras. The list of voters of 1837 already contained the names of Burg, Bant, Malzacher, Berg, and Stose.

Carl Sauter, presumably from Bavaria, was Alderman of the second ward in the early forties. He was an enterprising and energetic young man; helpful



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 4, 1900.

wherever help was needed. He was intensely interested in progress. To him belongs the honor of having been the first postmaster of Strassburg riding on horseback in the mail service, between New Strassburg and Chicago. Sauter, according to records, also held several other public offices during his lifetime. He showed a keen interest in his fellow-countrymen. Death claimed him in 1877 at the age of 66 years.

The lecturer, Mr. Mannhardt, then gave a vivid sketch of the means of communication between New Strassburg and Chicago in those days when railroads were an unknown thing. A team of oxen was used for mail service, requiring 48 hours to cover the distance between the points of communication.

The first German physician, Dr. Bomino, established himself in this city in 1837. This, however, is all we do know about him. Nevertheless, judging by a newspaper advertisement of those days, he was able to cure all illness from toothache to tuberculosis with herbs. Thus, advertising was already then flourishing. The lecture was greatly appreciated.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 5, 1900.

ON THE INCREASE.

p. 3 - The German-American Historical Society of Illinois held its regular meeting last night at Schiller Hall. Substituting for the president, Mr. William Vocke, was the vice-president, Judge Eberhardt. According to the report of the directors, the membership has increased to 165. Many gifts, consisting of historical material, have been received by the society. Among these is an atlas of the city of Chicago, of the year 1868. It was donated by H. von Wackenbarth, and placed in the library of the society. A letter written and sent to the society by Mr. H. A. Rattermann of Cincinnati, the eminent German-American research historian, was then read to the assembly.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 24, 1900.

THE MEETING OF THE GERMAN-
AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

WPA (ALL) 1-10 302/3

p. 5.. The newly founded German-American Historical Society of Illinois met for the first time last night. Responding to invitations, many guests were present. The success with which the evening was crowned, inspired Mr. William Vocke, the president of the association to announce that social evenings which will combine humor and instruction are planned by the society. The meeting was exceptionally well attended, with due appreciation to the ladies.

In his speech, Mr. Vocke pointed out that the association not only welcomes the help it receives from the ladies but it depends upon it to a large extent. According to the secretary's report, the membership of this new society, founded only two months ago, is already 154. Many more persons, a large number of ladies included, joined the society after the close of the meeting.

The speakers of the evening were Messrs. William Vocke, E. Konhard and E. F. L. Gauss. Mr. Vocke explained the aim of the society, of which the most essential points were the following:

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 24, 1900.

107, 111, 112, 113

"When the large area of the Northwest Territory was given its constitution in the year 1787, the pioneers of the West settled in those as yet inaccessible states. A strong contingent of Germans joined those pioneers, and every German should be proud of their participation in spreading culture, as well as their work in colonizing and their influence upon the character of a nation in the making. Only one hundred years ago, these pioneers lived in deadly fear of the blood-thirsty Indians, being forced to live close to the military posts for the sake of protection.

"At the present time, the state of Illinois has 4,000,000 inhabitants, 50 percent of them living in Chicago. Educational and art institutions have been erected throughout the state. In view of the fact that the population of Illinois is 30 percent German, the question arises: Did the German element contribute toward the development of the state in the same proportion, as did the elements of various other nationalities? Did German immigration raise or lower the stamina of the American nation? And finally, have these Germans stood faithfully by when their adopted country was most in need of them?

"To investigate these, and to search for true facts, is the sole aim of this

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 24, 1900.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 24, 1900.

organization. But it may safely be stated, that German culture, although not always readily accepted, is pushing its way through. German prominence in the field of science, trade and industry in this country, and especially in Illinois, is not to be denied.

"The German farmer is undeniably a great blessing to his adopted country. He brought about the transformation of the barren western states, now rich in agricultural beauty. But the greatest service which German immigration has rendered to this country is the German spirit and sentiment which have planted itself deeply in the national character of America.

"And what influence did German music have upon the soul of the American nation! All of these spur us on, toward a thorough investigation of the history of the German Americans of Illinois. The records of this investigation will be preserved in the archives for lasting remembrance of German contribution in the development of Illinois."

Mr. E. Mannheim, the secretary of the society, then explained that the society will issue a monthly magazine for the benefit of the members.

Illinois State Fair, May 24, 1900.

WPA 411, 412, 413, 414

Highly interesting was the sketch of the 19th century immigrant. To give it more color, the lecturer used material, which was loaned him by the descendants of those pioneers. He pictured the dreadful hardships those people suffered and said that the soil of this state was enriched not only by the sweat of their brow but also by the heart's blood of the German immigrant. It is the duty of the present German-American generation, to erect a monument to those martyrs.

Mr. E. F. L. Gauss pointed out that as long as a country is in a state of development, no society is more important than the Historical society. It is the duty of every self-respecting German-American of Illinois to keep alive the memory of the part taken by their fathers in the development of this country. This is an urgent plea, because the attempt has already been made, to deprive our pioneers of the honors due them for their accomplishments.

It is the duty of every German-American to interest himself in the German-American society of Illinois. The speaker appealed to the women, the mothers of the world, to lend their assistance and thus promote the work undertaken.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 7, 1900.

GERMAN-AMERICAN HISTORICAL
SOCIETY IS ORGANIZED.

With the adoption of a constitution yesterday, the German-American Historical Society of Illinois was permanently organized. The officers elected are as follows: Wilhelm Vocke, president; Max Eberhardt, vice-president; Dr. G. A. Zimmermann, vic-president; Alexander Klappenbach, secretary of finances; and C. Hermann Plautz, treasurer.

According to the organization's by-laws, officers must be elected by balloting. This procedure was disregarded at yesterday's election. All the officers were elected by acclamation. According to the organization's statutes, the secretary whose position is one of the most important ones, carrying a great deal of responsibility, has to be elected by the Board of Directors. It was proposed unanimously, that Mr. Emil Mannhardt, should be elected secretary of the organization. According to statutes, the regular annual membership fee will be \$3.00, but a life membership can be obtained for \$25. Communities as well as various societies can become members of this organization by the advance payment of \$12 annually. Their representation at meetings will carry 4 votes. In addition they will receive an annual report on activities of the

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 7, 1900.



organization, also, material on the research work, free of charge....

The directors are given the right to make grants, not exceeding \$1,000. If an undertaking requires a larger appropriation, the approval of such must be preceded by discussion at a general meeting....

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 3, 1900.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

OF IMPORTANCE TO GERMAN PEOPLE.

A group of prominent German-American citizens held a conference at the Germania Club rooms yesterday, at which a decision was made which is important to every German, living in the State of Illinois. The incorporation of the German-American Historical Society of Illinois has been decided upon. The object of this is to search for material which will unveil the story of the part played by German-Americans in the development of the American nation. But the main purpose is, to collect statistical as well as other data for this contemplated book which is to disclose the history of the German-Americans and their influence upon every phase of public life, in the history of the state of Illinois. The meeting was called by Messrs. Wilhelm Vocke, Judge Max Eberhardt and Dr. G. A. Zimmermann. After Mr. Vocke the provisory chairman explained as to the aim of the meeting, a lively discussion developed, into which all those present joined.

The incorporation of the new organization and the name were decided upon. A committee was then appointed, composed of Mr. Wilhelm Vocke, Judge Eberhardt, Dr. P. H. Matthei, Dr. Zimmermann and Dr. O. L. Schmidt, whose duty it was to draw up the articles of incorporation, and to outline rules and regulations.

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II B 1 a Die Abendpost, October 30, 1894.



GERMAN

HANS SACHS. CELEBRATION.

The German Society of Northwestern University will celebrate this coming Monday evening the 400th birthday jubilee of the German poet, Hans Sachs. Professor Hatfield and Professor Cohn will speak at this occasion and tell about the life of Hans Sachs. Several poems of this poet will be recited by Mrs Prof. Cohn.

The musical part of the program will be arranged by Mrs. Oscar Ende and is promising an interesting evening for the occasion.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(1) Newspapers

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 9, 1936.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY

The local Socialists (German and English speaking) have decided, at the beginning of the New Year, to publish a weekly magazine. Same will have a humorous, satiric illustrated supplement. The necessary funds have been obtained through subscriptions.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 14, 1934.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF THE LADIES'
CIRCLE OF THE UNITED GERMAN PRESS

Eight years have gone by since the ladies' circle of the German Press Organization was organized; this was the occasion for a birthday celebration held yesterday afternoon at the Bismarck Hotel with a good attendance on the part of the members and numerous guests. A luncheon was followed by entertainment. The president of the German Press Organization, Herr Karl Freitag, was present as a guest of honor, and with him were three more members of the organization--vice-president Paul H. Crtmann, treasurer Adolf Danneberg, and Leopold Saltiel.

Frau Anna Ballmann, president of the circle since its foundation, opened the program with a speech of welcome in which she made brief mention of the history of the organization. Then she thanked the founder and guest of honor, Herr Freitag, who only the day before had celebrated his own birthday,

WPA (ILL) PROJ 7-75

Abendpost, Nov. 14, 1934.

for his exceedingly industrious activity, and rewarded him by tendering him a wreath of flowers. In his rejoinder, Herr Freitag emphasized that it was the industry of the ladies' circle which contributed so much to the success of the German Press Organization. Mr. Dannenberg then, in the name of the organization, presented the ladies with a beautiful bouquet of autumn flowers. Mr. Saltiel and Mr. Ortmann made short addresses.

Miss Frieda Stoll, accompanied at the piano by Frau Florence Ferraro, sang three songs, of which the first--"Maldandacht", by Abt--was especially dedicated to Mr. Freitag. Her further presentations were Mozart's "Halleluja" and "Elsa's Traum", from "Lohengrin". She has a clear, well-modulated voice, and gained well-deserved applause.

Humor came into its own with the staging of the operetta "Am Hochzeitstage", for which Rosa Norman Kloeppel, who was at the same time the play manager, Marie Lange Zeder, and Lola Stephenson again displayed their **histrionic**

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 14, 1934.

talents, for which they have been known for some time. Frau Elsa Kuntzen, at the piano, contributed much to the success of the piece by her accompaniment.

The artists, as well as the guests and members who came, were cordially thanked by Frau Ballmann, and thus this nice birthday celebration was brought to a close. The other ladies of the management, no less than the chairman, are all active in their respective offices since the foundation of the circle; the first vice-president, Frau Charlotte Freitag; second vice-president, Frau Julia Gertz; secretary, Frau Marie Saltiel, and treasurer, Frau Tillie Danneberg. Frau Anna Denner is chairman of the entertainment committee, and Frau Elizabeth Weir is part-time treasurer.

WPA (11.1) PROJ. 3220

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 4, 1934.

A MISTAKE OF THE PRESS

(Editorial)

The shorter work our courts make of gangsters and leaders of criminals, such as Dillinger and Touhy, the sooner our country and city will have rest. The more strictly fellows of this kind are dealt with, the better it will be for the welfare of the people. And the less newspapers say about them, the fewer followers these undesirable men will gain. If newspapers would report their activities as briefly as possible, instead of weaving sensational stories about them, many adventurous persons who are persuaded by stories about criminals to embark upon a career of crime, would be saved from this fate. Once they have entered upon the wrong path, only a very few of them can be persuaded to return to the straight and narrow path. They sink lower and lower until they have become regular desperadoes, devoid of any human feelings, and finally they become Dillingers and Touhys.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 4, 1934.

It would be enough if newspapers reported the bare facts, which, of course the public has a right to know. In the case of Dillinger, nothing need have been reported, save that he broke jail and was recaptured and returned to Indiana, where he will be tried for the murder of a policeman. And later these facts could be published: The case against Dillinger has been started; Dillinger has been found guilty and sentenced to death. And finally, Dillinger dies in the electric chair. And the more swiftly these short reports followed upon one another, the more respect the friends, as well as the enemies, of society would have for the law. Why must these scoundrels receive so much publicity? What purpose have the lengthy reports about what a criminal has said, what he has eaten, how he was captured and taken to prison, and how he likes prison life? These matters are certainly irrelevant and merely serve to satisfy the curiosity of morbid minds, and the press should not stoop to anything like that. Or is it absolutely necessary that the States Attorney let himself be photographed walking arm in arm with a murderous bandit? That picture is a public disgrace.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 4, 1934.

Of course, since competition must be reckoned with, one newspaper alone cannot bring about a change in policy. It may avoid the worst abuses of sensational reporting, but it cannot desist from giving detailed accounts, even though the editor is aware that they will have a very bad effect upon moral weaklings. The press should agree upon a uniform policy; but as long as a large number of publishers follows the line of least resistance and prints what subscribers like to read, instead of trying to educate them, the other publishers ~~must~~ howl with the wolves and publish longer reports about the lords of the underworld than ever were written about kings or truly great and useful men.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1964.

THE ABENDPOST AND THE SONNTAGPOST TO GIVE MUSIC SCHOLARSHIPS

When choosing an educational institution, the first question we ought to ask is: who are the heads of the institution and what is their reputation?

Balatka Musical College, which is located in the Auditorium Building, 431 South Wabash Avenue, and to which six readers will receive a scholarship, is known beyond the boundaries of Chicago as a first-class institution.

Established in 1879 by Hans Balatka, this school has made the name of its founder famous in Chicago. For twenty-one years he was the active leader and the chief teacher at the institution. His son and successor, Doctor Christian F. Balatka, received his elementary instruction at the school. His father later sent him to Europe to continue his studies. Upon his return he assumed active leadership of Balatka Musical College, which is still under his personal supervision.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1934.

The other teachers who are instructing at the institution are, without exception, men and women who have had an excellent musical training and have taught in the best conservatories of America and Europe.

Six scholarships, having a total value of \$1,800, will be granted. The first condition for participation in the competition is that the applicants must be regular readers of the Abendpost and the Sonntagpost. They must send the coupons which will appear every day for one week, beginning Sunday, to our office by February 3.

Scholarships will be awarded solely on the basis of talent displayed at an examination; so no preference will be shown with reference to the time applications are received.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 17, 1934.

VEREIN DEUTSCHE PRESSE

Yesterday evening, in the Bismarck Hotel, the Verein Deutsche Presse gave an entertainment which was extremely well attended. Professor Martin Schuetze of the University of Chicago was guest of honor. Professor Schuetze talked about his observations and experiences as a teacher of the German language and literature, and also about his efforts to interest wider circles of the German community in cultural endeavors. The professor spoke very frankly about the unwarranted peculiarities of the German-Americans, and illustrated his lecture with countless anecdotes and experiences of his own.

The audience listened to the professor's remarks with obvious interest, and clapped him heartily when he had concluded. The president of the German Day Association, Mr. Gustav E. Brand [Translator's note: The usual form of the name is "Gustav A. Brand"/], spoke in the interest of German Day, and at the same time

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Jan. 17, 1934.

IV

recounted all sorts of interesting experiences which he had had. He also spoke at length about his plans for this year's German Day, and urged those present to lend their active co-operation to the success of the affair.

Laura van der Locht, a concert singer who has been well known and popular in German circles for years, was greeted by the members of the Association and of the ladies' auxiliary as a beloved old friend. She sang a few songs by Schubert and Schumann, and by her understanding interpretation earned enthusiastic applause. Her accompanist, Mr. Theo. Mohr, was excellent. Mr. Mohr also favored the audience with a few solos on the piano, which won great applause.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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II A 3 b

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 27, 1933.

VEREIN DEUTSCHE PRESSE

Last evening the Verein Deutsche Presse (German Press Association) held its first party of the season in the Bismarck Hotel. In spite of the inclemency of the weather there was a really impressive number of members and guests present at the affair. Those present were greeted by Mr. Karl Freitag, who has been president of the society for many years.

For the musical entertainment Mr. Hans Muenzer, conductor and solo violinist of the Chicago Theater orchestra, was secured. Mr. Muenzer opened his selections with the "Romance Melodique," by Louis Victor Saar. The artist's playing met with such enthusiastic applause that he was compelled to play encore after encore. For this purpose he chose chiefly the works of Fritz Kreisler, which are filled with the genuine Viennese atmosphere. The masterly and technically perfect rendering of these pleasing compositions was rewarded with fresh waves of handclapping. In Esther Payne-Muenzer the artist had an equally competent and understanding accompanist.

The guests of honor were the new postmaster, Mr. Ernest J. Kruetgen, and his wife.

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GERMAN

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IV

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Mr. Kruetgen dwelt, in a humorous way, on the duties and pleasures of his new office. His pertinent remarks and occasional digressions into the realms of humor awakened applause and merriment among his listeners.

Mr. Leopold Saltiel, who has been an active member of the Society for years, made a long report on the trip to the Hawaiian Islands which he and his wife took a short time ago. Mr. Saltiel kept his eyes open while there and was able to give an interesting account of the country and the people, their customs and ways. His lecture, which was given in an easy, conversational tone, and which was well spiced with humor, met with an enthusiastic reception from his audience.

Furthermore, a real child prodigy was introduced to the audience--little Pierre Page, who celebrated his tenth birthday just yesterday. He played a whole series of numbers on the accordion, and had such command of this instrument that he aroused the astonishment and admiration of his audience. The little artist also showed surprising skill as a pianist.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1933.

ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY
Friends and Sympathizers of the Organization
Paper Eintracht Hold Gay Celebration

The friends and sympathizers of the German weekly organization paper Eintracht yesterday celebrated the eleventh anniversary of the publication of the periodical. The celebration took place at the Lincoln Turner Hall, 1005 Diversey Parkway, and consisted of a concert, followed by a dance.

The concert was opened with a few numbers by the orchestra of E. Dorazil's.

Following a melophone solo by Josef Kunst, there were songs by the Styrian yodlers, with zither accompaniment. Josef Lenz and Carl Wieser won much applause. Then the Burgenlaender Maennerchor, under the direction of Franz Beidel, entertained with Zank's pleasing composition, "Schatzerl Klein," which was enthusiastically received.

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GERMAN

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Other choral numbers which contributed to the enjoyment of the concert, and which were received with great applause, were given by the Alpenlaender Maennerchor, under the direction of Woldemar Christoph; by the South Side Saengerbund, directed by Ewald Barginde; as a brilliant climax, there was singing by a mass chorus, made up of the Styrian Saenger-Bund, the Burgenlaender Ledertafel, and the singing section of the "Hungarians," all under the tested leadership of Director Beidel. In a most accomplished manner they rendered the famous "Blue Danube" waltz, by Strauss.

The soprano singer, Miss Anne Marie Gerts, sang "Unter dem Lindenbaum" by H. Felix, and "O, habet acht," from Strauss' operetta, "The Gipsy Baron," accompanied on the piano by Hildegard Gotthold. Another soloist was Irma Ferenezy-Komarik, who gave a few Hungarian folk songs. She was accompanied on the piano by Director W. Christoph, and won great applause. Other singers were Mr. W. Blailock, who commands a sonorous baritone, and Mr. Curt Schlegel, who sang a few humorous songs.

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1933.

The most important speeches were given by the president of the county council, Emmett Whealan, who spoke in English, and Mr. Peter Schock, president of the United Singers of Detroit, who spoke in German. Both were presented to the guests by the manager of the festival, Mr. Josef Maschek, and each gave a short but fitting account of the significance of the celebration. Michael Schaut, editor of the Heimatbote, and Jury Commissioner Charles Newmann, made short congratulatory speeches. The editor in chief of the Eintracht, Mr. Gabriel Jung, responded with heartfelt words, and gave his sincere thanks to all for the support of the festival.

The committee, which deserves much credit for the success of the festival (and especially for the fact that no one was allowed to go hungry or thirsty, and that everyone found enjoyment in a jolly dance) was composed of: Joseph Maschek, president of the festival; Fred Augustin, treasurer; Michael Holz, in charge of ticket sales; Henry Meisl, Martin Krispin, Joseph Lorenz, Joseph Aver, John Wrska, Thomas Riedl, Frank B. Bieschke, Anton Langhammer,

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Josef Herzog, August Kerschner, Mary Bengesky, Marie Lang, and Minnie Strobl.

Ludwig Gebert announced the individual numbers of the program.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 1, 1933.

GERMAN PRESS SOCIETY

GAY EVENING IN THE BISMARCK HOTEL AN ACKNOWLEDGED SUCCESS

Whoever was present at the gala affair of the German Press society in the Bismarck Hotel did not think much of Ash Wednesday. The gay evening was a success. The attendance was larger than ever before, the artistic presentations were above criticism, and the crowd was in a jovial mood. Naturally, the evening stood for Richard Wagner, whose 50th memorial day was celebrated by the whole world.



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But the artists, who dignified the festival with their performances, did not confine their music exclusively to Wagner but presented several numbers of lighter vein. Best of all, it was pleasing to note that a mutual contact existed between the artists and the public. Theo Mahr's orchestra started the evening with the Tannhauser "Phantasy"; Siegfried Vollstedt played an act from the Walkure and Florence Kaiser sang Elizabeth's song, "Dich teure Halle." The audience was so enthusiastic that it demanded an encore. She sang "Cacilie" by Richard Strauss. Wilma Moesly sang from Strauss, Wolff, and Abt, which was also appreciated.

Mark Oster sang an aria, seldom heard in this country, from the opera, "The Golden Cross." As an addition, he chose one of his great numbers,

Abendpost, Mar. 1, 1933.

the aria from "Figaro" in the "Barber of Seville." As the evening progressed, Mark Oster sang again the song of the Dark Brown girl and other beautiful songs. Siegfried Vollstedt played "Jolly Brothers" waltz composed by his father.

During the intermission dancing was enjoyed. It was observed that the youth was well represented, a proof that the German Press Society exerts a strong influence upon the second generation of German-Americans.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 26, 1932.

FIRST GERMAN NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA

Published by Benjamin Franklin in 1732; Only Existing Copy Exhibited

At a noteworthy exhibition that took place recently in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, there was shown a copy of the Philadelphis'schen Zeitung, which is supposed to be the only copy of the first newspaper in America printed in German. This paper was published by Benjamin Franklin in 1732. It is a closely printed, four-page, small-sized leaflet filled with news from Berlin, Amsterdam, Vienna, and other important European cities. It does not contain any advertisements, and is dated June 24, 1732, being the second issue of the publication. The first issue must have been published fourteen days



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before, since the paper was published twice a month.

Benjamin Franklin's knowledge of the German language was equivalent to that of a high school graduate after four years of study. He did not, therefore, pay much attention to German grammar.

Die Philadelphische Zeitung of Benjamin Franklin reached its sixth issue with fifty subscribers. Benjamin Franklin never forgave his German fellow-citizens for their complete lack of interest in his journalistic ambitions in the German language; he called them "German Boors" (German dumb bells) of course, it is correct that the first German immigrants were not exactly intelligent. A rural minister of those times said in his farewell sermon: "God rules the world and the stupidity of Brush Alley, and by most of them it can be read from

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their faces; as calves I received them, as oxen I must leave them in God's name. Amen." However, the German-American press is only forty two years younger than the English-American. The first leaflet printed on American soil in the English language appeared Sept. 25, 1690, when Benjamin Harris published in Boston his Public Occurrences, in a tiny form.

Benjamin Franklin's Die Philadelphis'sche Zeitung was the forerunner of many German language newspapers that came and went, but nevertheless preserved their influence until today. This influence, beginning with Christoph Saur's Germantown monthly periodical Der Hoch deutsche Geschichts schreiber (the High-German Historian), or Sammlung wichtiger Nachrichten ausdem Natur and Kirchen Reich (Collections of important news from Nature and Church),

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first published in 1739, is still preserved by the present daily newspapers printed in the German language in all principal cities of the United States of America.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 19, 1932.

FRENCH PROPAGANDA TURNS AGAINST GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS

The Importance of German Newspapers in America
Is Minimized in Every Possible Way



A propaganda campaign against the German press in America is now in full progress. The superpatriots of the National Security League and the Ku Klux Klan are possessed with a deep hatred for the German newspapers that maintain the language and customs of the old homeland among Americans of German extraction. Their anti-German propaganda has been secretly carried on for years, but it has now entered a new and more bitter phase, while at the same time French propaganda, following the visit of Pierre Laval, the former French Prime Minister, has become more active.

Traces of this French propaganda can be found everywhere: in opera, in concerts, in art exhibitions, in lectures over the radio, in the foreign policies of the United States, and particularly in direct attacks on German societies, churches, and newspapers.

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L'Institut Francais de Washington, at the head of which are James Brown Scott, a former teacher of international law, and Thomas Henry Healy, Professor of International Law at Georgetown University, has been working for months toward the realization of its sole aim, namely: to undermine German prestige in the United States and invalidate German customs and traditions. Dr. Brown Scott does not favor the German press because it has on several occasions told him bluntly the plain truth. Scott makes no secret of the fact that he does not like Germans, regardless of where he meets them or where they live. To divert the interest of the American people in the Goethe festivals, l'Institut Francais resorts to the broadcasting of radio programs in French, to the arrangement of great celebrations to immortalize war hatred--like, for instance, the distribution of the "On Ne Passe Pas" medals of the city of Verdun, in the documents relating to which the Germans are described as an "avalanche of barbarians"--to campaigns on behalf of French music and painting, and to demands for greater emphasis on the teaching of the French language in American high schools, this last activity representing an attempt to damage the

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reputation of the German language.

Efforts to Minimize the Importance of the German Language

The propaganda against the German press is dangerous to the latter because of the effect of such propaganda upon the advertisers and because the attempt is being made, on the basis of census reports, to minimize the importance of German influence in this country. The impression is created that immigrants are the only people who read newspapers printed in German. Since the number of United States residents born in Germany is estimated, according to the 1930 census, at 1,608,814, it is taken for granted that the number of readers of German newspapers is undergoing a rapid decline. Mention is rarely made, however, of the fact that the same census sets at 5,264,289 the number of American-born children of German parentage.

The injustice of using census data to determine the potential circulation of newspapers printed in German becomes even more evident if one bears in



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mind the fact that the German language is not confined to Germany alone, but is spoken in Austria, in Switzerland, and in sections of other countries. If an accurate figure is to be reached, immigrants coming from German-speaking nations, and from those sections of other countries where German is spoken, must be added to the number of German-born immigrants.

Explanation Demanded from Census Bureau

The attention of the director of the census, Mr. William M. Stewart, was called to the injustice which is being done to the German-speaking element as a result of the inaccuracy of the 1930 census. It was explained to him that the estimate of 1,608,814 as the number of German-born residents in the United States was being used for purposes unfairly detrimental to the interests of the German-Americans, by the opponents of the German press. It was further stated, for the better understanding of Mr. Stewart and his staff of ethnographers and linguistic statisticians, that German is the mother tongue of 6,534,481 Austrians; 2,750,622 Swiss; 271,231 Luxemburgers;



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3,123,568 residents of Czecho-Slovakia; 513,473 Jugoslavs; 3,171,570 Ukrainians; 750,000 Rumanians; 88,652 Belgians; 51,000 Lithuanians; 48,000 Letts; 26,000 Estonians; and a great number of Volga Germans. In addition to these, there are German-speaking residents of Alsace-Lorraine and the Saar district. It should be noted, too, that the South Tyrol is a section in which the German language is the mother tongue.

From the German-speaking sections of all the countries mentioned above there has come a proportionately larger number of immigrants to the United States than has come from the other sections of the same countries. These German-speaking immigrants value their mother tongue just as highly as those from Germany, Austria, and the German section of Switzerland do.

Therefore, we recommend that the Census Bureau publish an explanation in regard to the above-mentioned facts, or, still better, that it publish statistics in regard to the language status of immigrants, particularly those of German extraction who, because of the political rearrangements

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of boundaries, are excluded from Germany but continue to use
the German language.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 21, 1931.

GERMAN PRESS SOCIETY

After the monthly business meeting, which the German Press Society held yesterday evening at the Bismarck Hotel, the yearly meeting followed. Then, as always on this occasion, a large number of members were present, who were ready to discuss several important questions. The German Press Club, as it is commonly called, exists since 1908, but as should be expected, under present conditions, it has not a large active membership. The Abendpost, Eintracht, and the Heimatbote are represented.

So far as total membership is concerned, this society, naturally, also had to suffer from the disfavor of the times, which can be noticed from the number of members. Close connections, it was proposed, should be entered in with the technical and commercial societies, and stress should be laid upon the necessity

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of friendly relations between these three societies. President Karl R. Freitag could only report, that the society had a quiet year behind it. The business meetings were regularly held, but there were no special events, which had to be debated.

The yearly report of the treasurer, A. Danneberg, showed that the amount of the cash on hand at the close of the year remained the same as before. It was pointed out, that the usual festival, which the society arranges every year, closed for the first time with a surplus. As there was no unexpected larger expenditures to meet, such as were caused last year by several deaths, it was not difficult for the society to meet its obligations.

In the yearly report of the financial secretary, H. A. Gammert, details were given about the number of members. The society lost, through death, an active member, its president and later honorary president for many years, Mr. Paul F. Mueller; it also lost another of its most active members,

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Mr. Martin Ballmann, who as second vice president and as president of the amusement committee prominently worked in the interest of the society. These two deaths and the resignation of a number of other members, reduced the membership to sixty-five; twenty-two active and forty-two passive members, and one honorary member, one of the founders of the society, who for a number of years has now been living in Germany.

Abendpost, Jan. 9, 1931.

PAUL FERDINAND MUELLER

Paul F. Mueller (1857-1931), publisher of the Abendpost and Sonntagpost, died this morning after a long illness. The deceased reached the biblical age and even exceeded it by four years. A kind destiny allotted him a full, whole life, a life which he spent in an honorable, fruitful activity. Paul Mueller was a man of work. Although he was sick for a long time, he nevertheless appeared daily in the editorial office of the Abendpost. He did not appear today; death had taken the pen out of his tireless hands.

A Life of Work

Paul F. Mueller was born in Krimmitschan, Saxony, July 7, 1857, the son of Helmuth and Augusta Leonhardt Mueller. He attended school at the place of his birth and completed his education at the Cooper Institute of New York, to which city he came with his parents in 1871. Already in his younger years, he showed an inclination for journalism, writing articles for German and



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English Newspapers. At last, breaking loose of his original commercial career, he devoted himself entirely to journalism and started on this career forty years ago on the Philadelphia Gazette, under its founder, Carl Theodore Mayer.

Mr. Mueller came to Chicago as correspondent for an Eastern newspaper during the World's Fair in 1893, remaining here after its close.

He was active as a journalist in Chicago up to the last day of his life. Entering the Abendpost in 1894 as a writer of editorials, he soon became editor in chief. In this position, he elevated the journalistic level of the paper he had taken over in 1914 to such a degree, that the paper's editorial policy became respected and acknowledged all over the country.

With untiring ardor, Mr. Mueller, in spite of his illness, was until the last day of his life at the head of the editorial staff of the Abendpost. Very sick after an operation performed a year ago, he was forced to remain at his home, 2114 Estes Avenue Rogers Park, where he was being nursed back to health by his

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wife, Julia M. Weisenbach - Lucke, of Hamburg, and his son, Paul, who is to succeed him in the Abendpost. Despite their care, he was often compelled to retire to his estate "Perdido Bay," in Alabama, where he enjoyed growing oranges.

Even during his hours of recreation, never forgetting his beloved journalism, he frequently wrote long articles under the southern sky of Alabama, articles which appeared in the Abendpost and Sonntagpost.

Besides his widow and only son, Mr. Mueller is mourned by three stepchildren: Mrs. Emma Julius, Mrs. Berta Matenaers, and William B. Lucke.

The funeral will be held Monday, January 12, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 13, 1931.

FRITZ DREYER DEAD

An Old Compositor of the Abendpost Dies in Aarau

According to telegraphic news from Aarau, Switzerland, Mr. Fritz Dreyer is dead. He died of heart attack at the age of 72.

After thirty five years as a type-setter, Mr. Dreyer became editor of the Abendpost. Born in Freiburg, Baden, from where he was taken to Switzerland when still a child, he received his education in Buehl, Baden, coming to America in 1881 to become active first in New York and later in Newark. In the year 1889 he came to Chicago and entered the Abendpost.

When he retired in 1924, he went to Switzerland, going to live in Zug and later in Aarau. He often sent articles to the Abendpost under the name "A Former Chicagoan."



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GUTEN

Abendpost, July 7, 1930.

GUTENBERG BIBLE BOUGHT BY THE UNITED STATES
Complete Collection Goes Into the possession of the
Congressional Library

President Hoover signed the bill which authorized the acquisition of the famous Vollbehr collection of books. The purchase price amounts to 1,500,000 dollars. The value of the collection is appraised at three million dollars.

For more than thirty years the well-known collector Dr. Otto Vollbehr, of Berlin, Germany, has roamed all over Europe in search for rare copies. Henceforth, the Congressional Library will receive the Vollbehr collection of original prints and, together with it, the Gutenberg Bible on parchment,

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which was printed in 1450. Of the three parchment prints, of which one is to be found in London and the other in Paris, the Vollbehr Gutenberg Bible is the best preserved and the most valuable.

Connoisseurs appraised its value at one million dollars. The entire collection of Dr. Otto L. F. Vollbehr consists of 3,000 books. Besides the Gutenberg Bible, the value of which can only be guessed but cannot be exactly estimated, there can be found also original prints of the years 1450-1800. These are printed in the Latin, German, French, Italian, and Spanish languages, and include, besides the edition of classics, the entire domain

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of knowledge of those times, which are the forerunners of the Renaissance and Reformation.

Dr. Herbert Putnam, the librarian of the Congressional Library, who has been for more than thirty years in the employ of the library, and has contributed greatly to its extension in order to make it one of the largest of the New World, appraised the value of the Vollbehr Collection at nearly three million dollars.

Appreciation of the German-American Press

The Library Committee of the Senate recommended unanimously the expenditure of 1,500,000 dollars for the purchase of the Vollbehr collection, including the Gutenberg Bible and 3,000 incunabula.



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Representative Collins declared that, according to his opinion, there was no doubt as to the correctness of the bill signed by the President. He paid tribute to the German press of this country for their exceedingly effective support in regard to the sanction of the bill. He declared that their support had been extraordinary and has greatly helped in stimulating the interest of the public throughout the country in favor of the purchase of the Gutenberg Bible and Vollbehr original collections.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 28, 1930.

70TH JUBILEE

CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER LOOKS BACK ON MANY YEARS OF ACTIVITY IN CHICAGO.

The Catholic weekly newspaper, the only German Catholic newspaper in the state of Illinois, has on the occasion of its 70th year of existence, published a jubilee edition, which contains in words and pictures a short review on the foundation and development of the newspaper, its aims and endeavors. Special consideration is given to the cultural mission, which the newspaper has accomplished in Chicago, because it was here that the paper appeared for the first time, 70 years ago.

Since Mr. F. X. Brandecker's retirement, the paper is printed in Omaha, Nebraska; but maintains an office in Chicago the same as before, and brings much news of Chicago's Catholic circles with special reference to Catholic congregations.

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The jubilee edition also contains a short history of several of the large, prominent local church congregations of which there are about 250. The St. Peter's Church, St. Michaelis', St. Joseph's and St. Henry's are named.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Sept. 24, 1928.

FOUNDATION FESTIVAL OF THE EINTRACHT A SUCCESS

The German weekly newspaper Eintracht celebrated yesterday its sixth anniversary in the two halls of the Lincoln-Turner Hall. The attendance at the concert and ball was very large.

Besides many friends, a great number of German societies were present, filling the large halls to capacity. Among those who came were: Clayton F. Smith, the Democratic candidate for the post of Recorder of Deeds; Howard W. Elmore, Republican candidate of the Sanitary district; Edwin F. Moore and Oscar T. Nelson also Republican candidates for this office, and Eugene L. Nasser, Republican candidate for the Appraisers' office.

The program was extensive and varied. The boys and girls of the Cosmopolitan Conservatory under the direction of Mr. Dorazol furnished the orchestral music. Other popular numbers on the program were the Tyrolese Men's chorus, the International Men's chorus, under the leadership of Mr. Max Schuh, and the Singing Union "Freiheit," having Mr. Karl Reckzeh as conductor. Also greatly applauded were the Lither-Guitar and Mandolin

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club "Harmony" and the Chicago Lither club.

Mr. Max Bratt, accompanied by Claire Almonte, sang a tenor solo, while Angelo Lippich recited **several** Viennese songs, which recieved several encores.

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Abendpost, June 16, 1927.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS.

Propositions To Participate At The Cologne International
Press Exhibition In 1928.

(Special Report Of The Abendpost) Washington, D. C.

The German-American press will be represented in a most prominent way at the International press exhibition in Cologne, Germany, if the propositions made by Dr. Ernst Esch, correspondent of the Abendpost to the president of the exhibition, Dr. Horst Weber, go through.

The German ambassador, Baron von Maltzahn is very much in favor of it. On the occasion of a luncheon at the German embassy, which was given in honor of these two distinguished gentlemen, plans for the development of a German American press program were discussed. Among the guests were also the correspondent of the Cologne News in Washington, Dr. George Barthelms, and Dr. Max Jordan of the Berliner Tageblatt who are representing the German Press in the capitol.

Dr. Weber as well as Dr. Esch are ardent promoters of a large representation



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of German-American newspapers at the Cologne exhibition. Dr. Esch admitted, that in Germany hardly any German-American newspaper is known by its name. Even professional men are unaware of the fact that in America almost 200 daily and weekly newspaper are published in the German language.

He also admitted that an exhibition of the German press of America would not only be in the interest of the German public in general - which would thus gain a picture of the activities and ideals of the Germans abroad - but also to the American visitor, it would prove of great value, because he would thus become acquainted with the importance of his fellow countrymen in his homeland.

The gentlemen were not a little surprised to learn that in 1732 Benjamin Franklin published the first newspaper in the German language in the Colonies, namely in Philadelphia, and that since 1739 the publications of the German press of Christopher Saur's in Germantown were established firmly. They also learned of Saur's printing of the bible in the German language, and also of the wonderful prints of the German cloister Ephrato and many others.

They learned that the Philadelphia Democrat printed in the German language was



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founded in 1836. They also learned of Abraham Lincoln's proprietorship of a German newspaper in Illinois - which probably is only known to a few. There is no doubt in the minds of Dr. Esch and Dr. Weber that the German-American "Press Pavillion" would create the greatest amount of interest.

At the tea which was given in the evening at the German embassy, only gentlemen were invited. There were representatives of the great American news agencies, correspondents of newspapers from New York, Baltimore and other cities, representatives of the departments of state and commerce, of the congressional library, the American "Chamber of Commerce," and interested associations.

The Ambassador received the thanks of all the guests for the pleasant entertainment and also for the energetic furtherance of the exhibition, which will be a medium to bring the press of other countries in closer contact and at the same time create a journalistic Locarno, - to wit, a spiritual disarmament in the newspaper world.

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Mar. 23, 1926.

FRITZ GLOGAUER, FOUNDER OF ABENDPOST, DIES IN CINCINNATI.

From Cincinnati comes news of the death of Fritz Glogauer, founder and for many years manager of the Abendpost. The announcement of his death does not come as a surprise.

In a few months Mr. Glogauer would have reached the Biblical age, the age at which the human being has to prepare itself for the departure to the beyond. In addition, Mr. Glogauer was a sick man for years. He suffered from hardening of the arteries. At times this malady appeared in a mild form, but sometimes it became so bad, that the patient suffered terribly. Now death has relieved him. Therewith a career has been brought to a close, which was rich in interesting and inspiring moments.

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Fritz Glogauer led the life of a restless and indefatigable fighter. The fight was his life element. His inclinations and talents referred him to the terrain of journalism and politics, and he cheerfully followed the hint of nature and of fate, with his whole soul. He was born June 15, 1857, in Falkenberg, in the province of Gileisia, son of a Jewish rabbi. He received an excellent education, as is traditional and usual in these families. The political field allured him at an early age. At that time the waves of social movements were high and it was only natural, that the young academician from Breslau, should join in the fight on the extreme left. He was already active as a journalist, when a young man, and preached in stirring words, the gospel of social revolution. When 20 years old, he came to the much praised country of the free. Here also a strong radical movement among the German working classes was noticeable, which found its center in radical German newspapers. One of these papers was the Volksstimme, (the Voice of the People) in Cincinnati, where Fritz Glogauer

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found employment. But journalistic occupation during the day, left young Glogauer ample time to turn his attention to American life, in all its manifold and interesting forms. And Cincinnati offered him a lucrative and grateful field. The old "Queen of the West " was in those days an extremely pleasure loving city. Here was the great amusement center of the whole American west, which was actually quite wild at that time. But Cincinnati was also a prominent center of culture. It was at that time the leading musical city of the country. Here lived a number of distinguished German-Americans, men who gained undying honor for the spiritual development and history of the German-Americans.

Here Fritz Glogauer learned for the first time the powerful spiritual forces which stirred in the Germans of this country. Here he got ac-

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quainted with the appearances of German-American life, here he laid the foundation for his later activities as leader of a great German-American daily newspaper. And Cincinnati must have had a drawing power, which it exercised upon the young German newspaper writer, because in this city did he spend the years of his old age and leisure, and here did he end his active life.

When the workers' movement began to lag, the Cincinnati Volksstimme died a natural death, Glogauer felt disappointed and sobered, and decided to recuperate from the distortedness of humanity, in nature. The magic of distance was calling, and like so many young German writers and bookworms, Fritz Glogauer also decided to rest in the virgin forests from the disquietude and confusion of the large city and the political struggles.

Abendpost, Mar. 23, 1926.

He went in the company of a few friends to the northern part of Michigan. Here the young men led a very primitive life in the bosom of mother nature. But to the restlessly active young journalist this life, which was devoted to fishing, hunting, and meditative idling, became soon too monotonous. He returned to civilization.

In the winter of 1879 he joined the editorial staff of the Cleveland Anzeiger, which was published by Wilhelm Kaufmann. At the same time he married a young lady, with whom he lived very happily.

From a reporter, Glogauer soon worked himself up to the position of chief-editor of the paper, and when Mr. Kaufmann in 1881, with several Germans of St. Louis, founded the evening paper, the Tribune, in that city, he transferred its management to Mr. Glogauer. But his activity in St. Louis was spoiled by a tragic event. In quick succession death snatched away his wife and the child she bore him.

Abendpost, Mar. 23, 1926.

A broken-hearted man, Glogauer returned to Cleveland. He joined again the Awzeiger, and in the course of years, the wounds healed. In the year 1883, he contracted a second marriage. The bride was Miss Caroline Siebel from Rochester, New York. This union proved to be a source of great blessing. His wife presented him with four beautiful daughters. And amidst his family, Fritz Glogauer found animation and enthusiasm for his restless journalistic and political activities. Here he found recreation from his grinding and fatiguing activity of newspaper work.

At that time, the fight against nativism and prohibition, belonged to the life work of the German-speaking press. In this fight Fritz Glogauer stood in the front ranks. He called an organization into life that included most of the associations that carried the fight against puritanism upon their banners. This alliance for local self-government developed into a strong and spirited weapon against prohibition.

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Abendpost, Mar. 23, 1926.

That it was later exploited for political purposes, was not the fault of its founder. For years Glogauer played a leading role in German circles of Chicago, and the leadership was relinquished to him gladly by his countrymen. They knew that he could judge a situation properly, that he fully understood the methods and aims of practical politics, and that he fought disinterestedly and unselfishly for the German element. In a word, they knew that their case was in good hands and for that reason they gladly entrusted to him the leadership.

In public life Glogauer was regarded as a man who divided his existence between professional duty and his family, for whom sociability among like-minded friends did not exist.

Abendpost, Mar. 23, 1926.

Fritz Glogauer possessed a pronounced sense of humor. It is true, that his humor often had a slight coloring of irony, that he sometimes changed to satire. But Glogauer understood the art of laughter. And he could laugh just as heartily when his friends poked a fun at him at his expense, as if he had played them a successful trick.

It is therefore obvious, that such a man found himself at home in the Schlaraffia. He also visited their meetings in Chicago, Munich and Cincinnati, and he never appeared with empty hands. He always could offer a lecture, which according to the occasion was either serious, or saturated with humor.

In all endeavors and events pertaining to the German element, he took a lively and active part, and to all charitable endeavors, he contributed

Abendpost, Mar. 23, 1926.

checks, which sometimes represented large amounts.

In latter years Mr. Glogauer undertook several trips, partly to find relief from his old malady, partly to see his old home again. - And now death has taken from the hands of this tireless man book and pen, and carried him to that country from where there is no return. He finished his life's work and his deeds and accomplishments will outlast his death.

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Abendpost, Feb. 4, 1926.

ARTHUR LORENZ BEGINS SIX-MONTH PRISON SENTENCE.

Arthur F. Lorenz, former editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, began yesterday his six-month jail sentence, which he received from Judge Hugo Pam for libeling the American Legion, after his attempt to escape same through Habeas Corpus proceedings, were unsuccessful. His attorneys asserted that Judge Pam erred when he sentenced Lorenz to six months in jail, and also fined him.

The crime for which Lorenz was convicted, can only be punished with a jail sentence or a fine, but not both at the same time. Since Lorenz paid his fine, he is entitled to his freedom. Judge William V. Brothers, before whom the case was pending, was of the opinion, that he did not have any jurisdiction in the matter, that he could not reverse Judge Pam's decision who had the same jurisdiction, and was about to reject the Habeas Corpus appeal when it was voluntarily withdrawn by Lorenz.

Through that action, the sentence of Judge Pam became in force again, and Lorenz had to begin to serve his sentence. He wrote an editorial in the year 1922, in which he called the members of the American Legion bums and tramps.

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Abendpost, Oct. 29, 1925.

ARTHUR LORENZ DEFEATED

State Supreme Court Upholds Sentence of Erstwhile
Head of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung



The State Supreme Court yesterday rejected the appeal of Arthur Lorenz. He is the former editor-in-chief of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, and was sentenced by Judge Pam to six months in the workhouse and fined one dollar for criminal libel directed against the American Legion.

In his defense plea, he pointed out that he had not attacked any specific person. In its decision handed down yesterday, the court of highest appeal argued that libeling a class or a group has the same tendency to incite to a breach of the peace or to inflame the populace as the libeling of an individual. Such a libel is punishable even if it could be proved that it was not intended for individuals of the class or group in question.

Judge Heard handed down a dissenting opinion.

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Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1919.

THE GERMAN PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

Four hundred and ninety-nine German language newspapers and periodicals of various kinds were published in the United States in 1918, according to Ayer's Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals. During the War the German language press had to cope with many difficulties. At that time newspapers suspended publication, and at present only three hundred and forty-four newspapers and periodicals are being published. In some cases German papers ceased publication temporarily, for the duration of the War, with the intention of resuming operations at a more favorable time. Ten papers which formerly were issued in German now appear in English, and some papers which formerly were "all German," are now part English and part German. Twenty-nine of the three hundred and forty-four German papers are dailies; the others are weeklies, monthlies, bi-weeklies or bi-monthlies. Included in this number of newspapers and periodicals are also scientific papers and publications which circulate only among certain religious, professional, or fraternal organizations.

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Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1919.

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The disappearance of so many German language newspapers does not mean that the number of readers has been correspondingly reduced. It is a well-known fact that the agents of the surviving publications solicit subscribers among the readers of the publications which have suspended circulation. Since the Armistice was signed, reports that German newspapers are being established or resuming operations have come from various parts of our country.

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III A

III F Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 9, 1919.

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I G BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FOUNDER OF THE FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PRESS
IN AMERICA



An article entitled "The Foreign-Language Press" was published in the January issue of Americanization, a monthly magazine which made its first appearance a year ago last October. This magazine is published by the Americanization Division of the Bureau of Education, which is a subdivision of the Department of The Interior, but will very likely be made an independent division of the Government in the near future, with a member of the Cabinet in charge. The daily newspapers have already referred to the article mentioned above and made its contents known. It states that 1,575 newspapers are published in the United States in thirty-eight foreign languages, and the number of their subscribers is estimated at 10,982,000. The German newspapers, numerically and influentially the leaders of all foreign-language newspapers, numbered 483 and had a combined daily circulation of about 3,000,000 before our country entered the war. Since each issue is usually read by more than one person, it is not difficult to estimate the influence which the German-language press wields in our country.

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III A

III F Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 9, 1919.

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I G Americanization, however, fails to note the most interesting feature in the history of America's foreign-language press, since it relates nothing about the origin and development of the foreign-language newspapers. The first foreign-language newspaper which was printed in America was established by an American, Benjamin Franklin, who began to publish the Philadelphia Zeitung in 1732. He was convinced that immigrants would fully understand American institutions and American ideals only if the importance and nature of these institutions and ideals were defined and explained in the native tongue of the immigrants. Benjamin Franklin, who was intellectually one of the foremost Americans of the eighteenth century, perceived that a German newspaper was necessary at Philadelphia to Americanize the immigrants from Germany who landed in the "City of Brotherly Love". Franklin is rightly called "the first typical American". He was one of the fathers of our Republic. He was convinced that a German newspaper would be the most effective means of doing Americanization work.

And to this day Franklin's perceptions regarding Americanization of immigrants are valid. Americanization without the help of the foreign language is simply

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III A

III F Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 9, 1919.

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I G impossible.



It would not do to eliminate the foreign-language press as a means of education and Americanization. The American Nation depends upon its foreign-language press to explain to the foreigners who come here to make America their home what true Americanism is. The process of fusion can be successful only if all patriotic American citizens, irrespective of their origin, do not hinder, but rather assist, the foreign-language press in its untiring and intelligent efforts to bring about Americanization. As it is impossible for even the most diligent and talented person to acquire knowledge without elementary instruction in the branch of study which he or she is pursuing, so it is also impossible for an immigrant to attain the knowledge necessary to genuine American citizenship without learning the rudiments of citizenship from the foreign-language press.

In former times it was feared that the continuous use of his native language by an immigrant would decrease his qualifications for citizenship, and thus hamper a successful process of Americanization. It was believed that a foreign language

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III F Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 9, 1919.

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I G would split the American people into language groups. There was great anxiety lest the foreign language influence the loyalty of the immigrants and render them inaccessible to American ideas. However, the splendid participation by Americans of foreign birth or descent in the war itself, in the purchase and sale of Liberty Bonds, and in all phases of welfare activity in connection with the war, is incontrovertible proof that these fears and anxieties were without any foundation whatever.

The foreign-language press must take over the education of the immigrant before there can be any thought of teaching him the American language. The publishers and editors of foreign-language newspapers know from experience what the immigrant needs to learn about our country. And since they address themselves to the immigrant in his own native language, and explain in an apt and understandable manner whatever is foreign to the immigrant, they are the most successful instructors in Americanism. Just as the intellect of a child can be awakened and stirred only if it is spoken to and instructed in the language which it understands, just so an immigrant can develop according to American ideals only when these are described to him in his native language.

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GERMAN



III A

III F Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 9, 1919.

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I G The foreign-language press is an indispensable institution in the great melting pot, America. It prevents the native country from exerting too great an influence upon our language.

It lends a more general and unprejudiced character to foreign politics and enables us better to understand the disposition and attitude of the various nations from which our immigrants hail. Genuine, true, unadulterated Americanism can exist only if no nation of the earth exercises too much influence upon our philosophy and our political principles. And in this respect, also, the foreign-language press is of great advantage to America and to American thinking, feeling, and acting. In the cradle of our native language (England) there lurks more danger to Americanism than in any other quarter. This must be kept in mind when the entire subject is under discussion. It is not the foreign-language press which endangers Americanism, but the native-language press, which is governed and influenced by foreign views and ideals. It is more than doubtful that the so-called "American" press could conscientiously subscribe to the declaration of principles subscribed to by the foreign-language press. These principles are:

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 9, 1919.

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I G "To help preserve the ideals and sacred traditions of this, our adopted country, the United States of America. To revere its laws and obey them. To strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty. In all ways to aid in making this country greater and better than we found it."

This declaration of principles is not merely recorded on paper. It is the creed of the men who publish the foreign-language newspapers, magazines, and books in America. These men know of no better way to discharge the debt of gratitude which they owe their adopted country than by placing all their knowledge and endeavors at the service of American ideals.

"Americanization" has become a favorite expression. The great patriot, Benjamin Franklin, was the first American who attempted to Americanize immigrants by establishing a German-language newspaper, through which he addressed himself to immigrants in their native language, explaining to them what their duties were in the country of their choice. Millions of inhabitants of the United States of America have received the knowledge necessary to secure American citizenship

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III F Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 9, 1919.

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I G through the foreign-language press. They were introduced to American customs and were imbued with American ideals. Immigrants would remain ignorant of American life and American aims if they were not informed about them through newspapers, books, or magazines, which are printed in the native language of the immigrants. And this process of Americanizing is of utmost importance.

The fact that the second generation is entirely merged in Americanism, at least as far as language is concerned, is unquestionable evidence of the able and thorough manner in which the foreign-language press is doing its patriotic duty. That is a fact which is almost completely overlooked in estimates of the foreign-language press. American-born children of immigrants are taught at home to think, feel, and speak American, and to consider nothing more important than love for the land of their birth, and loyalty to the glorious Stars and Stripes which wave over the country upon the portals of which is written in flaming script: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity". Children receive the foundation of their thinking and feeling at home. The immigrants who have become citizens of the United States



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III F Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 9, 1919.

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I G teach their children to love their fatherland and what it stands for.

And the fact that they were, and are still, successful in imparting the spirit of patriotism to their children is due to the foreign-language press, which owes its origin to the first typical American, Benjamin Franklin.

It is significant that Franklin's Philadelphia Zeitung was founded only twenty-eight years after the appearance of the first English-language newspaper, Boston News-Letter, established in Boston in the year 1704 by John Campbell. Two papers which were printed prior to the publication of the Boston News-Letter were soon discontinued. They were: The Present State of New-English Affairs, established by Samuel Green in Boston, in 1689, in order "to prevent false reports" and "to banish the spirit of falsehood which is prevalent among us"; and the Public Occurrences, published by Benjamin Harris in 1690. The Philadelphia Zeitung was the seventh newspaper published in the colonies. It was preceded by the Boston News-Letter (1704); the Boston Gazette (1719); The American Weekly Mercury (1719, Philadelphia); the New England Courant (1721), founded by James Franklin, a brother of Benjamin Franklin; the New York Gazette (1725), owned by



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III F Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 9, 1919.

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I G William Bradford; The Universal Instructor in All Arts and Sciences, and Pennsylvania Gazette (1728), which was taken over by Benjamin Franklin and Hugh Meredith in the following year, and was published under the name Pennsylvania Gazette. Franklin later became sole owner of this paper. In 1733 Peter Zenger established the New York Weekly Journal, which became famous through the fact that its founder, who was born in the Palatinate, Germany, helped establish the freedom of the press in the colonies. In 1744 the name of Zenger's paper was changed to New York Evening Post. It is still published under this name.



In 1739 Cristoph Saur founded a German-language newspaper in Germantown. Its title was The High German Pennsylvania Historian, Or Collection of Important News From The Realm of Nature and The Church. Saur's son changed this name to Germantown News, Or Collection of Plausible Information From The Realm of Nature and Church, and Whatever Is Considered To Be Beneficial Instruction, As Well As Remarks. Next Sunday we will publish an article about the development of the German-language press in America.

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Abendpost, Sept. 20, 1918.

WHAT WE WANT

(Editorial)

A reader, in a letter to the Abendpost, says: "I hear many German people say that they do not care to read the Abendpost any longer, and I myself find it strange that the Abendpost, as a guide and protector of the German cause, uses such violent language against the Central Powers. Has the Abendpost been bought by English financiers and is it now trying to lead the German people into the English camp? We cannot understand your sympathy for the English. You will find out, within a very short time, that you do not have many readers left. Please give an explanation in your next letter box (under A.B.)"

Letters like this are nothing new to the editor of the Abendpost. Similar complaints, insinuations, and threats have come to us before in large quantities, especially in the spring, summer, and fall of 1916 and then, again, immediately after America's entry into the war. These letters



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Abendpost, Sept. 20, 1918.

invariably contained the assertion that the Abendpost had been "bought" and the threat: we are not going to read it any more. The only difference among them was the degree of ignorance, passion, and hatred displayed.

We did not make any reply to these letters, but quietly put them in the wastebasket, because we understood--we understood everything. And to understand all is to forgive all. We knew the sources of this hatred, or thought we did, and we could understand that, during times of deepest emotion and inner conflict, sensitive people let their feelings rather than their reason, be their guide; that they were looking for ulterior motives behind an attitude which they could or would not understand. This reminded us of the old proverb: "Was ich denk und tu, trau ich andern zu" (I judge others by myself) and we were aware that unfortunately it is customary to designate something that is not understood as "corruption" or a "sellout".

Having an absolutely clear conscience, we were confident that every day would shed more light on this matter and would clarify the situation even for the



Abendpost, Sept. 20, 1918.

most stubborn, so that they would recognize their position and with it their duty to the country, to themselves, and to their fellow citizens of German blood.

The letter printed above shows that this has not yet dawned on all of them, and so a brief reply is necessary--not in the interest of the Abendpost--which seems to thrive on slander and the like, since the year when it had the most enemies was also its most prosperous one--but for the sake of the letter writer and those people with whom he associates himself. For they still seem not to grasp the situation and seem not to understand what is at stake in this war for America and for all good Americans; and what duties they, in particular, have to perform.

The Abendpost is not a "guide and protector" of the German cause, and never was, but it endeavors to promote the cause of the German people as much as



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possible and considers itself duty bound to protect the interests of the American citizenry of German descent and therefore writes against the German Government, which hates the people and hates liberty.

It has not been bought by British financiers, nor has anybody else ever contributed a dollar, except for business purposes; nor is its management trying to induce "German people" to become English.

The Abendpost is an American newspaper, printed in German. The policy it pursues is purely American. Its ambition is to win over to pure Americanism those German people who still cannot seem to find their way in these times of apparent contradictions, and to show citizens of German origin how absolutely necessary it is for them to show not only that they are loyal, but that they are genuinely patriotic and wholly American, in this period which is not only critical for them, but also for America (for their country, of which they are a part). This is necessary for their duty's sake and for the sake of their future as well as that of all others of German blood.



Abendpost, Sept. 20, 1918.

Because the Abendpost is genuinely and wholly American, its sympathies can only belong to America, and not to the English. Because it is genuinely American it stands fully and completely behind the government, which is for "America, America, America" and for the democratic idea, which is to bring liberty to all peoples--including the German!--and to bring a just and lasting peace to the world.

To its brothers of German blood, who found a haven in America, the Abendpost preaches strictest fulfillment of duty and vigorous and open sympathy for America and her aims of liberty and peace; efficient co-operation with necessary measures of the government--right now the Fourth Liberty Loan, for instance--because we are convinced that in this way and only in this way can the suspicion which has been felt against the German element and which always is reawakened by the attitude of people like "A.B.," finally be conquered and removed! Only in this way can we expect to see the German element of the country become, in the near future, a model for all others in its loyalty and Americanism. Only in this way will Americans of German descent find full recognition, and be praised as first-rate citizens and Americans.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 22, 1918.

THE DUTY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE

(Editorial)

In a commonwealth in which law and order rules, we do not have to fear for our life and our bodily freedom; but only too often and persistently, the attempts are repeated to rob us of our internal freedom, or in other words, to enslave us spiritually, because these annoyances cannot be considered as anything else, to which our German cultural life is exposed. The almost violent prevention of public concerts with German songs, the encroachment against the use of the German language, which in fact is driven towards direct, even official suppression. To crown the work of German baiting in our own country, to which we are true and loyal citizens, is the aim to suppress German newspapers. Who surrender himself is irretrievably lost. What is true of the single person, is also true of a whole race and its spiritual life. The German newspapers of America have fought in a manly way for their existence, but many a gap has been torn by the enemies which cannot be filled again and further sacrifices may be necessary.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 22, 1918.

Especially for reasons of usefulness, the German press of this country is supported in the fight for its existence by authoritative men of the government, because it has to be admitted, that it cannot be spared in the endeavor to help Americanize the immigrants of German nationality. But now the sacred duty approaches for the politically naturalized German people to wage their own battle for their spiritual endeavor. The moment is here to convince the German press, that it can depend upon the energetic and self sacrificing assistance of the German people and not, that its rights of existence depend upon reasons of political necessity and efficacy. Because the German press is the most important factor for the maintenance of cultural life which we, as American citizens, do not have to renounce and shall not renounce, because it agrees with our views. The German newspapers carry to us, daily, the use of the German language and through their knowledge, we and our children receive in our mother tongue those treasures given by our philosophers and poets. It is the sacred duty of all German-Americans to stop the work of destruction, and preserve our cultural life in America as much as possible.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 22, 1918.

To that belongs first, that the old spokesmen of the German newspapers of this country, who have represented for many years the cause of the German people, receive the full and joyous support of all those, who are esteemed as the spiritual leaders of the German population and as such enjoy their confidence. It cannot be permitted, that in a metropolis like ours, with such a large German population, a greatly esteemed newspaper, with such an honorable past as has the Illinois Staats Zeitung should succumb to the assaults of time and enemies.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 21, 1918.

SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK AND THE AMERICAN
PAPERS, PRINTED IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, made a highly important statement on Thursday, May 16, and gave representatives of the press full authority to give wide circulation to his words.

The speaker said, that the public and the readers of American papers printed in the German language, need have no fear of congress ever passing a law to suppress these papers providing they observe the existing laws.

He further stated, that congress has no power to pass such a law, and that the movement for the suppression of the German press would not be countenanced in congress. He added, that of course local authorities in states and cities had the power to stop official advertisements in any other than the American language.

He claimed, that in St. Louis (in his own state), the movement was a question

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 21st, 1918.

of business rivalry, and that he supposed the same was true concerning other communities.

He called the German language newspapers loyal and said, that the government, itself, was most benefited by them, and that the government fully appreciated the services rendered by them.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 24, 1917. WPA (ILL) PR

Editorial.

RUMORS AND FACTS.

Rumors fly thick and fast. It is well to stick to facts, at least, where they are easily obtainable. Rumors relating to this newspaper can easily be substantiated, or proved false, by the very simple method of asking us about the facts. All sorts of rumors seem to be about. One is that this company is now controlled by a Chicago English language newspaper. That is untrue. No newspaper in any language whatever controls this company, nor does any person, firm, corporation, association, political party, religious sect, business venture or government control this newspaper, or the company which publishes it; except the stockholders of the company. Another rumor is, that the stock of this company has been sold to persons who were formerly not stockholders. That is equally untrue in so far as no stock of this company has changed hands since August 1st, 1914. Since the European war broke out. The very same persons who publish this newspaper control the company and have controlled it ever since the latter date. Another rumor is, that the Illinois Staats Zeitung was forced by the Administration at Washington to change its policy in reference to itself and the war. That also is untrue. This newspaper is true to its principles, and endorses the same policies that it always has. It appears,

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 24, 1917.

however, that those policies, which were and are endorsed by this paper, have been thoroughly **misunderstood**.

The Illinois Staats Zeitung always was and is, today, an American newspaper printed in the German language. Before war broke out between the United States and Germany, this newspaper declared at two different times, that it would support the United States in any war, even in a war against Germany. On April 6th, 1917, the day after Congress passed the war resolution, this paper reiterated that declaration. It has supported the administration in its war program ever since. It is loyal to America as the wisdom of its Editors see how the best interests of the United States are to be served.

At the present time the Illinois Staats Zeitung, has dropped all partisan politics and is neither Republican, Democrat, nor Socialist. It is American. Politics should not enter the discussions of important topics of the day. Non-partisanship should rule. Everybody, irrespective of political leaning, should be American to the core, and do his level best to serve the best interests of our country even if that means support of a Democratic administration. The Illinois Staats Zeitung does so cheerfully and fully. However, just criticism of the conduct of the war is not only

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 24, 1917.

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necessary but even advisable provided, always, that the motive underlying the criticism is an honest desire to aid our country in its hour of trial, and is not an endeavor to embarrass those in whose hands are placed the duties and responsibilities of waging a successful war. This newspaper does not desire to criticize and will refrain from doing so as long as possible, perhaps longer than wise, because much more harm than good is usually done by criticism of officials for acts committed during war time. The Administration has been remarkably successful and careful in its undertakings. It has shown breadth of vision and determination in following policies, and has earned the support of all fair minded Americans in its efforts to win the war and end it soon. Support should be given ungrudgingly.

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Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1916.

GERMAN PRESS CLUB OFFERS HUMOROUS
ENTERTAINMENT

The lively interest in the Ueberbrettlabend [over-the-little-board-evening], a sort of vaudeville performance, but more in the nature of a farce. In Germany this form of entertainment is usually given in the open, especially in beer gardens. Trans.] which is being planned by the German Press Club for February 22, presages a large attendance. The great success of a similar venture, given several years ago, is still well remembered and the committee in charge assures us that the present program will eclipse the previous one. Aside from the farce "A Little hour in the Editorial Department," there will be a lecture by Professor X Reh (X Dear, the ruminant) entitled "My excavations in the Garden of Eden." Other attractions will be "Modernized Historic Greek Dances," a trio; "Hu is Hu" in the Press Club [Huhu, the call of the owl, often alluded to in literature and specifically, in poetry. Transl.]; living pictures, "Scenes from Paradise" [Living pictures in this sense usually



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Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1916.

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refers to pantomime, not movies⁷; and several first-class musical, vocal, and dramatic offerings. Almost all presentations are the work of local journalists, and have not been produced previously; in fact, there are good prospects that these literary creations will furnish excellent material for a future challenge to the Eastern newspaper writers' clubs. The Ueberbrettlabend has been scheduled for Washington's birthday. The two upper halls in the Bismark Hotel have been procured for the occasion. Personal friends of members will be admitted free.



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Abendpost, Feb. 6, 1915.

WE CAN PADDLE OUR OWN CANOE

(Editorial)

The Anglo-American press once again is giving a lecture on morals to American citizens of German descent.

These hyphenated Americans have taken the liberty to survey the political situation of this country, foreign politics in particular, with their own unbiased minds, and refused to look through British-colored spectacles, as the "native sons of America" expected them to. These "Hyphen-Americans" have a wider mental horizon than the dear native cousins, because the former had the advantage, in school and later on in life, to learn more about other governments and countries. They do not criticize the native Americans who, in self-complacent contentment, feel satisfied to know a little about the county they happened to be born in or, at the most, about their native State and the "United States language". By "language" we don't mean

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Abendpost, Feb. 6, 1915.

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literature. And to "know" a State is not tantamount with knowledge of American history. These fields are reserved for study by a few select scholars, among them a high percentage of "foreigners".

The newly founded League for Independence is a priori accused of un-American activities by a press which undoubtedly gets its inspiration from England. The New York World, the Evening Post, and probably some other great dailies in the East assume the peculiar standpoint that anybody who has acquired American citizenship by his own volition has to keep his mouth shut afterwards. This absurd opinion is shared by some local English [language] newspapers, which docilely reprint what the "voices from the East" have to say. The Germans--and they are meant by it--are told in an arrogant manner that they are not supposed to have any political opinions, especially now; from which we conclude that only native Americans are allowed to have any. We beg to protest vehemently against any such political arrogance. The hyphenated Americans are democrats in a broad political sense--not from a standpoint of party politics--and are perfectly well aware that they, as

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citizens of this Republic, have the inalienable right to speak, think, and act freely. By their education and moral character (culture) they are extremely competent to do their own thinking and control their own actions without any advice (from people who have not the ability to give any) and without any kind of threat. This last measure would be about the least suitable means to make German-Americans "see reason". They are, and have been, accused of fostering sectionalism. And unjustly so. They are organizing their strength in order to fight a sectionalism which has become so increasingly evident since the beginning of the war. Yes, they are fighting it! Let those Eastern and Middlewestern newspapers take note of that! And the Germans are not going to back down or bat an eye, and just as Germans have fought in the War for Independence and later on for the preservation of the Union of this Republic, they are now ready to fight that "sectionalism" which threatens to subordinate the national honor and the independence of the Union to the dictates of the Foreign Office and the Bank of England. This "sectionalism", which has been flourishing so abundantly for half a year, which has applauded gleefully all the calumnies and lies

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and the rankest injustices to Germany, a sectionalism which, being utterly ignorant of international law and European history, condemned and scorned Germany immediately upon the outbreak of the war. This sectionalism alone, and nothing else, was responsible for the birth of the new League for Independence! To preserve the honor of this Republic, which we have grown to love (in spite of all), and in order not to incur the contempt of all South American republics, which are not so quick with their judgment, on foreign affairs something had to be done. If the frank intentions of the League are once known, its endeavors will find the most active support by all genuine and truly national-minded Americans.

We don't have to play hide and seek. We are sure that the people who established the League did so only on account of the shameful fact that Germany was being treated with malice aforethought.

It was intentional malice and has remained so ever since. The reason for this hostile attitude is the fact that the Anglo-American press received

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news reports from London exclusively. But we [German-Americans] do not accept that as an alibi, and refuse to do so in the future. The [American] press had ample opportunity to avail itself of information which thousands of German-born citizens would have supplied gladly. This information was offered, but was scornfully rejected.

There is an ethical principle, which calls for a mass protest against the malicious treatment that is being meted out to a nation to which America owes so much. The insinuation that "the German-Americans want to dictate to the country" is preposterous, and is probably nothing but a camouflage of "our" policy of appeasing the Anglo-Americans. That stunt has been pulled in every election campaign. We want to state here expressly that we are not going to be fooled or intimidated by worn-out tricks of this kind. The new League will not find it hard to refute this latest calumny. The League does not expect any favors from the "native sons", neither for itself nor for the German-Americans nor for Germany!

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All it asks is impartial justice. The League also demands that America defend its national honor against any foreign government. Unfortunately, for selfish reasons and with the aid of influential Americans, this honor is about to be thrown on the scrap heap. The League will not be intimidated either by the threat of possible alien legislation against the foreign-born, which was so tactfully suggested by the New York World. It was a "foreigner" who founded the World, and he had brought his brain and business acumen along with him, and did not receive it as a gift from the New England Puritans. The above-mentioned World does not have to bother invoking the spirit of the late Carl Schurz. They have the least right to speak for him, because they never understood him--and never cared too!--as they very well know themselves. The League for Independence will paddle its own canoe. The Declaration of Independence will determine the course; not its traitors.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 10, 1914.

PRAISE OF THE GERMAN PRESS. Editorial.

We received a telegram from Philadelphia that the Evangelical-Lutheran pastor, George von Bosse, a famous explorer, took the opportunity to make a remarkable speech about the German press in America. The worthy divine illustrated the work done in these hard times by the German-American press and closes with the words: "And our thanks must consist that everybody who is able to read German should take a German paper. Excuses and grumbling should cease. It does not matter that the German paper once in a report omitted a name, or in this or another article expressed a view which did not please the reader, but it must be conceded that the German paper intercedes for the German people of which we are a part and therefore it is our duty to support her. This can best be done if we take the paper, not borrow it from our neighbor but subscribe to it. In this manner we assist her to soar and gain power with which the English press has to reckon. The German-American press is worthy of our support and we certainly owe her our support."

As grateful as we are to Pastor Bosse for his acknowledgment, we cannot endorse the concluding sentence of his speech. It is impossible to think of

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 10, 1914.

supporting the German press in order to pay a debt for past and future services. Such a "support" would not help the German press nor the German nationality to obtain the necessary powers. The Germans in America should be awakened not to the support of the German press but to the recognition of the necessity of a German press. The German newspaper must become a necessity of the Germans in America, an item of the household, like the bed on which he accumulates the strength for next day's work, or the bath in which he cleans himself of the accumulated dirt. And not only in times of need when he must have a friend but also in times of peace when he desires the German newspaper as a friend.

The German newspapers in this country have, with but few exceptions, done superhuman work since the beginning of the war. We may point with proud satisfaction to the fact that this paper in the fight for truth always stood in the front ranks, and intends to hold this place also in the future. We forego all rewards, but we wish that every German in Chicago in his own as well as the interests of all Germans, acknowledge that this paper is a necessity. In this alone lies the recognition of this paper and its right to exist.

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Abendpost, Aug. 30, 1911.

THE GERMAN PRESS ORGANIZATION

The German Press Society held a well-attended monthly meeting at the Winona Garden yesterday. In view of the fact that the organization of the German newspaper publishers of the West will hold its convention in this city, September 15-18, a committee has been appointed for the visiting members of the German Newspaper Publisher's Association. Messrs. Paul F. Mueller, president; N. F. Girtten, Alexander Klappenbach, Gabriel Katzenberger, Leopold Neumann, and Paul Lobanoff compose the committee. It was also decided that the president of the Association should appoint a theatre committee, which is to consult with Mr. Hanisch, the director of the German theatre, about a gala performance to be presented during the month of October.

An animated social evening concluded the meeting.

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Abendpost, Aug. 17, 1911.

INDIVIDUAL MANAGEMENT

According to an item which appeared in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung today, the Michaelis family has sold the shares it held in the Illinois Publishing Company, to Horace L. Brand, who is now the sole owner of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.



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Abendpost, November 25, 1908.

" CLUB OF THE GERMAN PRESS IN CHICAGO"

The Young club seems to prosper splendidly. Its plans. In the Bismarck Hotel there there was held yesterday afternoon, the first regular meeting of the branch "National Union of German-American Journalists and Authors." Thirty new members were admitted, among them almost all of the representatives of German elements of the different judicial staffs. There are more than eighty members.

The board was instructed to regulate the question of a permanent club site as soon as possible, and, thereby, to create a central meeting place for club members, their ladies and friends. The president was empowered, to appoint members for an entertainment committee, who should at once take steps and make plans to arrange private and public programs.

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Abendpost, October 28, 1908.

A GERMAN PRESS CLUB
HAS BEEN STARTED AND ORGANIZED YESTERDAY

After weeks of preparation, yesterday, in the Bismarck Hotel, a society of journalists, literates and friends of German culture organized themselves under the name, "Society of German Press," which will be attached as a branch to the national organization of German American journalists.



Abendpost, April 7, 1906.

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**MANDAMUS PETITION REFUSED
NEW FIGHT BETWEEN THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE
ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG**

The battle between the shareholders of the Illinois Publishing Company, editors of the Illinois Staats Zeitung has flared up again. E. O. Raster, whose mother Margarethe holds half of the shares of the enterprise has handed to States Attorney Healy the outline of a Quo Warranto proceedings against Walter R. Michaelis and Horace L. Brandt, the proprietors of the other half of the shares. Mr. Michaelis is general manager, Brandt treasurer of the corporation. E. O. Raster declared, that they were not elected in a lawful manner and should be discharged. The States Attorney refused to proceed with the desired action, as according to his opinion the directors' meeting was competent to pass resolutions, though Raster denied this according to the by-laws of the corporation. His lawyer announced another legal action to enforce the discharge of Michaelis and Brandt. The battle between the shareholders of the "Illinois Publishing Company" dates back to the formation of the concern in the year 1901 and all actions to come to an accord have failed. Probably a lengthy court action will be the result.



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Edited by German American Biographical Publishing Co.,

Chapter 5: The German Press, Cleveland, Ohio, 1901-02.

...The first German newspaper approved in Chicago in 1845, under the little Chicago Volksfreund. The publisher was the printer Robert B. Hoeffgen, its editor the young teacher (later preacher and politician) Franz A. Hoffman, who lived in Bunkley's Grove, (18 miles distant).

Hoeffgen sold his paper in 1847 to a Swiss named Waldburger, who promised to pay \$700.00 but never paid more than \$300.00, so that Hoeffgen felt justified to publish a new German paper in Chicago in 1848-which he called the Illinois Staats Zeitung. The first three editors were: the physician, Dr. Karl Helmuth, the attorney, Arno Voss, who had something of a political career, and the brilliant Theodor Kriego, who became insane.

In the summer of 1857, Milwaukee already having its German daily, the Banner, Hoeffgen transformed the weekly Staats Zeitung into a daily, merging his forces for this purpose with a young 48er from the Palatinate, Mr. George Schneider.



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Schneider quickly made himself an outstanding place in public affairs, interfering and attacking everywhere where it seemed necessary or useful. In 1854 and 1856 he was already, at the head of a small number of energetic, only just naturalized men; a real, sometimes decisive, force in political conventions.

In the early sixties, Hoeffgen havin' become a tired and exhausted man, his share in the Staats Zeitung was bought by Mr. Lorenz Brentano - Brentano immediately sold half of what he got from Hoeffgen to the Sheriff of Cook County, Mr. A. C. Hesing, who by his personal energy and blunt directness contributed much to gain such influence, inside the Republican party organization, as numerically and otherwise it might well claim.

Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. George Schneider was sent by Lincoln to Helsingfors- officially as Consul, actually as financial agent and plenipotentiary for Scandinavia and the German Hanse towns. Meanwhile, the Staats Zeitung under the guidance of Brentano joined the opposition against Lincoln. Schneider, requested by Washington to use his influence, immediately returned to Chicago,

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was unsuccessful in his attempt to change the attitude of his paper, and so sold his share in it to Brentano. (Hesing became 1/3 owner, Brentano apparently non possessing 2/3). Schneider created a paper to compete with the Staats Zeitung, and to counteract its policies, but had no luck with it. Some years later, Brentano retired from the Staats Zeitung, that now became the sole property of Hesing. Hesing made the excellent New York Journalist, Hermann Raster editor-in-chief, and von Wilhelm Rapp from Baltimore as second editor. (Brentano became for a number of years Consul in Dresden, later was elected Congressman, died after a long illness in 1892)...

The years of 1868-1872 one may call the balmy days of the Illinois Staats Zeitung. Hesing, whose personal qualities fitted him eminently for such a role, remained the leader of the local Republican organization, and this contributed in every respect to the business success of his paper, for which the brilliant journalistic feats of Raster gained fame and reputation not only in Chicago, but in the whole country.



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Through mistakes and disastrous speculations, in business as well as in politics, the old paper step by step then declined from its one-time eminence. In 1891 Hermann Raster died, A. C. Hesing having already earlier retired from the management of the paper. His most cherished ambition, to see his son Washington Hesing in a leading political position, seemed to be close to fulfillment at the end of his life, when the younger Hesing proved his practical ability as Postmaster of Chicago. But after the death of his father in 1895, Washington Hesing, disgruntled by the faithlessness of politicians who had promised him the Democratic nomination for the mayoralty in 1897, was rash enough to become an independent candidate for the office. Because of his total failure - he received only about 5 % of the vote, he and the Illinois Staats Zeitung suffered about equally.

Hesing died in the fall, and the Staats Zeitung, a little later went into receivership. After a while the widow of Hermann Raster became the owner, but she had to consent to its merging with the publications of the German American Publishing Company, which for this purpose was transformed into the Illinois Publishing Company.



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At the head of the enterprise stands Mr. Richard Michaelis, who edits now the Illinois Staats Zeitung as a morning paper, and the formerly twice-daily appearing Freie Presse as an evening paper. The Freie Presse was founded by Mr. Michaelis in 1871 as a weekly, and appears since February 1872 as a daily. The Freie Presse at that time joined the Liberal Republicans, after whose fiasco it returned with Schurz, Trumbull etc. into the Republican fold. Ten years ago, when the Republican party split over the school question, the Freie Presse went over to the Democrats to whom it has since remained faithful. The Staats Zeitung, though published by the same company has remained Republican - a contrast characteristic for American press conditions...

The modern labor movement is in Chicago since long represented by German papers. First came Der Vorbote of the Swiss printer Konzett. In the 70ies a daily was added, edited by Harry Rubens (who has since gained prominence as a lawyer). Dr. Liebig and others. Due to lack of capital it could not long survive. The Socialist Labor Party thereupon took over Konzett's Vorbote, and published aside from the weekly edition, at first three times a week, the Arbeiter Zeitung. During the hot fights for higher wages in 1877 this paper became a daily, and a Sunday paper Die Fackel was added.



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In the first flush it seemed as if these papers would be able to weld together the German laborers of the city into a compact whole. But soon the leaders began to quarrel, and factions arose. The eloquent Grottkau, an agitator of the first caliber(who, however, inclined to intrigues and who was incapable of keeping the troops he had collected in one camp) was pushed out of the editor-ship of these papers by the youthfully enthusiastic August Spies. The Socialist Labor Party split. The left wing joined the International Labor Association and retained the papers, fought now by the right wing under Grottkau. After the catastrophe of 1886 and after the able Joseph Dietzgen who took over the editor-ship of the Arbeiter Zeitung in the hour of need, had died in the Spring of 1888, the fight started anew and has lasted to the present time- greatly diminishing the influence of the papers.

The youngest of the Chicago German dailies, the Abendpost, founded in 1888 by Messrs. Fritz Gloganer and Wilhelm Kaufmann is also the by far most widely read. The low price, the good news service have contributed to its almost sensational success, as well as the astute political attitude. Under the guidance of Mr. Gloganer, the paper stands neither in the service of any party,



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nor does it feel any urge to fight against the windmills of deeply-rooted prejudice. It has gained political influence by not seeking it... While it puts no obstacles into the path of progress, neither will it claim to find its fulfillment in serving it.

Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 21, 1901.

PLAN A PARTIAL MERGER OF TWO GERMAN PAPERS.

G. Halle Says Staats Zeitung Sunday Issue
May Unite With That Of Freie Presse - Deal
Incomplete.

A plan is under consideration for partial merging of the business interests of the Freie Presse with the Illinois Staats Zeitung. By the terms of the proposals the Sunday issue of the Freie Presse would be abandoned and the Staats Zeitung on that day of the week would represent them both. On week days, however, the publications would retain their present identity. If the plans are carried out the printing plant of the Freie Presse would be no longer used, the mechanical work of both papers being performed in the Staats Zeitung office.

According to Edward S. Halle of the Staats Zeitung, however, the negotiations looking to this arrangement have not progressed to a definite point and are not likely to reach conclusion for some time. In the office of the Freie Presse it was stated that, if no hitch occurred the plan would go into effect within ten days. The two papers are issued as usual this morning.

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Illinois State Zeitung, May 24, 1900.

WEDDING CELEBRATION OF THE PRESS CLUB.



P. 2.. Newspapermen, unlike other groups or associations, have to celebrate their festivals indoors, even if it happens to be the May festival. Nevertheless, it was one of the most animated entertainments this club has had during the eleven years of its existence. After an excellent piano solo by Mr. Heuffer, the president of the Press Club, Mr. Theodor Janssen delivered the welcome address. Mr. Fritz Hlogner followed with a lecture on the German-American press at the beginning of the next century.

The speaker was certain that the dawn of the twenty-first century would not have any use for a press of any type, in the sense we see them today. Electrical engineering will have replaced the present "paper age". Through megaphones as well as other varieties of phones, kinematographs, etc., the public will receive the news as soon as the news bureau can transmit it. That century will find us situated so that it will receive news of all sorts immediately, through direct contact with the world.

Mr. Janssen then gave a characteristic sketch, about the development of the German press. Several more speeches followed, after which an interesting musical program and dance concluded the celebration.

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Illinois Starts Zeitung, Aug. 18, 1899.

THE GERMAN PRESS CLUB OF CHICAGO.

At last a German Press Club has also been founded in this city. Chicago is second only to New York in the number of its German inhabitants; its German newspapers, although so highly developed, as in no other western city, have found attempts to form a Press club among the German-American newspaper writers, futile. The necessity for a well organized alliance of all German-American journalists, may be summarized as follows:

The German-American Press is still in an early stage of development, regardless of the various individual achievements; consequently, the class consciousness, which animates the purpose and is at the foundation of the National Alliance, has not manifested itself sufficiently among the German groups. It is the aim of the new organization to arouse and develop this comradeship. The more numerous the colleagues, who see in the practice of journalism, only an auxiliary means of support, who follow the vocation because of necessity and, therefore, are hardly able to renounce their own conceptions, the more is required in the



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 18, 1899.

interests of the professional journalists, that we recognize the lofty calling and the identical ideals which confront all of us, who dedicate our mental and physical powers to the service of the German press. We must concentrate our efforts in one direction, that of having practically all German journalists affiliated with the National Alliance, either directly or by becoming members of future local clubs, and, if necessary, to support this work by supplying the needed time and money. We must not stint. The exclamation of the poet is especially applicable among the German-American newspaper writers: "Let your ambitions be directed towards a complete work and if you are not able to succeed in your goal, then attach yourself as an assisting member to a finished product!"

If the National Alliance will include the German-American journalists within the near future, then it will be possible to properly promote the interests of the profession in an adequate manner, and it will preclude the possibility that our standard of mental work will be degraded to the level of the day laborer or tradesman. We do not have the slightest feeling of animosity towards the publishers, or wish to antagonize them, we intend, however, to prove to the publishers, that it is to their interests, since their intellectual co-workers are excluded from proletarianism to aid them to reach that respected social position which best enables them to fulfill their difficult and responsible duties. In no other

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 18, 1899.

branch is such complete harmony among capital and labor so easily obtained as in the newspaper business if only a mutual will and correct understanding are aroused.

The meager, material reimbursement, which the German-American writer obtains, as a rule, practically precludes the possibility, that he can save sufficiently for an adverse period. One of the noblest duties of these associations consists in helping the individual when the occasion makes it imperative. The second stipulation of our National Alliance intends to provide for a large fund from which disbursements may be drawn for impecunious members, such as widows and orphans of German-American journalists. That has been realized in Germany and Austria by several large clubs, the Concordia, for instance, also the Berlin Press Club, Schiller Association, etc., only two years ago, should not be so difficult of attainment in this wealthy nation, America.

In retrospection: the success of the New York German Press Club may be duplicated by following its general principles. When the by-laws were drafted, particular stress was laid on the fact, that they should coincide with the rules of the National Alliance, since the German Press Club is to be affiliated with it. In the main the provisions are: To further the interests and elevate the status of

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 18, 1899.

its members by co-operation; To support destitute members, likewise their widows and orphans, in accordance with available funds.

The club consists of ordinary, extra-ordinary and honorary members. Voting privileges, and requests for support apply only to the ordinary members.

Extra-ordinary members belong to the following classes: Newspaper publishers, provided that they are not writers in which event they would be eligible as ordinary members; book-publishers, and such persons, whose vocations are definitely linked with the progress of the press and literature.

Eminent exponents in literature, art and science, may be accepted as honorary members. Voting and requests for assistance are permissible only to the ordinary members.

Fees for ordinary members are \$4.00. for initiation and \$.50 monthly. This includes the contribution to the National Alliance. Besides the regular dues, each newly accepted member shall pay \$1.00 for the death fund of the National

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 18, 1899.

Alliance. Extra-ordinary members pay \$10.00 upon initiation and \$3.00 quarterly.

Honorary Members pay no fees of any kind. If an unemployed member refuses to accept a position which the employment bureau of the Alliance has obtained, then the Alliance's support may be withdrawn by a majority resolution.

Assistance shall be given only for a quarter year, except in special cases.. Resignations and customary business procedures do not differ very much from those of other clubs and therefore are not of general interest; they are therefore omitted here. Representatives of all local German publications were present.

The election results were as follows: Theo. Janssen, President; Dr. Max Henius, Vice-President, F. Glogauer, Treasurer, and four others. Permanent headquarters will be considered at the next meeting. It will be the pride of the members to promote true concordance in their future home, that the German Press Club may grow and thrive!

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 22, 1898.

THE STAATS-ZEITUNG

(Editorial)



Yesterday the Illinois Staats-Zeitung celebrated its fiftieth birthday with a magnificent edition worthy of the memorable occasion. The Staats-Zeitung has seen **Chicago** grow from a village of twenty-thousand inhabitants to a metropolis of two million people, and it has been one of the controlling factors in the promotion and direction of this prodigious and unparalleled growth.

At an early stage in her eventful history, Chicago became the mecca of Germans who flocked here in increasing numbers and who today constitute the largest group of our cosmopolitan population. It was a foregone conclusion that an element so strong in numbers, and possessing all of the essential qualities of good, progressive citizenship, would exercise a decisive influence upon the development of the community at large, provided their efforts were united and well directed. The Staats-Zeitung stood ready to lead, and its leadership was accepted--to the mutual benefit of the Germans, the newspaper itself and, last but not least, to Chicago.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 22, 1898.

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The Staats-Zeitung has been most fortunate in its owners and editors, who have all been strong, broad-minded, patriotic and progressive men, ready to further meritorious undertakings and able to assert influence in the politics of the city, the state and the nation.

Chicago owes much to its German citizens and their great paper; in education and art, no less than in business, finance and politics, their conservative and yet progressive spirit has been a potent force. We may all unite in extending our heartfelt congratulations to this sturdy representative of journalism in Chicago on the occasion of its semi-centennial. The Skandinaven adds its best wishes for the continued success and prosperity of its contemporary, and it also hopes and expects to be among the guests who will celebrate its centennial jubilee. May the Staats-Zeitung live to see this, our city with five million inhabitants!



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Abendpost, July 2, 1896.

GERMAN



DIE "FREIE PRESSE"
(THE FREE PRESS)

On the occasion of the completion of its 25 years existence, the "Freie Presse" appeared today in a 40 page festival edition. It contains, besides an abbreviated History of Chicago, and a compressed review of the economic and social life of the city, a very interesting retrospect of the papers origin and development. From relatively modest beginnings, the "Freie Presse" has under the approved direction of its Editor in Chief, Mr. Richard Michaelis, in spite of many difficulties and vicissitudes succeeded in raising the paper to its present assured and respected position. Better than protracted descriptions, this fact could be illustrated by the following comparison: In February 1872 the editorial staff consisted of only 3 persons. Mr. Michaelis wrote the editorials, and was at the same time his own telegram-Editor, while Mr. Leopold Schenk, had, with another reporter, to attend to the balance of the

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Abendpost, July 2, 1896.

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paper. Today, Mr. Michaelis has a large number of collaborators at his side, and the total of those employed, including composers, delivers, etc. amounts to nearly 150 people.

With justified pride, can the founder look back at this great success, due to his indefatigable aim.

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ABENDPOST, November 17th, 1893.

Changes in The German Press-Club.

The extra-ordinary members of the local German Press Club have newly organized under the name "Schiller Club" in order to make admission easier for the Chicago Germans and to unite as many as possible for common aims. The real Press-Club composed of German-American journalists and authors, joins the new club in Corpore, and remains at the same buildings which it formerly occupied.



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Abendpost, July 17th, 1893.

[THE TAGEBLATT]

A "newspaper" which called itself the Chicago "TageBlatt" and vegetated under this name for about three years, came to an end last Saturday.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 19, 1893.

WPA (ILL) 9001.50271

(AN EVENING EDITION OF THE ILLINOIS STAATS-ZEITUNG).

TO THE GERMANS OF CHICAGO

The Germans in Chicago have a right to demand accurate and complete information regarding current events. From the beginning of Chicago's existence they have contributed a large share to the growth of the city. German labor and capital have been steadily increasing, and all ranks of the German population have taken an active part in public affairs. It is, therefore, easy to understand that they wish to be informed about news as soon as possible....

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung is, therefore, of the opinion that its plans to publish an evening edition beginning March 27, in addition to their regular publications, will meet with the approval of the whole German population of Chicago and vicinity.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 19, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 39278

The evening edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung will be available for one cent per copy. This edition will be equal to the morning edition, the most widely circulated German newspaper of the West. It will contain a complete news service, covering the United States and foreign countries. It will also carefully publish local events. Thus it will offer a very desirable supplement. The evening paper will be a real newspaper - which in a very short time will be admitted into every German family.

We trust we can depend upon all the German clubs and societies to support us in this undertaking. We have made arrangements so that the paper can be purchased at all the news-stores of Chicago, or orders can be placed with all the delivery boys of the Staats-Zeitung.

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GERMAN

"Abendpost", February 27th, 1893.

German Press Club

Dedication Festivities of the New Clubrooms.

The German Press Club moved into its new home in the Schiller Theatre, Saturday evening. The call went out to the members, to appear in large numbers, to celebrate the day worthily. And most of them were present. About 200 assembled after 8 o'clock in the Concert Hall, which dressed in palms, served as Reception room. At 9 o'clock sharp, they sat down to a banquet, which was served in the large dining room. President Max Henius acting as toastmaster, welcomed the guests, with a few pleasant words, and presented the speakers to those present. Next speakers were Messrs. L. F. Thoma and Alfred Oehler of the New York Press Club, who spoke about the National Union, its aims and goal, then the first Vice President Mr. Theodor Jansen expressed his pleasure and satisfaction, about the development of the child, to which he was a Godfather less than 30 months ago, and closed with a cheer for the German Press Club.

Amid shouts of approbation, Professor von Holst began a long speech, about the



GERMAN

"Abendpost", February 27th, 1893.

the theme "America." He said, among others, "The most prominent characteristic of American life is the absolute Freedom of the Individual. That is the secret of the incomparable development of this our country. If a man arrives in this country, thousands of ways are open to him, to develop all the talents, which should slumber in him. But he must be energetic, he must swim or he will sink. He must go forward or backward. Naturally, if this principle of "Help yourself" had been the only principle, which put its stamp on America, its history would be an endless battle, a battle of all against all. But another principle prevailed, the principle of selfmade laws. When the Pilgrims came to this country, they left their homeland, because they desired to be free, free, not like animals of the forests, but free like civilized people. They knew, that liberty meant restraint, that nobody can be free, who does not shoulder responsibilities. And in this way the people of America learned, that "one for all and all for one" have to stand, like a herd, which defends itself against a pack of wolves. Head on head, they stand together, well knowing, that if one should fall it would mean the destruction of all. The true idea of liberty lies in the conviction of having done one's duty. The enthusiasm, which followed the speech of the famous Historian was such, that the strains of the music, playing America, could scarcely be heard.

II B 2 d (1)

GERMAN

I F 3

I F 2

ABENDPOST, November 9th, 1892.

Political



Four years ago there was no German paper in Chicago, which fought the Republican politics of interference and big business.

The Abendpost appeared for the first time September 2, 1889 and was the first newspaper of this town, which dared to represent the principle, that no country will get rich by taxation and that the best government is the one, which governs the least. How much the Germans of Chicago appreciated this policy can be witnessed by immediate success. There was no need to reform the Germans of Chicago. The influence of the Abendpost lies in its knowledge of the thinking of the greater part of its compatriots, and the true representation of their rights and welfare.

II B 2 d (1)
III B 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 26, 1892.

GERMAN PRESS CLUB.

The German Press Club of Chicago plans to establish a comfortable home. It has entered negotiations for this purpose with the management of the Schiller Theater Building, and it wishes to rent the 13th story of this building, which is already arranged for such purposes. The German Press Club has decided to increase its membership by admitting special members, which will enable it to carry out its plan....

According to the revised statutes, the club elects a manager annually, who takes care of its financial affairs. The manager is elected from among the members of the Board of Directors, consisting of six regular and nine special members....

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 15, 1892.

WPA (U.S.) .801.30276

A NEW GERMAN NEWSPAPER

Mr. August Boeklin, who is well known to our readers, through his interesting travel articles about Germany and Russia, has returned to Chicago recently to publish a weekly paper which will be known as Deutsch Amerikanische Verkehrszeitung, (The German American Commercial Newspaper, it could also be called, "trade and traffic" since the German word is ambiguous and of a broad meaning, trans.) It is intended as a guide to the old and new world and, as the publisher announced today, in its first issue, it will contain interesting stories, articles, and communications about European and American conditions. Under a special heading it will contain a limited directory of hotels and business houses, which it recommends to the travelling public.

II B 2 d (1)

I F 3

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 1, 1892.

GERMANS ARE NOT POLITICAL HIRELINGS

The National Zeitung of Chicago has been discontinued at least for the present. It started in September last year as a Republican Party organ to lead back into the camp of the Republican Party the German-Americans of Chicago and the middle west.

The Germans of Chicago and the middle west are not inclined to step down from their independent position which the majority of them have held for many years, and to be shackled again to a political party. This fact is in evidence, because of the papers discontinuance after only seven months existence.

The publication of the paper is discontinued in spite of the fact that Mayor Washburne, Judge Brentano, and other local Republican politicians have supported it politically and personally, and cash contributions have been made repeatedly by personal friends irrespective of party affiliation.

This result was expected by all who are familiar with German attitudes. It is evidence of the sense of independence by the German-Americans of Chicago, and therefore the failure of the National Zeitung can not be regretted.

II B 2 d (1)
I D 2 a (2)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 25, 1892.

WPA (ILL. PRO. 1075)

THE GERMAN AMERICAN TYPOGRAPHIA HAS MADE PEACE WITH THE
STAATS - ZEITUNG

An accredited representative of the American Federation of Labor investigated the dispute between the local Typographia No. 9 and the Illinois Staats - Zeitung, and came to the conclusion that the attitude of the Staats - Zeitung was justifiable in every respect. Typographia No. 9 belongs to the American Federation of Labor, and its president, S. Gompers, took a definite stand against boycotts at the last annual convention.

The point of dispute briefly stated was as follows: Typographia No. 9 demanded of the Illinois Staats - Zeitung to declare its composing room as a union office, and to compel its composers to join the union, and to discharge those who rebel. They even went further and claimed to have the right to discharge some of the composers now employed, who have been with the company for many years, and to substitute them with others.

It so happens that the Illinois Staats - Zeitung has always approved of labor unions. If properly managed and directed, labor unions become the most effective means for improving conditions of the laboring classes economically and morally.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 25, 1892.

The Staats - Zeitung met the demands of the English Typographia voluntarily; but it is also resolutely fighting for personal liberty. The Staats - Zeitung has never refused to permit the composers and other workers to join a union, but to force these workers to join a union, or to discharge some of them for protecting their own personal liberty, can never be expected of us.

However, after the representative, Mr. Merten, gave the directors of the Staats-Zeitung the definite assurance that neither the German-American Typographia, nor the Federation of Labor will interfere with the rights of the Staats - Zeitung, its directors announced their willingness to accept the regulations of the German-American Typographia for their composing room. It was also agreed that it was the prerogative of the Staats- Zeitung to use its own judgment in hiring composers and that none of the present employees was expected to leave. Mr. Merten discussed the matter with the foreman and the composers with the result that they joined the German-American Typographia voluntarily. Thereupon the Staats - Zeitung signed a written agreement for one year with the representative of the American Federation of Labor.

The Illinois Staats - Zeitung carried on its battle in the interest of personal liberty and reasonable demands, and it has gained its ends.

II E 2 d (1)

III B 2

II D 3

GERMAN

Abendpost, November 5th, 1891.

German Press Club.



Since the "German" Hospital must enlarge their building without having the necessary means to do so, it will be compelled to appeal to the generous "Germans" living in Chicago.

We have a right to expect that our countrymen will respond willingly and gladly. One of the chief duties of the "Germans" here is to protect and promote this genuine "German" Institution.

Recognizing this duty, the "German" Press Club decided at their conference yesterday to plan a grand concert at Mc Vickers Theater. The net profit is going into the building fund of the hospital. The club will make extraordinary efforts to offer the very best. Undoubtedly, it can count on the active support of the "German-Americans."

GERMAN

Abendpost, November 5th, 1891.



Another matter of importance to all "GermanS" in Chicago came up for discussion, that is, the necessary preparation for the "German-week" at the World's Fair.

Since the German Press Club constitutes a neutral ground, where all "German" choirs, athletic clubs, lodges, societies, etc. can unite, it was decided to bring about this unification for that definite purpose mentioned.

II B 2 d (1)

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 d

III B 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1891.

["GERMAN" PRESS CLUB.]

The German Press Club had a festival arranged in honor of the ladies and the invited members and friends came in countless numbers.

This fact must be considered as an evidence that the better educated "Germans" understand and appreciate what the club is trying to do.....

The concert started at 8 o'clock. After music and song followed the comedy, "I Married My Daughter." This play was immensely enjoyed by the guests and there was no end to the applause.

After this entertainment, the guests participated at the banquet and the dance.

II B 2 d (1)

I E

GERMAN

Chicago Tribune October 12, 1891.

MET IN AID OF "ARBEITER ZEITUNG"

An odd sort of mass-meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Zepf's Hall of stockholders, subscribers, and other supporters of the Arbeiter Zeitung, the Anarchist newspaper. It was called as a family meeting to confer as to the best means of bettering the paper, increasing the influence and subscription, and advertising patronage. The hall was crowded.

All those prominently in sympathy with anarchistic ideas were present. Fritz Benthim presided. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Braunschweig, Weber, Urbon, and several others. The session was stormy. Every one wanted his own ideas incorporated into the paper. It was reported on the street that the paper was in danger of discontinuing publication. This was vigorously denied by all its friends. It has been reduced in price to one cent per copy.

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II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 d

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III A

GERMAN

Abendpost, September 23, 1891.

THE GERMAN PRESS CLUB

The "German Press Club" celebrated last night in their assembly-hall the one hundredth birthday of the "German" poet Theodor Koerner. The program was ingenious and suitable for the importance and dignity of the occasion and it was carried out excellently.

The President of the Club welcomed the assembly very heartily and in his speech he explained briefly the purpose of the feast and expressed the hope, that the "German Press Club" may become one of the most important factors in the intellectual development of the "German-Americans."

Then the speaker introduced Mr. H. Scherwenka, who had so graciously dedicated to the club one of his compositions in honor of a poem by Koerner. The dramatic performance of the artist was indeed excellent and made a deep impression.

II B 2 d (1)

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GERMAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 d

Abendpost, Sept. 25, 1891.

III B 2

III A Following him the pianist H. Rosenfeld played a Rhapsody and greatly fascinated the audience.

After a short recess the Vice-President of the club, the editor Albrecht, began his speech for the occasion. The speaker did not picture Koerner as the singer, the player or as the hero, but as a political poet, whose patriotic songs aroused the "German" people, who had fallen into slavery. It was Koerner who stimulated their national pride, pressed the sword into their hands and inspired them to heroic actions.

Concerning depth of thought, beauty and richness of expression, his speech was a pearl of "German" oratory.--- of course, many of Koerner's poems and works were read and declaimed. A young man's choir pealed forth the warcry; "Lutzow's Wild Hunt." They received almost unending applause. A deep impression was made by Koerner's : "Prayer Before The Battle," which was sung with great emotion.

II B 2 d (1)

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 d

Abendpost, Sept. 23, 1891.

III B 2

III A Special merit was displayed by the well-known elocutionist of
 Reuter, A. Kobner, who knew very well how to entertain the guests
after the official meeting had ended. His marvelous and spontaneous humor
nearly caused hysterics.

II B 2 d (1)

I F 5

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1891.

A NEW GERMAN MORNING PAPER

The "National Zeitung" (National Newspaper) which up till now was a weekly, working for the Republican Party, is issued from now on as a daily morning paper with eight pages and seven columns. The arrangement of the reading matter is patterned according to "German" methods, but its political views are supposed to be exclusively nationalistically American.

Political independence is in the minds of the publishers, a half-hearted affair only; out of the "misguided" German-Americans and they will try to make strict Republicans.

The "National Newspaper" is well edited, rich in contents and low in price.

II B 2 d (1)

GERMAN

II B 1 d

III B 2

Abendpost, Aug. 17, 1891.

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/PUBLIC MEMORIAL FOR HERMAN RASTER, LATE
GERMAN-AMERICAN JOURNALIST/

The German Press Club assembled yesterday at McVickers Theater in honorable commemoration of the deceased German-American journalist, Herman Raster. The solemnity of the occasion was impressive and dignified.

The stage was draped in black and decorated with flowers and palms. Upon the platform the German Men's Choir and others had assembled. Playing the grand imposing funeral march by Chopin signified the beginning of the ceremonies. Thereupon the president of the Press Club, Mr. T. Janssen, introduced Mr. Rosenthal as one of the oldest friends of the departed. Deeply moved, Mr. Rosenthal dwelled at length on the many distinguished services and noble characteristics of his deceased friend.

Following him Dr. E. Preetorion, the publisher of Westlichen Post (Western Post) who came from St. Louis to pay tribute to his departed

II B 2 d (1)

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GERMAN

II B 1 d

III B 2

Abendpost, Aug. 17, 1891.

III A

IV colleague, expressed himself as considering the dead friend as the most outstanding German-American journalist. They have fought shoulder to shoulder as true and loyal German-Americans and had defended the old fatherland as well as their adopted one, whenever the honor or liberty of either was attacked, although their views in other respects had been different.

A song by the Men's Choir, magnificently performed, made a deep and lasting impression. Mr. Thomas Bryan, Vice-President of the World's Fair, eulogized the departed. Several other speakers were present, giving tributes of honor and praise.

A solo by Mrs. Brentano with dramatic presentation and another song by the Men's Choir brought the ceremonies to a close.

II B 2 d (1)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1891.

GERMAN PRESS CLUB

The "German Press Club" held its first general assembly yesterday. President Janssen read the annual report, which mentioned above all the steady increase and the splendid success of the club. Emphasis was laid on the fact that a more friendly relationship among the members of the club now existed, which no doubt would be of social and material advantage to the. The Financial Secretary reported a cash balance of \$918.00. There are fifty-eight ordinary and eighty-one extraordinary members of the club.

II B 2 d (1)

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III A

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 25, 1891.

EDITOR OF ILLINOIS STAATS-ZEITUNG DEAD

H. Raster, editor for twenty years of the "Illinois Staats Zeitung," died of heart disease..... Raster was one of the most capable pioneers and fighters for the German cause in the United States.

His efforts to make the German-American press a true instrument of the people of German origin were well recognized. Raster, like all peculiar people, possessed many prejudices. Quite frequently a sense of contempt for the world and men swept over him, and this explains his bitter and cynical attacks on new ideas and movements, particularly against labor unions. There is no doubt that he misjudged them, but his criticism helped to protect the labor movement against many fantastic attitudes and actions.

II B 2 d (1)

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 22, 1891.

[ABENDPOST IN LITIGATION]

The "Abendpost" (Evening Post) is suing a New York firm for \$10,000.00.

This firm stated in an almanac which they issue that the Abendpost has only 2000 subscribers. This claim is absurd as well as vicious. The Abendpost Co. will prove before the court that it has over 34,000 subscribers.

II B 2 d (1)
I B 4

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 14, 1891.

A NEW GERMAN NEWSPAPER

Yesterday appeared the first issue of a new German newspaper called the "Chicago Tageblatt." The outward appearance of the paper makes a good impression. This publication is sponsored by a Lutheran association which is evidently trying to find readers among the orthodox members of the Saxonian Churches and similar sects. They are attempting to combat secret cults, scandalous immoral practices, picnics on Sundays and indecent theatre performances. The publishers think that Chicago offers a fertile field for a newspaper along that line.

II B 2 d (1)

II B 1 d

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Nov. 13, 1890.

THE GERMAN PRESS CLUB

The German Press Club dedicated last night its new own home, which was built at 108 Randolph Street on a vacant lot of Mr. William Jung, the great benefactor and sponsor of many broad-minded developments.

The interior of the building was decorated wonderfully and soon was filled with a large crowd of members and guest-visitors. r. Theo Jansen, the president of the Club, greeted all those present and congratulated the young club for its prospering condition and promising future.

Mr. Young, who is a wonderful singer, pleased the audience with a few pretty songs. Then followed several zither-guitar recitals by Mr. Stahl.

Messrs. Hoechster and Bocks gave speeches concerning the achievements and purpose of the club, the members of which really had an enjoyable evening.

II B 2 d (1)

GERMAN

The Abendpost, Sept. 12, 1890.

GERMAN PRESS CLUB

It was a merry and pleasant evening last night in the club rooms of Old Quinay No. 9 at La Salle and Randolph Streets, for the first meeting of the young and promising German Press Club. The time was passed in conversation on many problems of the day and proved the Press Club to be a long-sought necessity as a tie between the German journalists in Chicago.

Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 22, 1889.

HOW THE REPTILE IS COOKING FOR FOOD

There exists in Chicago a so-called German (?) paper, better known as the "reptile" (the real name is Freie Presse), which led several attacks on our Vereins' treasury.

We have decided not to advertise any more in the "reptile" because we are of the opinion that, first of all, it is only a second-hand cheese-paper and, secondly, because we know that its effect upon its very small circle of readers is demoralizing and we would not like to have a morally degenerate public attend our festivities.

In spite of this Vereins' resolution, and although consequently none of us ordered any advertisements in this paper, it carried again an advertisement of our Sylvester celebration.

The city circulator, who is also called the "manager" because he sweeps the office once a week and tends to all other errand-running, had the nerve to send us a bill for the advertisement.



Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 22, 1889.

Why is he doing this? He won't get paid anyhow!

Or is our Verein supposed to pay for the stupidity of young Mike or his successor who, as we are informed, is cutting out advertisements from other newspapers?

Please make this protest public and oblige the whole Verein.

We absolutely do not feel obligated to cover the expenses, which arose during the reptile's unsuccessful piratical expedition into the city treasury.

Maibauer

By order of the Schwaben Unterstutzungs - Verein, Gesang - Section.

II B 2 d (1)

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 6, 1889.

[OUR "MIKE" LOSES]

Mike, our Mike, the yellow journal, is going to lose his \$10,000 spoil.

Judge Tuley issued an injunction upon request of McCoy against Mayor Roche and the city comptroller, restraining these officers from closing a contract with this newspaper.

It amuses us that Mike's Judas - shilling should be snatched from him at the last minute.



II B 2 d (1)

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GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbiter Zeiting, Feb. 26, 1889.

NOTICE

With \$12,000 of city treasury money, a number of aldermen bought the support of the noble Mike, Neue Freie Presse, (New Free Press).

The working class will keep this transaction in mind, and will remember this selling out by the paper when and where ever it is going to canvass for votes.

As some city officials, among them the city treasurer, are stockholders of the printing plant of this paper, we cannot concede them the right to accept municipal contracts. But is it not the purpose of laws to be circumvented by sharpers.

II B 2 a (1)

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GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sep. 13, 1888.

/FREEDOM OF THE PRESS/

Among many liberties enjoyed by the sovereign American citizen, the unlimited freedom of the press ranks foremost.

An attempt from any quarter to curb this liberty would draw a tempest of indignation which might prove dangerous to that political party which sponsored such a move.

The American glorifies especially this alleged symbol of a free nation. Surely freedom of the press and speech are prime and main necessities of a social structure where culture and liberty can develop.

But when, as is the case in this country, dust is being thrown in the eyes of the people with big words about press freedom, while on the other hand the population becomes more and more enslaved, we arrive inevitable at the conclusion that this liberty not only is of no use at all but might prove under circumstances ruinous for the development of a nation.

Under the present depressing conditions of today there are only a very few in a position to actually realize the advantages deriving from unlimited

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sep. 13, 1888.

press freedom. The working class man of today does not read the papers for education or enlightenment but to kill what little spare time he has, and he does not question the value of what he reads.

How can there be any talk about freedom the the press in a system of society where everything is written only for money?

If one newspaper or magazine actually writes the truth there are ten others who come out with lies, errors and corruptions.

Above all things required for a journalist, unscrupulousness is essential, as there cannot be any sentimental regard when it comes to destroying the moral reputation of persons not in favor. Whoever is able to fill these requirements can be a big success in the newspaper world, even though he or she be otherwise a rogue.

No other place can there be found so many misunderstood geniuses as in the German-American press of this country. It is therefore pure hypocritical

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sep. 13, 1888.

demagogy to inject into our people the idea of what a big advantage we have with our free press in comparison to other nations.

Whoever is not able to see through American conditions should glance at England where although unlimited freedom of the press has been in existence for 150 years, the population is less enlightened than the poorest classes in Germany and people actually starve for lack of food in spite of that free press.

The workers' press shows the same demoralizing influence of today's system; here too **you** can notice that it is partially the fight for existence which makes **workers'** papers fight against each other and dirty themselves under cover of the principle.

Such attitudes do more damage to the labor movement than an outspoken capitalist paper ever would be able to do.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 13, 1888

PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES OF STAATS-ZEITUNG



The Illinois Staats-Zeitung was established more than forty years ago. In its development it has kept pace with the growth of the city, in which it is published. It is recognized in general that the Staats-Zeitung is the most outstanding, most influential and the most widely circulated newspaper of the middle West, just as Chicago has become the metropolis between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains.

There can be no more impressive testimony to substantiate the above statement than the fact that the Illinois Staats-Zeitung has regular subscribers and readers in thirty-seven states and eight territories of the United States. In some of the states the number of its subscribers is larger than the number of those who read the largest German newspaper published in that particular state. Nearly one thousand copies are sent regularly to Germany, and there are hundreds of subscribers in Mexico as well as in Canada. It has many friends in Hawaii, Japan, East India, and Australia.



The Illinois Staats-Zeitung effectively participated in establishing the Republican Party in the West. It has supported this party in good and in bad days, and in many cases it has exercised upon its policies a decisive influence. But after the Republican Party had reached that state of development, where its battles were merely a contest for the possession of public power, it saw fit to strip off the shackles of party affiliation and to become an independent, non-partisan organ, which is at perfect liberty regarding its viewpoints about public affairs. It is not trying, whatsoever, to force its opinions upon its readers, considering it is the reader's privilege to construe his own viewpoint, and arrive at his own conclusions. It does not think of its readers as of a thoughtless herd, which must be led or even forced into a certain party pen, but considers them as independent thinking beings who can make their own deductions, if the facts only, and unvarnished, are presented to them.

On one point, however, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung has always taken a definite stand irrespective of the vicissitudes of party life. It has always defended, with all its energy and persistency, the rights of the German-Americans to perpetuate and cultivate their German customs, the language and traits. It has

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 18, 1888

challenged and successfully fought against the arrogance and presumptions of certain Anglo-Saxons, who claim that they are the only genuine Americans.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung speaks everywhere, and above all, German. For all those degenerated sons of Germany who deny their German descent and language by slavish subserviency to the Anglo-Irish nationality it has nothing but ridicule and profound contempt.

In regard to quantity, quality, variety, careful selection and definite arrangements of reading matter, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung exceeds all other German newspapers in America, including the one, which has a larger number of subscribers due to its favorable geographic location. It is the constant ambition of its publishers to furnish its readers a paper with interesting reading matter, without making concessions to the depraved and rotten taste of the Anglo-Irish-American readers for stories of murder, sex-crimes, and scandals. The steady increase of our readers is evidence that we have been successful in this matter. The publishers of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung are aware of the fact that for the majority of the Germans, which have settled in the Great West, the newspaper

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 18, 1888

is the only source of information in regard to progress made in agriculture, trade, science and art in this land of their choice. It is also the only means to remain in continuous connection, intellectually, with the old fatherland.

The publisher of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung recognizes the German-Americans as an undivided totality. They do not discriminate between the Germans from the North and from the South of Germany; nor do they differentiate between Catholics Protestants, Jews and Pagans, as long as these are Germans in reality. The damnable Thirty-years War, which paralyzed Germany for two centuries, must finally come to an end! Religion must ultimately be recognized as the inviolable private property of every person. It can not be forced upon others, nor can it be taken away or handled roughly.. This is the attitude of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. It is not Catholic, Protestant, Mohammedan nor pagan, but simple tolerant and absolutely just toward all, by excluding religious differences from public discussions.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung has become a German-American family paper in its truest sense. It is just as welcome in the palace of a rich merchant prince

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 18, 1888

in a metropolis, as it is in the modest home of a worker or farmer.....The Sunday issue of the Staats-Zeitung (Westen) can not be surpassed as a means of entertainment, due to its abundance of material from German-American journalists, and its careful selections from European papers. It is not equalled by any German paper in America.

II B 2 d 1
I E

GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 2, 1884.

[SUBSCRIBE!! SUBSCRIBE!!]

To Truth Revolutionary organ for the English speaking workman of America,
a voice for the interests of the oppressed; a banner for the organized
proletariat, a lance for the fighter in the revolutionary struggle. - - -

Subscription price \$2.00 per year, paid in advance.

Burnette C. Haskell, editor,

Chas F. Burgman, Manager, 916 Valencia Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Agent for Chicago, Henry Webeking, 456 Milwaukee Avenue.

II B 2 d (1)

Die Fackel, Aug. 27, 1882.

GERMAN

[THIS ISSUE OF THE FACKEL]

The issue of "Die Fackel" brings the second installment of an article on "The Brutalization of Religion." "Karin von Schweden" is the continuation of a story by Wilhelm Jensen.

The article: "King Johann of Sweden" casts doubt on the importance of the deceased king of the Saxons. Imagination in the sphere of natural-philosophy, shows up some of the errors of our modern research workers, and explains the inclination toward spiritualism.

Our Sunday chat, is about the sins of all of us, and the way in which the Catholic Church, in Germany tries to hold its flock, and endeavors to do the same, even on this side of the ocean.

In matters of happenings throughout the world, Die Fackel deals in short with the main points of politics. "The Lame One" is a fascinating story, that of a humble life in Italy, by L. Capuana. Those interested in the world's destiny, will find a scholarly item under the heading: "Something about the extinction of the world."

II B 2 d (1)

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GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, (Die Fackel) August 27, 1932.

"A Grave, Surrounded by Secrecy" and "The Russian Student Life" are two very interesting sketches, from the land of the vulcans.

Aside from the aforementioned, Die Fackel informs us about the activities of our city.

II B 2 d (1)
I E

GERMAN

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, January 8th, 1832.

WPA (ILL) PR 31.30271

1 of the 9th Annual "Vorbote" (Forerunner) Sunday, January 8th, 1832.

This independent organ for the true proletarian interest just came off the press. This paper is as usual rich on interesting readings. We will call a few of the more prominent works: World's situation, The Congress of Socialistic Labor Party of New York. Example: To all women and cooperators: Individual Freedom; Lies on Bebel; Secret Organizations; and Machine politics of the N. Y. Congress.

On account of the 9th Birthday particulars in this weekly paper, connected with the Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, the Editor will make the following remarks:

The "Vorbote" is really the only socialistic paper in America which under all circumstances will preach true and consistent class-hatred. Also the "Vorbote" represents the old principles of the Red Internationale, which rejects reconciliation no treaties, no reform scandals and no compromising, but unflinching firmness as the only alternative.

II B 2 d (1)
II B 1 c (3)
II A 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 2, 1881.

THE ILLINOIS STAATS-ZEITUNG

During the term of the Song Festival the Illinois Staats-Zeitung contained twice as many pages as usual. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday (today), our publication was the largest newspaper ever printed anywhere in German. Regardless of this increase, which presented great technical difficulties, the paper was not large enough, so that we could not print all the reading matter intended for the Thursday issue, since 51 of the 72 columns were used for advertisements--proof that our wide-awake merchants are aware of the popularity of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I E

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1880.

TO THE GERMANS OF CHICAGO.

It is the law of the national development, that conditions themselves produce what has followed as an urgent necessity. This law of evolution also created The Arbeiter Zeitung and later on the Fackel. The people and especially the working masses have been fooled by the mercenary and demoralized Press of Chicago. In place of representing the rights of the people, it has been a traitor to same. The time had come. The workman and the people demanded it and arose like a Jean d'Arc, a fighter for the people, a champion of the real interests of the oppressed, hence the - Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung.

Though called to life under the most difficult conditions, itself a child of privation, it had fought for its existence the more as it was understood how dangerous it was to the monopolists how undaunted and energetically it entered the fight with a traitorous press and with the vampires of society and continued it successfully notwithstanding all the means applied by the opposite side. Who is it who uncovers all common evils (products of the capitalistic management) in our local, State and National institutions? Is it the Illinois Staats Zeitung? Is it this heralded and patented scrap of paper or perhaps the English Press? which as it is well known offers its support in the open

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GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1880.

market to the money purse? No it is the Arbeiter Zeitung. Transgressions which have been withheld from the people, being to the interest of single individuals are now presented to the people. The masses are slowly awakening from a lethargic condition, recognizing the deep abyss to which they have been brought. They stop and take vengeance on the offenders. Workmen and citizens of Chicago recognize yourselves after you have been deceived lately in your electoral rights and a mercenary press not only supported and approved this fraud but also celebrated same and the results of their devilish work and shameful treason. The only way to avenge yourselves is to kill the serpent, which you have fed on your bosom all the time. Out with the "Staats Zeitung" (States Press), "Freie Presse" (Free Press), "Volksfreund" (Friend of the People), "Tribune" and "Interocean." There is only one People's Press here, that is the "Arbeiter Zeitung. Support it in its battle for right, subscribing and recommending same. Workmen and Citizens, do your duty. You owe it to yourselves, your families, and society. Help us in our fight against falsehood, deceit and treason. Subscription price for the Arbeiter Zeitung is 15 cents; with Fackel 20 cents.

To the small business man we especially recommend our paper for the insertions of advertising as they just reach a reading public which is forced to

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GERMAN

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1880

make its purchases in small quantities. The office of the Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung is 87 Fifth Ave, 3d Floor, where orders and advertisements for the paper will be received.

Chicago Tribune, April 20, 1880.

GENERAL NEWS.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20216

The German Book and News Company has declared itself unable to meet its liabilities. Although this fact does not concern us any more than a cold which the man in the moon might have. it is indicated from certain quarters that we are interested in the failure. The facts in the case are briefly as follows: In the year 1878 the German Book and News Company understood the publication of the Deutsche Warte, and not thoroughly understanding the newspaper business, they lost up to December 1879, some \$13,000. Although successful in securing a large circulation for the paper, they failed to bring the undertaking on a paying basis. This large loss caused the German Book and News Company to become far behind on their payments and as the Deutsche Warte was still losing money for them, they made an arrangement with the Volksfreund Publishing Company, whereby the Deutsche Warte was published as the weekly edition of the Volksfreund. This arrangement, however, was canceled before assignment of the German Book and News Company was made. The main shareholders of the Company. The capital stock of which is \$30,000 are: H. Enderis \$10,000, A. Knobel \$7,000 and Mr. Betz, brother-in-law of Mr. Knobel \$5,000. Mr. Knobel having also induced number of friends to subscribe for the stock of the German Book and News Company has bought the Deutsche Warte; thereby securing its further publication, and will on his own accord indemnify his friends by according them full former financial interest in the papers.

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 18, 1879.

GERMAN COLONIES

(Editorial)

There is nothing which provokes a German-American newspaperman as much as the conduct of the German press abroad. These foreign newsmongers suppress any favorable news about the United States in order to check emigration. Every other country, even Brazil, where pepper grows, or Patagonia, Central America, Sumatra, or the South Sea islands, are boomed, and emigrants are advised to go there; but the United States--that is a country to stay away from, because the Germans would be absorbed and become Yankees! This reason, so far as it is based on honest conviction (which is not always the case), shows how uninformed German newspaper writers are about the United States.

There is sufficient proof available to show that these chaps of the foreign press don't want to be informed; anything about America causes only a derisive smile, and they pride themselves in being ignorant of the activities of

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 18, 1879.

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German-Americans here.

According to these writers, the Germans were assimilated by the Yankee element, and any proof to the contrary goes into the waste basket.

And so it was possible for the great "stay at home" traveler, F. von Hellwald, to send an exhaustive account of the German press in the United States to Becker, who published the statements in his tirade about America. The samples of German newspapers in America consisted of a small Washington sheet, a struggling Pennsylvania farm paper from Williamsport, and an 8 x 12 size weekly from the southernmost part of California! And that included just about all one could find of the German press! Even a man like Scherzer, who actually travelled in America, wrote an article for Rundschau [a newspaper] describing German activities in the United States, and he ignored almost all the facts, mentioning only what has been known for the last thirty years. And, of course, the Germans were advised to seek a home in semicivilized Guatamala rather than in the United States. Gegenwart even published an

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 18, 1879.

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article about South American conditions, and it becomes quite evident that Brazil is boomed to induce settlers to go there; and, as far as the daily papers in Germany are concerned, they simply exclude news from the United States and substitute, instead, the most sordid tales published in American papers.

Small wonder then, that German-Americans feel incensed when reading such articles in foreign papers! And it is no consolation to us that this deplorable propaganda is the result of childish hope that the Germans settling on foreign soil might form German colonies. Silly aspiration! As long as political conditions in Germany continue unchanged, German emigrants will show no enthusiasm to found foreign colonies and to make them dependencies of Germany.

This reminds us of the story about the last elector of Hessen: He asked one of his councilors how the extensive emigration to America could be stopped, and received the significant reply, "My Lord need only tell the people that

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 18, 1879.

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America is now a Hessian domain--and not a soul would then manifest a desire to go there!" This would also apply to the proposed German colonies.

The German tax system, Prussian officialdom, compulsory army service--none of these would be attractive to Germans who leave the homeland. But the German administration would never consider a colony without the afore-mentioned adjuncts. Germany would use its customary methods of control--and that would be the last thing the emigrants want. It may hurt German pride, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the Germans are as little suited to start colonies as the French because, during the last two centuries, political and social conditions have been such that the prerequisites to start successful colonies could not develop in the people. The essentials are a strong sense of independence, the capacity for forming a government, resourcefulness and indifference to risks. The history of the United States gives us the best proof that the German immigrants are highly suited to improve an existing free government--an established nation--because of the Germans' natural diligence, persistence and a frugality which tends to provide a

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 18, 1879.

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balance against the frenzied speculative tendencies and haste of the English-speaking factions. But the Germans are woefully lacking in certain qualities--when compared with the Americans--in colonizing new territories and creating nations.

Whoever doubts the aforesaid need only peruse the history of exclusively German settlements in the United States (or such localities where Germans predominate)--and one finds these places readily enough in Illinois, Wisconsin, or Missouri.

The evidence shows clearly that German accomplishment reached its highest development when combined with the English-American element. German emigrants, during the last fifty years, have preferred the United States to any other country, regardless of all the foreign propaganda designed to dissuade emigration to this country. And this tendency will persist, in spite of the attitude of the German press abroad.

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 18, 1879.

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It is the height of ingratitude for Germany to disregard entirely its immense trade increase, thanks to commercial relations with the United States, and to ascribe this entirely to the Yankees. Perhaps it is just plain German stupidity. The German Reich would not obtain one half of its present profits if it depended on the trade provided by a handful of struggling overseas colonies.

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, Sep. 21, 1879.

THE CHICAGO VOLKSFREUND.

The Chicago Volksfreund, a German daily independent paper, will appear in a short time as a Democratic paper. Mr. Richard Michaelis, the owner of the majority of the shares, has sold them to Mr. C. Thiersch and his friends.

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1879

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Mar. 16, 1879.

THE CIRCULATION OF GERMAN NEWSPAPERS IN THE WEST
Reprint from the Anzeiger Des Westens

"In previous years, figures have been published on the amount of postage paid by the larger newspapers. These statistics were not without interest, since they gave some indication of a newspaper's circulation. But for that very reason, many publications whose circulation had declined....brought pressure upon the Post Office Department in Washington, and it is now difficult to obtain these figures. However, we have secured a list of postage payments covering the past six months....

"Newspaper	Daily	Weekly	Total
<u>Illinois Staats-Zeitung</u>	\$469.02	\$915.72	\$1,384.74
<u>Anzeiger Des Westens</u>	353.60	603.82	957.42
<u>Cincinnati Volksfreund</u>	-----	-----	836.80

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Mar. 16, 1879.

<u>Westliche Post</u>	\$303.88	\$505.70	809.58
<u>Cincinnati Volksblatt</u>	-----	-----	571.58
<u>Chicago Freie Presse</u>	-----	-----	139.58
<u>Chicago Volksfreund</u>	-----	-----	21.52

All Chicago papers are listed in bold type. The reader may draw his own conclusions.

Our books show that the amounts quoted are correct to the last penny for the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, and so we do not doubt that the Anzeiger Des Westens obtained the information from an official and reliable source.

For a better understanding of these figures, we call attention to the fact that....postage for delivery beyond the county in which a paper is published amounts to two cents a pound; within the county, no postage is paid, nor are the papers weighed. If official information were available on this latter point,

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Mar. 16, 1879.

the circulation of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, as compared with that of other newspapers, would appear in a still more favorable light.....

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 20, 1878

THE BUSINESS SITUATION OF THE ILLINOIS
STAATS-ZEITUNG.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 33275

The Editor of the Freie Presse (Free Press) has been brought to court by one attorney for spreading the rumor that one newspaper is nearing a state of bankruptcy.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung was forced after the great Chicago Fire to build its own establishment and therewith, like so many concerns, had to borrow money at 10% interest from a Chicago Bank.

The excellent business standing of our newspaper has been used by our lawyer as a sound and fundamental argument, to obtain for us a lower interest for our debt through some acceptable transaction.

One lawyer's various negotiations with banks doubtless leaked out and tempted the Freie Presse to suspect a weak standing of our financial capability. As a fact our business affairs never have been more prosperous than right now, and we are expecting a steady expansion of our circulation. Based on this

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 20, 1878

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 80275

favorable state of affairs, we have finally succeeded in stabilizing our debt on sound bonds at 8% interest. This favorable transaction in conjunction with our bank has naturally increased and solidified our credit and expansion capacity.

The payment of our bills, salaries and running expenses has not stopped a minute during the described transaction. This fact has been completely ignored in these mentioned rumors, which we are clearing now in court.

In the meantime we call our readers' attention to the fact that the Illinois Staats-Zeitung has the largest circulation of all German newspapers west of the Allegheny Mountains.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 21, 1877.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30274

A NEW GERMAN AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER

Last Saturday saw the first issue of the new afternoon paper Der North-Western supposedly the organ of the German Democrats. We partly reprint that newspaper's program: "Chicago is a big field for a sound Democratic newspaper, based on Democratic principles. So far the Democrats of the Northwestern metropolis did not have an organ of their own, although the majority of German voters of the city and State were for years connected with the Democratic party. The "North-Western" will defend Democratic principles as did Thomas Jefferson seven years ago...

We wish to make this remark: When the majority of German voters of the city and State associated for years with the Democratic party did not have an organ of their own, is evidence enough that there was really no necessity for such an organ because the Illinois Staats Zeitung, met with the demands of the German people publishing an independent and politically non-partisan newspaper to the satisfaction of everybody...

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, April 6, 1877.

WPA (ALL) PROJ 30275

Among the agencies that contributed most powerfully to the enormous success of the Republicans in the late city election was the Staats Zeitung, which has been independent in politics for a long time past. Last fall it leaned to the Tilden side, and helped very potentially to give him the 5,000 majority he got in this city.

But the wise and noble course President Hayes has pursued since his accession to the presidency has quite won the heart of the Staats Zeitung. The morning after the Democratic nominations were made the Staats Zeitung threw a harpoon into the ticket which mortally wounded it in the eyes of the independent Germans. The subsequent blows it gave to bumper nominations destroyed all the remaining chances they had for election, so far as the German wards were concerned. Lieb and his Daily Democrat were utterly powerless to prevent the divorce of the Germans from the Irish in city politics. He only held those Germans who were Democrats in 1872 and always. On the average ticket, leaving out the run of the Mayor, which was exceptional, the Republican majority is between 6,000 and 7,000. Last fall it was 5,000 for Tilden. The Germans, under the powerful leadership of the Staats Zeitung, contributed fully one-half of the gains. They were just as anxious for economy, retrenchment, and low taxes as the Americans, and are entitled

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Chicago Tribune, April 6, 1877.

to a full share of the honor of the great victory over the tax-devourers.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 6, 1876.

GERMAN



[CONCERNING THE ILLINOIS STAATS-ZEITUNG]

The following sworn statement is sufficient to refute the lies spread by a dirty newspaper, concerning the Illinois Staats Zeitung, its business expansion, and its editors. This newspaper makes the assertion that the Illinois Staats Zeitung has only twenty-nine subscribers in the district between Ashland, 12th Street, Indiana Street, and the city limits. As proof it reprints a forged letter. The following affidavit should be sufficient to dispose of such a falsehood:

"State of Illinois,

"Cook County.

"Washington Hering being first duly sworn, says: that he is one of the proprietors of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, a newspaper published in the city of Chicago and as one of such proprietors he has positive knowledge of the circulation of said newspaper in the city aforesaid.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 6, 1876.

"This deponent further says that in the district in which Mr. Gehring formerly carried papers and in which Mr. Reinhart now carries, said district comprising all that portion of the West division lying between Ashland Avenue on the East and the city limits on the West and between 12th Street on the South and Indiana Street on the North, the Illinois Staats Zeitung has upon its books 240 bona fide paying subscribers. Deponent further says that of the 600 papers which Mr. Gehring did carry, 240 were copies of the Illinois Staats Zeitung; the rest being made up of English papers. And further deponent saith not.

Washing Hesing.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May 1876.

Arnold Heap, Notary Public."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1875.

THE PRESS AS AN EDUCATOR

(Editorial)

The press is the real "people's high school" of America. The ill-ordered quantity of mechanical knowledge which is imparted to the children in our English schools merely furnishes the tools which the pupils later use to read, understand, and study newspapers. And the American press has assumed a much wider sphere of activity than, for instance, German newspapers. The latter confine themselves chiefly to dry, sober politics and relegate those national and social events which we consider to be the most interesting news, to some inconspicuous column. The English-American newspapers, however, follow an altogether different policy. They strive to accommodate all tastes, to serve their readers with news from every phase of life, social, political, and national, to print any news that will interest a part of their subscribers, even though that news consists of the most despicable defamation, or of the darkest sides of social life.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1875.

The result is that while American newspapers contain an extraordinarily large volume of interesting and useful articles, and surpass the entire European press in this respect (even that of England), they are also a veritable pit for the offal and filth of public life. All manner of infamous deeds, crimes, villainy, and blackguardisms are described not only in detail, but also with a certain amount of sensual pleasure which completely nullifies the only real value which such articles could possibly have, namely, to serve as a warning and a deterrent.

However, it is just descriptions of this sort that prove so attractive to people who are only mechanically and superficially educated, and thus lack moral or spiritual stability. It is no exaggeration to state that the English-American press in general is nothing but a school of crime and vice. That is true even of our daily press, the so-called political newspapers, but it is true in a much higher degree of those revolting "belletristic" publications that are issued by the hundreds in America and specialize in hideous murder stories and obscene pictures. This vulgar trash is displayed everywhere,

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1875.

especially in small bookstores which are located near schools, and always so that pictures of the most shameful obscenity or of the most hideous murders are plainly visible; and if you ask the storekeeper, he will tell you that half-grown boys and girls are his best customers. Nobody can estimate how many criminal and vicious acts have their origin in this salacious trash. In 1848 old Thadden Triglaff was called a half-witted man because he said: "Freedom of the press--yes! But let us always erect a gallows beside it!"--but there is nothing foolish about this utterance, if one applies it to the criminal press of America. Death on the gallows would not be too severe a punishment for the rogues who use "art and literature" to lead young boys and girls into a life of crime and vice.

That the large dailies, too, and among them even those that claim they are especially decent, are diligently co-operating to spoil the literary taste of the public and to deaden all sense of shame and morality in our people, is evident from a merely superficial view of the headlines of the stories of crime and vice that they relate. Occasional unctuous remarks by the editor

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1875.

are no antidote against the rotten, poisonous stories which are told in a manner that appeals to the sensual side of man. These dull remarks call to our mind the words of Mephistopheles, "I shall sing to her a moral song, the more certainly to deceive her".

We offer some of the headings, that appear in large letters over articles that were published in three of our local English morning newspapers on the last day of the year 1874, as a sample of objectionable items, and as a proof of our statements. First we shall quote from the Times, which is the chief offender, and then from the Tribune, which, unfortunately, has done everything possible to ape the Times--because the appetite of the English-American reading public is already so spoiled, that nothing save spicy food can satisfy it:

Gallows Fruit

A Murderous Pair Dropped from the Hangman's Tree

John W. Goodman Pays the Penalty of the Worst of His Bad Deeds

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1875.

His Last Words: "This is all Justly Done, I Committed the Crime".

John Murphy's Sudden Death from the Tight Rope in Carson, Nevada

A Wife's Mysterious Disappearance

The Husband Arrested for Murder

Duel in Pennsylvania--Fatal Results.

Two Fools Fight over a Jug of Whiskey and Both Receive Fatal Wounds.

Diabolical Attempt to Murder an Entire Family in Iowa

A Row and a Butchery at a House-Warming in Minnesota

Miscellaneous Criminal Record.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1875.

Tribune

Dead Sea Fruit

Mr. John Goodman, of Ottawa, Ohio, Being the Choicest Specimen.

He was Suspended Yesterday on a Gallows for an Example

A Major Criminal in Massachusetts--The Champion Sinner

Murder, Robbery, Theft, Incest, and the Rest of the Cataloge.

The Inter-ocean is somewhat more conservative. Following are a few of its headlines:

Mosaic Law

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1875.

Two Murders Pay the Awful Price of their Bloody Crimes

Goodman Hanged at Ottawa, Ohio, for Killing John Haywood and Wife

Execution of John Murphy, at Carson, Nevada, for the Murder of J. R. McCallum.

And the publications quoted are among the decent "political" newspapers, and they would not deem it a compliment to be placed on the same levels with the Koelnische Zeitung or the Augsburgische Allgemeine Zeitung....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

The Chicago Times, Dec. 15, 1874.

GERMAN DAILY SOLD FOR A SONG UNDER THE HAMMER

The German newspaper establishment, Die Freie Presse, which was quite recently forced into bankruptcy under an indebtedness amounting to nearly \$14,000, was yesterday knocked down to the highest bidders, under the sheriff's hammer. There was not a very large attendance upon the sale, there being, besides those who were directly interested in the old concern and two or three bidders, but few spectators to the sale. It was evident that nobody wanted the material as an investment. Martin Best, deputy sheriff under Tim Bradley, mounted a beer keg in the composing-room of the establishment and began his harangue.

The entire fixtures of the concern, which cost about \$3,000, were sold for \$196.15. It is understood the paper will be reissued under the title of Neue Freie Presse.
(New Free Press.)

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IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 15, 1874.

OLD FAGIN

(Editorial)

Each day "Fagin" Storey is hounding his "artful dodger," Bill Sykes, and other vermin of that ilk to "pitch into" A. C. Hering and the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. At the same time, in the editorial columns of his paper (otherwise devoted to the interests of prostitution, gambling, abortions, and wife murder by abortion), he endeavors to make his readers believe that he knows something about the ways of European civilization. Now, as to that, we wish to tell him that he cannot know anything about that subject. He is laboring under the erroneous impression that in Europe he and his boys would be treated according to the rules which prevail in general intercourse with men. And that is where he is badly mistaken. In any country but America he and his henchmen would be looked upon and treated as vermin. Nobody expects a man to compare weights before killing or scotching a rattlesnake or a bed-bug, or to refrain from killing or scotching a venomous reptile or insect

WPA ALL INFORMATION

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 15, 1874.

because it does not weigh as much as he.

Now, therein lies the point. The rules of fairness governing a fight between two men do not apply in a fight between man and beast. The editor of the organ of **sodomy**, abortion, and prostitution, W. F. Storey, is not a man at all, but a wild beast let loose upon society for some inscrutable purpose of providence. No rules pertaining to the intercourse, friendly or unfriendly, between two men could apply to the intercourse with such a wild beast and its cubs. Has a man ever been called unfair for killing a skunk weighing only one tenth as much as he does? Not to our knowledge, neither in Europe--if they have skunks there--nor in this country.

Hence, if "Old Fagin" speaks about "the way they do in Europe," he speaks of which he knows nothing. Creatures of his kind are unknown there outside of the state prisons and the insane asylums. A creature like W. F. Storey would never have a chance to see a part of any civilized country except America, and then only through the strong bars of a cage. He would never have a chance to publish a directory of all the brothels in a city, in order to anticipate

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 15, 1874.

the publication of a city directory [Translator's note: Translated verbatim but lacks clarity.]; or to use one of the best physicians of a great city as a scapegoat for the murder of a married woman by abortion; or to proclaim a respectable and virtuous young woman a prostitute. He would not, because he would be branded and hanged or caged long before he had come to the end of his tether and dived to the lowest depths of iniquity. For "they manage these things better" in France, or in England, or in Germany, or in Russia, or even in Timbuctoo for that matter.

Whatever vilification "Old Fagin" prints in the Times about Mr. A. C. Hesing or the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, we shall henceforth consider the harmless raving of a caged wild beast. For we do not care a snap about any two-legged being who is willing to regard "Old Fagin" as a man, or to look upon his "artful dodgers" as anything but filthy vermins.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 14, 1874.

CHICAGO'S CURSE

(Editorial)

Chicago's curse is not its malodorous river; nor its Ogden ditch, which threatens our city with a deluge in case the Desplaines River should rise; nor its large number of wooden houses insured for double their value by avaricious insurance companies; nor its strong prairie winds which increase the danger by fire a hundredfold and which would defy the efforts of even the best European fire extinguishing apparatus; nor its gambling dens and barmaids; nor even the Board of Trade: Chicago's curse is the Chicago Times.

It is the Times which, with its infamous lies and diabolical slanders, has given our city, in the eyes of the world, the reputation of perfect pandemonium, a sort of Cheyenne or Laramie on a larger scale. It is the Times

WPA (LL) Proj. 8.00

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 14, 1874.

which daily commits outrages that are worse than any which hell itself could devise. It is the Times which poisons public opinion and creates distrust and dissension between all classes--destroying the happiness of families, driving men into the madhouse and sending women to the offices of abortionists and finally into the grave. And all this is done for the purpose of creating a sensation and making a few dollars by selling a few hundred more sheets of that paper.

The name of the villain who has made the Times such an anathema to Chicago is Wilbur F. Storey, a hoary old criminal, in comparison with whom every culprit sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary at Joliet is an innocent angel; a fellow upon whose every feature vice has stamped its image; a creature who, after having been booted out of society, can find no other employment to satisfy his hellish lust, than to drag into the mire the honor of every man whose name society utters with respect, and to represent every decent woman as a prostitute, in order to reduce her to

MPA (L.L.) PROJ. 30271

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 14, 1874.

the level of his own ideas of what a wife should have been and should be. It is this man, who, like old "Fagin" in Dicken's "Oliver Twist," has trained for **himself** a set of lesser villains who go forth at **his** command to destroy the honor and reputation of all men who enjoy the respect and good will of their fellow citizens. Occasionally it comes to pass that one of these lesser villains is soundly thrashed, as was the "artful dodger" (McCleuthen), and then the only thing to be regretted is that it was the wretched and shabby apprentice of the old criminal, "Fagin," instead of the arch-villain himself who would merely have gotten his just deserts if his miserable head had been smashed. [Translator's note: Mr. A. C. Hesing administered the beating to McCleuthen and was fined thirty dollars for the offense. Mr. Hesing claimed that he had been slandered by the Times.]

There is no doubt but that ninety-nine of every hundred intelligent and refined citizens would celebrate with thanksgiving and rejoicing the day on which the arch-scoundrel, Wilbur F. Storey, was shot down on a public

APR 11 1901 PROJ. 3075

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 14, 1874.

street like a mad dog; for the thrashing meted out to one of his underlings is but small payment for the deviltry which the "Master" has committed against innocent people.

The manner in which this criminal, Storey, endeavors to rob respectable men of their honor may be best explained by applying it to himself. Say, for instance, that we should publish a sensational article with the following headlines:

HORRIBLE ATROCITY!

JOURNALIST TURNS OUT TO BE ABORTIONIST AND MURDERER: WILBUR F. STOREY
BUTCHERS HIS OWN WIFE!

INFERNAL VILLAIN DENIES DEED BUT PUBLIC OPINION ADJUDGES HIM GUILTY!
MURDER AND PERJURY!

Following such headlines it would only be necessary to publish all manner

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 14, 1874.

of talk and street gossip, which, taken separately, would impart little or nothing, but, when considered with the headlines would create in every reader the firm conviction that Wilbur F. Storey, the emaciated old sinner, having married a wanton woman, did not want to become a father, and hence attempted to perform an abortion, with fatal results to his wife. Why he must have murdered her!

All this is simply used as an illustration. We do not say that Wilbur F. Storey married a wanton women; nor do we say that he wished to avoid becoming a father, or that he used the necessary preventives, and selected Dr. Johnson as his scapegoat to hide his crime when the evil consequences of his deed came to light. We do not say anything of the kind; but we do say that if we were to say these things, we should only be paying him back in his own coin.

It is precisely in this way that he attacks the reputation of other people.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 14, 1874.

In the same way that we had "public opinion," that is, malicious gossip, adjudge him guilty of murdering his wife, he seeks day after day to ruin the honor of respectable and esteemed citizens. He says in his paper that "A heard from B, that C heard from D, that E told D that F was a bribed scoundrel and a thief". Translator's note: "F" refers to A.C. Hering, owner of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. And above that statement he places in large type the headline:

"F SHOWN TO BE A BRIBED SCOUNDREL AND A THIEF!"

In the body of the article he writes with the brazen effrontery of a convict cut loose from the gallows: "As may be seen in our local columns, F having been branded by the testimony of our respectable citizens A,B,C, and D, as a thief, we can only express our regret that...." and then follows a long philosophical dissertation which even Mephistopheles could not help but chuckle over. In this truly diabolical way Wilbur F. Storey has attempted to ruin the fair name of innumerable men, and, finally, that of

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 14, 1874.

a man who as recently as last fall was recognized as the leader of the People's party. Having been cast out of the society of all respectable Americans, and limited to that of women of dubious reputation, he is now attempting to gain admission into society by trying, assassinlike, to annihilate that man whom the great majority of the Germans of Chicago recognize as their leader. But public opinion in Chicago will never cease to see in Wilbur F. Storey an infamous villain, nor will it ever look upon the man assailed by him, as a thief.

One thing Storey must yet learn is that the cowardice which prompts some persons to submit to his outrages is not to be found in everyone. Some of our citizens do not think that it is necessary that they suffer their honor to be assailed just because the outrage is perpetrated by the press. Nor do they believe that because a fellow weighs but one hundred and fifty pounds, or has grown physically weak because of his vices, he may with impunity depict another as a scoundrel and a thief. A man weighing only

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 14, 1874.

one hundred and fifty pounds, who besmears the honor of one weighing two hundred pounds or more, should bear the consequences, no matter whether he is the "artful dodger" or old "Fagin" himself.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 25, 1873.

THE LIBERAL AMERICAN.

General Herman Lieb has published under this title the first number of the new English newspaper, which is supposed to explain to the Anglo-Americans the position taken by the Germans and their followers in regard to Puritanism. The first number contains original articles as well as translations from German-American papers. Such a connecting link between German and Anglo-Americans is most important. We German Americans fulfill a duty by supporting the undertaking of General Lieb.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 8, 1873.

THE STAATS ZEITUNG, ITS HISTORY AND NEW BUILDING.

Since a few days, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung has been once more master in its own home. Complete possession has been taken of the new building and the machinery has been tried out. At such a moment a brief historical retrospect will not be amiss.

On the morning of October 9, 1871, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung shared the fate of thousands of its readers. They made a quick exit out of their building and forgot to take their possessions along. Everything was destroyed and nothing remained but the name. The Illinois-Staats-Zeitung had the satisfaction of learning that its name meant something, for the appearance of the first number was greeted with jubilation.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 8, 1873.

On account of the fire only one number could not appear. The Monday number that was already half out of the press, but on Wednesday morning October 11, the first small sheet printed, on one side, was in the hands of the German citizens. While even great English papers, like the Times, were quiet for weeks, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung appeared regularly in a constantly larger size. Our readers know under what conditions we worked in those years. The editorial staff was in Chicago and the printing press in Milwaukee, so that the telegraph had to be used constantly. October 12, the paper appeared in two pages with five columns; October 13, there were six columns; October 14, there were four pages and six columns. Fifty days after the fire the paper had reached its old size, and due to the use of smaller print the reader disposed of more reading material than he had previously. All this work was done in much too narrow rooms. But our new building located at the Northeast corner of Washington Street and Fifth Avenue, can compare with the palaces of the English press.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 8, 1873.

HISTORY

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung is a quarter of a century old. It was founded in 1848 by Robert Höffgen, who is now enjoying the evening of on a sugar plantation in South America.

Before the Illinois Staats-Zeitung a little weekly existed, the Volksfreund, founded two years previously by Höffgen and sold by him to an immigrated Ecclesiastic from Switzerland by the name of Waldberger. The Volksfreund had about seventy weekly subscribers. It was bought for \$400. When this weekly ceased to appear is not known.

The staff of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung comprised the owner and an apprentice, John Simon. While the apprentice was setting the type of the paper, the owner would ride over the unpaved roads in the neighboring countries endeavoring to secure new subscribers.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 8, 1873.

The home of the publisher was the newspaper 's office, his bed a pile of old newspapers. The apprentice received a weekly salary of 75 cents.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, also traded in rags. It exchanged rags for white printing paper. The Illinois Staats-Zeitung at that time was under the editorship of Dr. Helmuth. It was the only German paper which had the sagaciousness to foretell and to approve the germs of the Republican Party in the Buffalo platform of 1848.

Arno Voss took the place of Dr. Helmuth after the elections in the fall of 1848. Hermann Kriege became editor and business partner of Höffgen in 1849. He had gained fame as a Communist writer, but derangement of the mind soon forced him to give up the editorship, which Dr. Helmuth took over once more.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 8, 1873.

In 1850, great progress was made. At that time the Illinois Staats-Zeitung appeared twice a week. On August 25, 1851, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, edited by Georg Schneider, and published by R. Höffgen announced that it would become a daily paper.

We have the numbers for the first months of the Daily Illinois Staats-Zeitung lying in front of us. It is a small paper, the size not larger than that of the New York Literary Journal. Of the four pages of the newspaper, two are filled by advertisements and two by reading material.

During the time of its weekly appearances the paper had no more than two hundred to three hundred subscribers. When the paper had seven hundred subscribers it was printed in the Democratic press of scrips on South Clark Street.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 8, 1873.

The paper was delivered at the homes for ten cents a week. Instead of printing 300 copies, only 150 were printed. These 150 were brought by boys to the homes. The next day the boys would retrieve those papers and then bring them to the other 150 subscribers. As there was no question of news, everybody was satisfied. The publisher saved paper and the subscribers were not too exacting. Telegraphic news were still unknown in those happy times. The offices of the paper were transferred in 1851 to 160 Randolph Street, later to 12 S. Wells Street, from there to the building erected by the paper on La Salle Street and most recently to 104 Madison Street.

Since 1853, the editorship has been held by Georg Hillgärtner and Georg Schneider. The latter (Georg Schneider) had in the meantime become a business partner.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 8, 1873

In 1861 Mr. Schlaeger resigned the editorship of the paper. In his place Wm. Rapp was appointed as Chief Editor and Lorenz Brentano as assistant editor. Mr. Hoffgen's desire to retire gave Mr. Brentano an opportunity to buy the share of the retiring part owner with the help of A. C. Hesing, who at that time was Sheriff of Cook County. When the following year, Mr. Schneider, who had become Tax Collector, also retired, A. C. Hesing took over half of the business.

In the Spring of 1867 A. C. Hesing became the sole owner of the paper.



II B 2 d (1) Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1872.

GERMAN

[OUR ANNIVERSARY ISSUE]

Today's anniversary copy of the Illinois Staats Zeitung is the biggest single edition that ever has been published of any German newspaper in America. It contains 45 columns of articles which printed in the size of a book would form a volume of 200 pages. For the lively business activity of the city characteristic is the fact, that in this single number there are not less than 35 columns of new advertisements. What a contrast to that first skimpy sheet, 364 days ago, through which the editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung managed to give its readers a first sign of life.

HERR BINDER'S VISIT

II B 2 d (1)
I V



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1872.

Heinrich Binder, veteran of the German American Press, and especially of the Chicago German Press, favored us yesterday by his visit. Herr Binder returns to Chicago after an extended absence in order to enter the editorial staff of the "Chicago Union".

We can only congratulate the "Union" on the acquisition of so experienced and talented a Journalist.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 5, 1872.

Advertisement:

The Freie Presse, an independent, free-minded daily will appear every day from Monday, February 5 on, at 3 P. M... It will start with a reprint of the novel "In The Bay Window", by Frank Gerstacker and a careful daily market report. Special attention will be paid to municipal affairs and city news.

Free delivery into the house, together with the illustrated Sunday paper Daheim for only 15 cents a week. Orders received at 115 W. Randolph Street.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 25, 1872.

/A NEW MEMBER OF OUR EDITORIAL STAFF/

Rev. Wilhelm Rapp has given up the editorship of the Baltimore Wecker on January, in order to enter the editorship staff of the Illinois Staats Zeitung. He moves with his family to Chicago and as soon as he is somewhat settled here, he will start in his new activity. We don't need to tell our readers how much we welcome the collaboration of so well-proven and able a man, and how much we missed him in the first three months after the fire.

To especially introduce Wilhelm Rapp to the German public of Chicago is not necessary, because they still will remember him from earlier days as a tireless fighter for the maintenance of justified peculiarities of the German people in Chicago.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 24, 1872.

GERMAN

[THE NEW GERMAN PAPER]

It seems that the new German paper that has been announced is to be a German Knownothing paper, if the boosts given it in advance by Tribune and Evening Journal have any meaning. The Tribune intimates that the paper will side in the fire-limit question with the American money bags against the "German rabble."

At least, that would be an original debut for a German paper.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 29, 1871

FIFTY DAYS

Today, for the first time since the great fire, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung appears again in the old size of thirty-six columns. Since the somewhat smaller script permits us to put somewhat more type into the same column length, the reappearance of the paper in the old size, actually amounts to an enlargement by one-sixth - that is to say our increase from thirty-six columns of the former type and length to forty-two such columns. Of all Chicago dailies the Staats-Zeitung is the first to return to the nine-column size. Only the Tribune adding to the thirty-two columns of its main section - a sixteen columns supplement - equals in the amount of printed space the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. The Times, the Republican, the Evening Journal, the Evening Post, the Union and the Mail are outdistanced.

It is today exactly seven weeks since the Illinois Staats-Zeitung appeared for the first time after the devastation of Chicago as a scanty sheet printed only on one side.....

The river was still limned for two miles by burning mountains of coal when the wholesale trade founded itself a new headquarters and close nearby the newspapers established their bivouac.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 29, 1871

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Among the papers, the two whose publishers did not lose their private homes (The Tribune and Journal) had a small advantage before the others, whose whole personnel fled aimlessly on Monday before the onslaught of the fire demon. But already on Tuesday morning two or three members of the dispersed personnel of the Staats-Zeitung, met accidentally in a restaurant, corner of Clinton and Madison Streets, and there, in the midst of a "country-fair" hubbub, the first copy of the paper was written. The manuscript was sent to Milwaukee, to be printed there, and then a suitable business place had to be located. After not a few vain efforts the present one was found, and the Illinois Staats-Zeitung had the satisfaction of being the first in this favorable anchorage. It was followed by the Evening Post, Walsh's Western News Company and soon also the Times.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 4, 1871.

OUR NEWSPAPER AND THE GREAT FIRE

At last we are able to present the Illinois Staats Zeitung again in decent shape. That it could not be done earlier, was not our fault. Our orders for type, papers, and presses, went out inside twice twenty-four hours after half of Chicago had been laid into ashes, but unfortunately, they were based on the unscrupulous trickery of agents who assured us that the goods were lying ready to be sent at a minute's notice. Had we not been deceived in this way, or had we been given help from the German press outside Chicago, such as the American press of Chicago received, the Illinois Staats Zeitung might have appeared, at the latest, ten days after the conflagration, in the size in which it now goes into the hands of our readers.

However, we have received in the last few weeks proofs so conclusive of the faithfulness of our readers, that we feel sure of their forgiveness of imperfections, the abolition of which was not earlier in our power. We all had to get along in Chicago with various makeshifts. Our big business men who transacted, until a few weeks ago, their business in marble palaces, do it now in huts made of boards. But the interim is now passed. The two copies of the Illinois Staats Zeitung which have appeared since the fire, will form in the future only an episode in the history of the paper. What has been written in these copies will sometimes testify to the feverish excitement in

in which the employes of the paper found themselves, just as much as tens of thousands of others, who lost through the fire the labor of many years.

To collaborate in the giant task of reconstruction with such energy that Chicago will more than ever become a bulwark of Germandom in the Northwest, that will be the joy and pride of the Germans; to keep step with the new growth of Germandom; to represent it according to the most honest insight and with all our strength, and to look to it that it shall not occupy in the new Chicago a less influential position than it had in the one that burnt down; that will be the contribution of the Illinois Staats Zeitung to the reconstruction. Whatever existed before the ninth of October in the way of small frictions, cavils, and animosities among the Germans should be buried with so many other things under the giant heap of debris. Whoever wants to, may dig it out from under there - we wont.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 4, 1871.

"SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE" (From the Sacramento Journal of October 26).

Yesterday we had the pleasure to again find among our exchange journals the Illinois Staats Zeitung. It was dated October 18, and was, as the head of the front page indicated, "after the destruction of Chicago, No.8." From this we gather that though in the night from Sunday to Monday, type, presses, and editorial offices had been destroyed, and the personnel had been dispersed into all directions - only forty-eight hours later, on the following Wednesday, the paper again began to appear regularly though in somewhat reduced size. That the paper for the time being is being printed in (the ninety miles distant) Milwaukee, while it is being written in Chicago, only adds to the difficulty.

The spirit of enterprise and activity of Chicago already had a reputation all over the country - now it is going to become proverbial. And we are glad indeed to be able to report that the German-Americans in this respect have in no way remained behind the Anglo-Americans.

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GERMAN

The Chicago Times, Monday, November 1871.

REBUILDING

The Volks-Zeitung, a German newspaper, is having a building erected for its accommodation, 40 by 70 feet, on Fifth Avenue, on the west side of the street, between Washington and Madison streets. It will be four stories in height, with a basement, and will be constructed of brick with stone facings, and will cost about \$15,000.

WPA (ILL) PROJECT



[THE GREAT FIRE]

We have received a letter from Mr. A. C. Hesing, main owner of the Staats Zeitung, dated: Salzburg in Tirol, October 10. On this day Mr. Hesing only knew from the scanty telegrams of German papers that the business section of Chicago was burnt; about the destruction of the North Side he knew nothing. Therefore his telegraphic question, "What burned?" - we had to answer with, "Everything destroyed."

His letter bespeaks courage, cheerful confidence, and the resolution to gain anew what was lost, by industry and activity.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 12, 1871.



[OUR LOSSES CAUSED BY THE FIRE]

No other paper has found it so difficult (as the Staats Zeitung) to give even a sign of life after the horrible catastrophe of October 8. Because the personnel of none has been burned out so completely as that of the Staats Zeitung. One member of the editorial staff, one type-setter, and one porter, are all who have not lost all of their property. The main owner of the Staats Zeitung whose wonderful energy and elasticity we badly miss in this hard time is in Europe. The business manager and his family had not been seen since Monday morning and only this afternoon do we hear that he has brought his dear ones into safety to Indianapolis - from where he repeatedly sent us telegrams, that never reached us. No press, no types, no printing paper, no place, and no money (as long as it has not been ascertained whether all the bank safes have been preserved); under such circumstances it is difficult to resuscitate a newspaper from its ashes, and no reader will be surprised if its first beginnings appear meager.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 2, 1871

EDITORIAL: HECKER UND KAPP

Starting with Hecker's criticisms of Kapps's book, the Weser-Zeitung discusses public life in the United States, but falls into the same mistake as Kapp, namely, not distinguishing between New York and the United States.

...Our newspapers are not so much descriptions of public life as critical reviews. They constantly publish accounts of all that is bad, blameworthy and repulsive, and don't need to repeat all the time what is good and deserving of praise, because they may regard that as known to their readers.... A comparison between America and a country where the newspaper press hardly ever touches social conditions is a play with false cards. In Germany far less crimes are reported in the papers, but it does not follow that fewer are committed....Hardly about any other phenomenon of American life do foreigners utter so indignantly a genteel pshaw! as about the frequency of divorces, seductions and elopements. And yet it is a fact that there are in no country of the world so many happy marriages as here. But this general rule never appears in the newspapers; the exceptions fill it.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 2, 1871

One cannot judge the relative moral condition of two countries from the newspapers, because these presuppose for comprehension, a personal acquaintance (die unmittelbare Anschauung des Lebens) with the life of both. Least of all is such acquaintance dispensable in regard to conditions that the papers of the country deal with - more or less recognizably - in the interest of their respective parties. If one believes the various papers, all officials in the United States are scoundrels - a statement that even the worst pessimist would not really want to maintain.

How far the Weser-Zeitung falls into this mistake - and in the other one, of regarding the conditions in New York as typical for the whole country - one may see from the following quotation:

"The danger for the United States lies perhaps not in the greater badness of people, but in that, that the better elements are more and more estranged from public affairs. Feeling repulsed by conditions as they are and impotent to change them, they dedicate themselves exclusively to their private interests - which, of course, must affect their moral stamina. Because work for the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 2, 1871

GERMAN



public good is moral salt that preserves nations, and the main value of political freedom is that it forces the individual to care for the common good. Instead, here political liberty has the effect that almost exclusively corruptionists care for public affairs...The system of the Middle Ages, when the peaceful merchant paid fixed fues in advance to the robbers, in order to avoid direct pillaging, has been transplanted on gigantic scale to the most modern Republic, and has slowly taken possession of city, State and Federal governments. The administration of justice is poisoned to the core, and has become a battlefield of grandiose money manoeuvres. That the whole civil service is nothing but an institution to take care of demagogues, every American will admit, and almost all Americans take this evil to be incurable, to be inseparably intertwined with the institutions of the Republic."

To this the Anzeiger des Westens' remarks: "The author of the article in the Weser Zeitung overlooks the fact that Forty million Americans live on a territory that, if it were inhabited by Two hundred and sixty millions, still would not be settled as densely as Germany. The morality of man stands in a

necessary correlation to the field that is left to human passion....The fact that we are regularly paying off, in spite of the prevailing corruption, an immense debt; that we understand indeed, in our relations to other nations, how to keep on the general level of international morality; that millions of European immigrants are happy in this country and only here have found a chance to develop their talents and to move as free people; this and many other things might convince the distant observer, that the Americans are morally not inferior to other nations. If such an observer could also see the endeavors of the Americans in those fields that are regarded as the fundamentals of all present-day social and political institutions - if he knew how the people through improvement of the schools and through serious political studies strive to win depth - he would expect less from an external attack on official corruption than from its elimination from within."

This is what Friedrich Hecker does. This it is that gives him the conviction that he shares with hundreds of thousands of German-Americans who are not "America-tired." Kapp in New York has not had so much occasion to study the sound heart of American democracy, as Hecker had. Besides he was perhaps from the start, not in the right receptive mood for both pleasant and unpleasant impressions. So he has become a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 2, 1871

pessimist, and expects the worst in the future for the U. S. A. However, against such hypochondria the healthy feeling of the millions that Hecker expresses - the trust, in spite of the many undesirable evils, in the moral vigor of the people - in the end will justify itself.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 23, 1871

GERMAN



/FREEDOM OF THE PRESS/

Like many other privileges that were calculated to surround the majesty of the State with an awe-inspiring halo, also the right, arbitrarily, to punish the "betrayal of State secrets" has been passed on to the Congress....In exercising this right the Federal Senate has imprisoned two New York journalists for indefinite periods...The whole procedure is in bad taste...In Europe Bismarck has accustomed the nations to the boldest sincerity, and in America Seward as Secretary of State, has done more than once the same thing...The American press has to answer for many sins. The snooping into private affairs, the publication of which can have no other effect than to satisfy a morbid curiosity at the price of peace and happiness of families is an outrage not to be justified by the petty ward "enterprise". But the cleverness with which the American press brings remarkable events, facts of public interest, and important acts to public knowledge is not one of its sins but a virtue... In December 1867 President Johnson's message to Congress was translated and printed complete in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung four hours before it was read in Congress. Maybe, that was also a "nefarious betrayal of State Secrets" - however, we have never heard that the public regarded it as a crime, and wouldn't mind repeating at the next good occasion.....

THE OFFICIAL CITY NEWS IN GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1871.



The City Council which was elected in November, 1869 (with a majority of "reformers") tried to take away the job of printing the official city news in German from the Illinois Staats Zeitung and to turn it over to the "Volks Zeitung" a paper founded in opposition to the Staats Zeitung. The Illinois Staats Zeitung got out a judicial injunction as well as a directed order to the City Council to give the job to the Staats Zeitung.

The Volks Zeitung appealed. The Superior Court has now handed down a decision saying that it should not have been forbidden to the Volks Zeitung to get the city printing job at some future time when it should be the German paper with the largest circulation in the State.

The Staats Zeitung is pleased and amused by this decision, the editor saying that his paper still has eight times as many subscribers as the Volks Zeitung.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 8, 1866.

STATEMENT

Chicago, Illinois,
May 7, 1866.

After having served faithfully, and, I believe successfully, on the editorial staff of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, for five years, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he has severed his connection with that publication.

Wilhelm Rapp

Chicago, Illinois,
May 8, 1866.

In Mr. Wilhelm Rapp, whose affiliation with the Illinois Staats-Zeitung was terminated yesterday, as may be seen from the above statement, we have lost a very able associate, and we regret that he is leaving us. He has devoted five

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 8, 1866.

years of faithful and efficient service to this newspaper, giving his time and talents during a very trying period.

Beginning today, Dr. Adolph Wiesner, for many years the Baltimore and New York correspondent of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung and formerly editor of the Turnzeitung, will take the place of Wilhelm Rapp in our editorial department.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung Company.

WPA (LH) 7701.0045

"Explanation,"
Atlantis, Monthly, Oct., 1855.

We hear from a friend in Chicago regarding our assertion in the last issue of Atlantis about the many interests which confront the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, which aroused some very definite suspicions. We do not believe that we can be misunderstood, that our statements may be construed as an aspersion to the paper's independence and honorableness or an intent to cast doubts upon it.

The expression which we used might not have been very fortunately chosen, but we only desire to convey the impression that in such a large city of diverse German interests it becomes exceedingly difficult for a single paper to do justice to all, and this difficulty is undoubtedly recognized by the editors of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

How many questions arise on the political horizon within a year!
What a diversity of problems among the Germans; all need representation.



Atlantis, Oct., 1855.

Temperance, the German home, German society, tunnel, banking matters, and other affairs affecting Germanism in particular, enough to eliminate political affairs for a time, but this does not justify censure. However, if we created such an impression then we hope that these lines will prove an adequate explanation. After all, nothing could be more disagreeable to the editor of this publication than a prevailing belief that he intends to arouse suspicions about an honest, liberal-minded paper like the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.



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GERMAN

"General Items. German Newspapers,"
Atlantis, Monthly, Oct., 1855.

Mr. Binder, formerly associated with the liberal papers of Albany, is now on the staff of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, a very desirable acquisition for the German publication. The slave traders are definitely opposed to the trend of that paper and their protracted plan to found a regular Nebraskan-minded sheet has at last been realized; in fact we have been informed that it has already reached the stage of distribution. Thus far we have seen no copies.



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GERMAN

"The German Press,"
Atlantis, Monthly, Sept. 1855.

In the country we have a multitude of small publications, but most of them have no political or literary value. Although Chicago has a German population of nearly 30,000, only one paper exists, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, and regardless of its capable staff, it becomes apparent that the paper must serve too many interests to follow a straight, definite course.

German newspaper development in Michigan shows even a lower comparative percentage, i.e., ratio of inhabitants to number of papers published. In that State we have 80,000 Germans, but only two weekly publications and the semi-weekly Michigan Journal.

Wisconsin is the land of German newspapers.



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Anonymous, "German-American Literature,"
Atlantic (Monthly), March 1855, pp. 234-237

GERMAN

German publishing in the eastern part of the United States is still in the stage of reprinting and translating in so far as books are concerned.

A biography of Barnum, written in German, has been offered by the New York publisher Schmidt, who has no scruples about such matters. It is an insult to Germans to believe that they will buy such trash. In the West German literature takes cognizance of progress in its diverse branches. Within the last half year many German papers have been founded; practically all excel in their liberal conceptions and their cultural standard.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, in its Sunday issue a fortnight ago, referred again to the plan of the Hochwaechter (Watchman). It provides for a convention of German editors. We do not believe that the idea can be realized, although the scheme is beneficial and necessary. Most of the German editors, unfortunately, have not much time to travel or to leave their business even for a short period. It appears to me that lack of time and money are the principal

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

Anonymous, "German-American Literature,"
Atlantic (Monthly), March 1855.

objections to this venture, rather than disinclination for agreement and peace, because if such a convention takes place, then the usual party rifts and political dissensions will be relegated to the background. It is gratifying to see that personal scandals find less prominence in the papers, and that the editors accede to the general demands of the public. Conditions would be more auspicious if the meeting were scheduled for Whitsunday. On that day the song festival will be held in Cleveland, and may we be permitted to suggest that the conditions would be productive of greater harmony?

Pgs. 234, 235, 236, 237.

11. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(2) Periodicals

II B 2 d (2)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 15, 1915.

"THE FATHERLAND"

"The Fatherland", a weekly paper printed in English and published in New York, has enjoyed such an increase of subscribers lately that it seemed advisable to establish branch offices in Chicago, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, and St. Louis.

The purpose is to intensify propaganda here in the Middlewest for this magazine, which champions German interests exclusively.

"The Fatherland" is to become a large national organ which will take care of German and Austrian interests even after the war, and should find enthusiastic support among all pro-German elements. This can best be done by becoming a subscriber. The magazine costs two dollars a year for fifty-two issues, delivered to your home.

For subscriptions, advertisements, and applications for an agency, please

WPA (Ill.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (2)

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 15, 1915.

write to "The Fatherland", 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Business manager is Mr. Sigmund Krauss, former editor and publisher of "The Hornet".

Die Abendpost, February 9, 1908.

THE "DEUTSCHERVORKAEMPFER"
(GERMAN ADVANCE FIGHTER)

The latest number (February edition) of Deutscher Vorkaempfer, published by L. Viereck, 1175 Broadway, New York, contains the famous German speech of Professor Burgess and also an article of Dr. P. Ilgen about Prohibition.

We recommend to all Chicago Germans to obtain the February copy of the said edition, which also has interesting novels, written by German authors, living in this country. The price is \$1.00 per copy.

II B 2 d (2)

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 30, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

" DIE GLOCKE"
(The Bell)

The recently published volume IV number of this, one of the most prominent German-American periodicals, distinguishes itself again by its profound contents and excellent illustrations. On the theme "The Exchange of Professors," there are essays by Professor I. James, President of the State University of Illinois, from Privy Councillor Professor Fr. K. Lamprecht of Leipzig, and from Professor Dr. F. Kreutgen of Jena.

Furthermore a novel (Imre) by John F. Hahn; a sketch: "Endlich" (At Last) by A. Ritter von Duegerski, " Mathematics and Music" by H. Maschke; "Karl Bitter" by Anna Raster-Hercy; "Echo of Periodicals," "Ave Maria" by Hugo Bertsch; " Two German Men" by A. Busse, " A Wandering Journeyman" by Hans Hymer; "from the nursery of a Sparrow" by Grzybowski, etc.

Ahendpost, February 11th, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

FAMILY MAGAZINE FOR GERMAN AMERICANS.

When it can be said of any newspaper, that it answers a necessity, it corresponds to the monthly magazine, "The Modern Journal" for German ladies", edited and published in Milwaukee by the Germania Magazine Company, Germania Building.

There have been German newspapers for years in this country, which have been published for certain classes, clerical or otherwise, and have fulfilled their objective in a very satisfactory manner. But as a German-American family magazine the Modern Journal takes a unique position in the newspaper market. Its contents are superlatively good and especially suitable for German Americans. As regards pictures and other illustrations it can measure with the best magazines in existence of English-American enterprise. Each number has twenty-eight pages and costs .10¢ annual subscription only .50¢. It competes well with all German imported magazines and deserves the best success.

ABENDPOST, July 24th, 1905.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

German-American Historical Leaves.

Plentiful and interesting are the contents of the third edition of the 5th Annual appearance of the German-American Leaves, published by the German Historical Society of Illinois. The present edition brings the end of the previous history of Highland according to the notes of Solomon Koepfli and Jacob Eggen; a short history of the family Gerke, to which some of their members belonged, the pioneers of Co. Madison; war reminiscences by Adolf Geoge with sketches of the Chicago Gymnastic Club, biographical sketches in memory of Louis Schutt. Julius Rosenthal, Karl Hill, T. C. F. W. Bork and Edward Rutz and more other material. For the October number it is announced by the editor Mannhardt, among others, a review of the parishes of the German Catholic Churches in order, according to the times of their formation.

Abendpost, April 27, 1901

GERMANS IN AMERICA



The German-American finds a certain satisfaction in the fact that educated Americans begin to recognize not only the commercial importance, but also the intellectual and ethical significance of the influence of the German population and their descendants upon the development and culture of the American nation. For decades the Germans met with stupid prejudice lack of understanding and arrogant self-conceit.

The study of the German language in the institutions of higher learning is evidence of the changing attitude. Originally, perhaps, it served a practical purpose only, but is now leading to a critical analysis of the Germanic influences and, consequently, to a deeper understanding of the same. As gratifying evidences of this tendency can be shown the establishment of German museums, to the organizing of German societies, and German libraries at outstanding Universities of our country.

The German Publication Fund of America, a recently organized association has undertaken a very meritorious work. It expects to publish a series of treatises, which will explain and emphasise the influence of the German-



Abendpost, April 28, 1901

American population upon our national developments in all phases. The program of the association is very comprehensive and adequate, and the essential matters for discussion will be the following:

First, the literary relationship between America and Germany--German literature, originating in the United States, German literature, re-printed here, American translations from German literature and the influence of American literature in Germany.

The second part has to do with the linguistic relations between these two countries, with special consideration of the German dialects in America, and the influence of the German language.

The third part will contain treatises about the German drama and stage in the United States----The German drama on the German stage, the same on the English stage, the literary value of the German drama in America, and German stage plays written in America.



Abendpost, April 26, 1901

The fourth part is dedicated to music. Then follow the influence of club activities, athletics and other societies, German culture, science, philosophy, theology, pedagogy in the United States. There will also be discussed the German industrial activities, professional and technical sciences, the German press, the relationship between the German and the American press, diplomatic relations between the two countries, the participation of Germans in American wars and finally biographies of German-Americans.

It can be readily seen that the program will demonstrate in a very comprehensive and understandable way the influences and activities of the German-American element of the population and bring it to the attention of the American public. The association appeals for support to the public. They expect to raise funds to the amount of \$100,000, and the interest from this capital to pay for the expenses of publishing the pamphlets.

II B 2 d (2)

III B 2

II B 3

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 17, 1900.

THE NEW PERIODICAL OF THE .
CHICAGO TURNER COMMUNITY.

P. 5- Harmony is the title of the new monthly periodical, of which the first number was issued yesterday. The aim of this magazine is to further every thing of interest to the Turner community. Functioning as editors of this monthly magazine are the following Turners: George A. Schmidt, John Biebel, Otto F. Wenning, Martin Loescher and others. The highly interesting first issue of Harmony contains besides the information on past and future social activities of the Turner society, editorials explaining the aim of this new periodical.

There is, also, an article by Heinrich Suder on Turner festivities of the past and the present. The last page contains an article on fencers and fencing in Chicago.... Reading of this magazine, is recommended to every one.

"Abendpost," January 10th, 1895.

What I Want

Mr. L. Wiener announces the publication of a new semi-monthly magazine called the "Freeminded" (Radical). It will not fight religious or other opinions, and will not force anybody to its convictions. Its purpose is not to fight and convert but to entertain and educate. It will practise strict toleration and its motto will be: "Respect every individual opinion as long as it is an honest conviction and not against civilization!" It will however, fight hypocrisy, immorality and fanaticism, the main maladies of our times. This was, also the standpoint of our principal poets Schiller and Lessing. Everybody who wishes to work with us in that sense is heartily welcome.

The following changes have been made in the choice of our coworkers: For the arts and sciences, Dr. Otto Dietrich has been chosen; for Pedagogy and Philology, Prof. Leo Wiener of the Missouri State University.

Mr. Wiener, who had a long journalistic career is to be congratulated on his undertaking and on the principles of same, which is a good proof of the spiritual price

II B 2 d (2)

GERMAN

"Abendpost", January 10th, 1895.

progress of our nation. The subscription price is \$1.50 per year. Orders for the Radisal can be placed with Messrs Koelling and Kleppenbach, 102 Randolph Street.

II B 2 d(2)

GERMAN

ABENDPOST, August 31st, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"Der Lustige Bote" (The Joyous Messenger)

Published by Hermann Krause, 203-5th Avenue, the "Lustige Bote" has made its appearance as in every year. The booklet contains 100 pages of reading matter and brings besides its regular time reports an abundance of interesting reading matter. It is not necessary to give any details as the author has known for a number of years how to earn the favor of the public.

II B 2 d (2)
I D 1 b

GERMAN

"Abendpost," Feb. 18, 1893.

NORTH AMERICAN BUTCHER JOURNAL

Since the 8th of this month there has been published in Chicago a German butcher **journal**, which has as its objective the representation of the interests of the butcher industry. The first number we received contains, besides essential articles, very rich and interesting amusement notes.

The paper is published by H. Sellschopp Printing & Publishing Co., 504 Dearborn Street.

II B 2 d (2)

I K

GERMAN



ABENDPOST, January 9th, 1893.

Amerikanische Frauenzeitung
(American Ladies Journal)

The first number of the Amerikanische FrauenZeitung (American Ladies Journal) appeared last Saturday. The paper is edited with the collaboration of German-American women, and prominent educators. As a monthly gratuitous supplement, dedicated to the German-American youth, a paper called Kinderwelt (Children's World), also a fashion paper will be given. The first number is beautifully illustrated and contains articles of well-known and popular authors like E. F. L. Gauss and Dr. E. Balzer; also a very pretty poem by Max Hempel and others, dedicated to the German woman. The intention of the publishers is not to occupy themselves with untenable theories; they desire to cultivate in the "Frauenzeitung" the German spirit, the domestic character, and from the first number we may judge, that the editor chose the proper way, to attain his aim. It is to be expected, that the German ladies will not fail to patronize this undertaking.

II B 2 d (2)
I E

GERMAN



ABENDPOST, December 9th, 1892

Social Democratic Weekly.

The local Socialists (German and English speaking) have decided beginning on New Year to publish a weekly magazine. Same will have a humorous, satiric illustrated supplement.

The necessary funds have been obtained through subscriptions.

II B 2 d (2)
II B 3

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 19, 1891.

VORMANTS (FORWARD)

True to its name, the athletic club Forward is steadily advancing.

Now it is publishing a monthly magazine and a copy of the first issue is before us. The title of their publication is likewise Forward.

It is written for intelligent Germans.

Appearance and contents are first class.



GERMAN

Abendpost, May 8th, 1891.

New German Weekly Magazine.

The first edition of a new German weekly magazine called the National News and edited by Joseph Brucker and Paul Haedike was published yesterday. The new magazine which is very attractive in more ways than one has rather a questionable thesis, it states that the "Fatherland" can only be saved by the Republican Party. It contains many good essays and very carefully selected articles from "American" and European newspapers.

The "Abendpost" management wishes the editors good luck and success as they have always proved good fighters for the Germans of America.

The Chicago Times, Oct. 3, 1873.

A GERMAN WEEKLY.

Trump is the title of a German illustrated weekly paper, semi-comic in its nature that made its appearance in this city yesterday. It is published by Hon Edward Runnel, Esq. Allowing for the usual drawbacks incident to an initial publication Trump makes its appearance in a taking shape and in receiving many ecomiums.

The title page illustrates the title. About a table are seated a monarch, a priest, and a bondholder. The former plays a card with a crown and scepter, the priest plays are marked with a cross, the bondholder presents are marked "bonds" Liberty, standing erect, plays the ace of spades represented by the national shield, labelled "Liberty" That is trumpo. A happy illustration is one entitled "The farmers' war; The Grangers Crossing the track of Monopoly."

The literary features are poems by Mr. Binder and Emil Dietzsch.

II B 2 d (2)

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1873.

GERMAN

[A NEWCOMIC PERIODICAL]



The Eulenspiegel, a comic paper published by Moritz Langeloth, will appear next Saturday for the first time. We quote from the editorial:

"Let it be said, once for all, that the character of private people will not be spoken of in the Eulenspiegel. As gladly as we accept for our paper communications which deal with matters of general interest, we shall assign communications of any other type to the waste basket."

Only when guided by such principles will a comic paper be able to be successful.

11. CONTRIBUTIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(3) Books

II B 2 d (3)
II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), July 9, 1933.

GERMAN GUIDE TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

The Gutenberg Publishing Company of Chicago has just published a German Guide to the World's Fair. The chief purpose of the guide is to direct the World's Fair visitor through the entire Fair and to save him from having to ask unnecessary questions or getting lost.

For this reason the Guide is divided into three large sections, three tours. The first tour begins at the North Entrance and leads along the Court of Honor as far as the Midway. The second tour also begins at the North Entrance and leads over Northerly Island and through the buildings on the island. The third tour begins at the southern end of the Fair and leads northward along the Midway as far as Fort Dearborn.

The guide is richly illustrated. Drawings and linoleum cuts show the most important buildings. Of especial value to the visitor at the Fair are the building plans, which enable one to get a general picture of the exposition more easily. The Hall of Science is so complicated, with its many ramps,

II B 2 d (3)
II B 1 c (3)

-2-

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), July 9, 1933.

wings, and dead-end passages, that scarcely anyone could find his way through it. Two plans of the building in the Guide are of great assistance. Plans are included of the Government Building, the Electrical Building, the Hall of Social Science, the Travel and Transport Building, and the whole Home Planning group with its model houses. On the last page of the guide is a very clear map of the Fair.

A special section, richly illustrated, is devoted to the great art exhibit at the Art Institute. The second part of the Guide deals with Chicago, the city, its cultural centers, its German community, its buildings, and its industry. Included, also, is the popular resort not far from Chicago, the Indiana Dunes.

The editors of the Guide certainly did some thorough work, for it is the most complete and the clearest of all that have been published up to this time. It should be of value and helpful not only to German visitors from other localities, but also to local Chicago Germans.

The price of the guide is fifty cents. It is available at all bookstores.

Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1932.

A BOOK REVIEW

Caecilie Hammerstein Illing, Weisser Flieder Novellen (Gutenberg Press: Chicago, Illinois).

The author of these beautiful short stories is not unknown to the Germans of Chicago, for she lives right among them. Those who have lived here for some years should remember her stories taken from life, which appeared quite regularly for years in the Sonntagpost. In this volume her friends will find many a dear acquaintance from former times. The Weisser Flieder (White Lilac Blossoms) contains a collection of about thirty of those small works which Caecilie Hammerstein wrote during the course of several years, and most of them have been published in the Sonntagpost.

The selection may be considered a good one from two points of view: First, being a collection of short stories, it has something for everyone's taste, although lovers of the exotic and of so-called "modern" literature may not get what they paid for. Second, this collection constitutes a cross section

Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1932.

of the best literary productions of the author.

Inspiration for writing is, in most instances, provided by personal experience, some incidental encounter or observation; then the creative urge leads one to cast what has been experienced and lived through into a piece of fiction. Personal contact with life, a keen gift of observation and composition, a fruitful imagination, and a most unusual talent for narration give charm to Caecilie Hammerstein's stories which makes them popular. The things written by her awakened a response in the reading public because they recognized themselves in the forms and characters of her stories; because the heroes and lesser characters of the short stories were as close to them as life; because the environment in which the events took place was familiar to them, often exactly their own.

Although many a year has passed since she first wrote them down, the many blossoms from the wreath of White Lilac Blossoms have lost nothing of their polish and freshness. They might just as well have been gathered only yesterday. The preface was written by Professor Richard A. Schiedt, Lancaster,

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1932.

Pennsylvania, and another introductory chapter was done by Professor Ernst Jokkers of Narberth, Pennsylvania. Oscar Illing devotes a heartfelt epilogue to the work of his wife.

The book, which is beautifully bound, was published in time for Christmas and will be a welcome holiday gift for many Germans.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 a (3)

GERMAN

II A 3 b

Abendpost, Feb. 14, 1932.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE POPULAR GERMAN-AMERICAN OPERA SINGER, ADOLPH MUHLMANN,
IS PUBLISHED IN BOOK-FORM

The Autobiography of the esteemed and popular former opera singer, Adolph Muhlmann, which some time ago was published in the Sonntagpost, in seven parts, under the title "A Rough Fellow" (The Evolution of An Opera Singer), now appears under the same title in book form.

This excursion into literary spheres was brilliantly accomplished by Mr. Muhlmann at that time, as was sufficiently proved by numerous communications from the readers of the Sonntagpost. It occurs very seldom that readers are so carried away by reading an autobiography that they resort to such spontaneous demonstrations.

Mr. Muhlmann's work not only introduces the interesting life story of an artist, but also leads into contrasting circles with which the artist, being a Cosmopolitan, had come in touch during his life which was so rich in various experiences.

Abendpost, Feb. 14, 1932.

Of special interest is the cultural picture which he draws when describing the life of a small town in darkest Russia, which is untouched by world-civilization and abounds in superstition.

Subscription advances are being mailed already. Lively interest is shown for the book which is published by the author himself.

II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 c

III F

Chicago, Oct. 10, 1904.

Chicago

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THE YEAR-BOOK OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BIRTHDAY SOCIETY OF ILLINOIS, 1904.
CHICAGO: THE PUBLISHERS.

The year-book of the German-American Birthday Society of Illinois, is a festive publication in celebration of the 50th birthday of Baron Friedrich Wilhelm Von Steuben.

Historically, the book, and especially its contents, are of the most valuable information of the Steuben-years. It contains a collection of contributions by Richard Barthold, Dr. C. F. Schmidt, Minister-General Kaiser, and Prof. Julius Goebel, as well as many other letters of greeting, left by Von Steuben himself, which are published here for the **first** time. They are offered to an extensive circle of readers.

Of special interest is the first biography of Steuben, which was written by the courageous pioneer Christoph David Telling, and which is published in the year-book.

The material, which were collected in the course of years, especially during the festival year, to a great extent, has been arranged and edited by Prof. Julius Goebel.

II B 2 d (3)

II B 1 c (1)

III B 3 b

III B 2

III A

I C

IV

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 24, 1915.

YEAR BOOK OF THE GERMANS IN CHICAGO.

GERMAN



As a beginning and promise, the first Year Book of the Germans in Chicago appeared a year ago. As an accomplishment and a comprehensive work, the second attractively bound volume presents itself to its readers.

Even before the war, the thought had been formulated to retain all the most important occurrences of a strong population complex such as the Germans here in Chicago. That the plan was not carried out, is a new proof of German self-sufficiency, which does not set itself aims, and therefore, does not have to fight. But since the beginning of the war, a vital necessity has arisen which has forced us to collect our own experiences and activities for these big events.



- 2 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 24, 1915.

The war became a purgatory for German-Americans, in which they were stripped of all weakness and so could fight against insinuations and baseless incitations.

In regard to the actions of the Germans of Chicago, as members of the German race and as citizens of the United States, the interest for a summary of their actions, which offered a yearly survey, arose.

If Dr. Singer deserves to be honored, to have filled with his Year Book a tender space in the intellectual life of the Germans, therefore, nobody but him is more justified and eligible to finish the chronology of the war year.



- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 24, 1915.

That the majority of the German people discovered themselves again, goes to the credit of Dr. Singer, his incessant warning to unite, to shake off indifference, cowardice and weakness, and wage an energetic battle for the ideals of their race, as well as against the feigned and perfidious actions of the government on the question of neutrality.

From mere spectators to direct participants in the gigantic struggle of Germany against hostile superior forces, nothing could have been more welcome, than a revival of almost forgotten words and deeds sacred to the memories of Chicago Germans.

Therefore, for the sake of memories of great hours of trials and tribulations and sufferings of the Chicago Germans, the Year Book of 1916 should be owned by every German.



- 4 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 24, 1915.

It is but natural that this year the Year Book is greatly influenced with events in connection with the war but, nevertheless, it contains an abundance of the life and endeavors of the Germans of Chicago.

The excellent article of Prof. Goebel about the revival of "Knownothingism" showing a parallel between the narrow minded senselessness of 1850, and the present "Anti-Hyphen-Fever," will find sympathy; also the well thought out, careful opinions of Horace L. Brand's "The Future of German-Americanism in Chicago."

Dr. Otto Gunether's charming memories of the visit of Mirza Schaffz's in America, which belongs to the past, also the reminiscences "Of Olden Times" by Francis J. Dewes, which are both very interesting.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 24, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30276

Then back again to the present times, of Dr. Singer's contributions of "German Stage Life and the German Theater in Chicago", which apart from their cultural historical value, arose the pleasant understanding of the local reaction of German muses in Chicago, are extraordinarily interesting reading.

We became acquainted with the struggle and creative achievements of the Germans in Chicago, about their activities in political, religious, spiritual and economical spheres.

The exceedingly clear and instructing details about the Germans in economic life of Chicago, about the Lutheran and Evangelical church synods, the German-American national federation, the German representatives of the Democratic and Republican parties, the Columbia Ladies Society, the German Historical Society, and the Germanistic Society of Chicago, are



- 6 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 24, 1915.

proofs of the many-sidedness of this excellent volume, which represents a proud German-American cultural document.

II B 2 d (3)

II D 10

III H

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1915.

WAR ECHOES

Attacks on Germany to be Refuted in English

A book written in English under the title War Echoes will be published within a few weeks, for the purpose of defending Germany against the numerous assaults launched against her in American newspapers and magazines. The book is quite comprehensive and consists of four parts. The first part serves as an introduction to the matter to be discussed, the second gives space to the accusations made against Germany, while the third and last parts are devoted to a refutation of the charges. This defense is achieved by a reprint of articles written by recognized authorities. The value of the book is enhanced considerably by the many footnotes which refer the reader from one article to another, thus enabling him to form his own judgment about the veracity of the facts presented and the conclusions the authors have drawn. The price of the book has been fixed at the nominal sum of one dollar, considering the wealth of material it contains. Half of this amount will go to the Deutsche and Desterreichisch-Ungdrische Hilfsgesellschaft

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (3)

- 2 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III H

Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1915.

I G

[German and Austro-Hungarian War-Relief Association]. The remainder will hardly be enough to defray the expenses of the book. Orders for this interesting work can be placed at the office of the Relief Society (Corner Randolph and La Salle Streets) and will be filled as soon as the book leaves the printers. Please see the coupon appearing in today's issue. The book should prove of great interest not only to German-Americans but also to all fellow citizens who believe in fair play.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (3)

II B 1 d

III H

I G

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Oct. 4, 1914.

SERVING THE GERMAN CAUSE

Since the Deutsch-Amerikanische Literarische Verteidigungsausschuss [German-American Literary Defense Committee] has received all kinds of inquiries about the book entitled The Truth about Germany, the Committee has decided to publish this book in pamphlet form and to distribute it in the same manner as they did the Burgess articles. But, unfortunately the Committee is still short of means to go ahead with it. Prominent and well-known English editors have called the book one of the best that has ever been written about Germany. The language is plain, forceful, and convincing, the topic has been treated exhaustively and is splendidly presented. An American newspaperman has sent the Committee a small amount to start a printing fund. Since the book is rather comprehensive, this sum is unfortunately not sufficient. The Committee is therefore compelled to make an appeal to all those who are directly interested in the publication of this book. A special fund has been created for this purpose and the initial steps for printing have already been taken.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (3)

- 2 -

GERMAN

II B 1 d

III H

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),

I G

Oct. 4, 1914.

If more money should be collected than is necessary for this particular job, as we sincerely hope, the surplus will be used to publish and distribute similar enlightening pamphlets by the thousands to serve as a countermeasure against British [anti-German] propaganda in this country. The Burgess article swept all over the United States, from New York to New Orleans, from Pittsburgh to San Francisco. The Committee, since it was established, has found out that propaganda with pamphlets and fly leaves is the best and most effective propaganda yet. The operating funds of the Committee, however, are very limited and it is up to the German-Americans whether the work can be continued or not.

Informative literature, distributed over the country in thousands of copies is the only weapon which we have to combat that poison which is spread incessantly over America from Great Britain. But this fight costs money and the Committee therefore appeals to all German-Americans who are smarting under that daily slander, to lend a helping hand. We need the contribution

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (3)

- 3 -

GERMAN

II B 1 d

III H

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),

I G

Oct. 4, 1914.

of the little man. Everybody can and must co-operate in this great undertaking. It won't do any good just to denounce the British-inspired press. We need action. All of you Germans, who are suffering from the constant calumnies of the Anglo-philes, whose faces flush with anger when you see American public opinion caught in the net of London-fabricated lies, help us to tear apart this tissue of infamous falsehoods! Even the smallest contribution is appreciated and he who gives quickly, gives double. Donations will be receipted publicly in the German language press. Gifts for this special fund are to be addressed to the president of the Committee, Henry Weismann, 183 William Street, New York City. Orders for the book The Truth about Germany will be accepted now. Please enclose five cents in stamps for mailing and wrapping with each order.

Within a few days we will also be ready to mail you the following: An article by Professor Scheuill of the University of Chicago, entitled,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (3)

- 4 -

GERMAN

II B 1 d

III H

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Oct. 4, 1914.

I G

"Germany and the Peace of Europe"; an essay by Rudolf Kronall, "Do we need a Third War of Independence?"; and also an article by Professor Sloane and many other effective pieces of literature.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (3)

III B 2

II D 10

III H

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 12, 1914.

AN EXPLANATION

The Germanistic Society of Chicago plans the publication of a number of pamphlets which have as a subject the basic causes of the war now raging in Europe. The purpose is to enlighten the great masses of the American people by giving an unbiased account of the facts, thus facilitating a more objective and just evaluation of the situation. The first of the pamphlets, entitled Germany and the Peace of Europe, by Professor Ferdinand Schevill of the History Department of the University of Chicago, will give a description in rough outlines of the European situation from the time of the Franco-Prussian war up to the present. It will be available August 18. All German organizations of America are urgently requested to circulate the pamphlet, especially among the English speaking population; for these pamphlets may serve to bring about a better understanding of the principal causes which have unleashed this World War. This dissertation, comprising sixteen printed pages, can be obtained from the secretary of the Germanistic Society of Chicago, Mr. Louis Guenzel, 332 South Michigan Avenue,

II B 2 d (3)

- 2 -

GERMAN

III B 2

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 12, 1914.

III H

I G Chicago Illinois, for the following prices:

Single copies	\$0.05
Ten copies	0.25
One hundred copies	1.50
One thousand copies	10.00

The proceeds from the sale of the pamphlets will be contributed to the Red Cross.

WPA (11) 1001-1005

II B 2 d (3)
III A

GERMAN

Abendpost, December 19, 1909.

THE GERMANS OF CHICAGO.

Woehentliche Nachrichten(The Weekly News)Editor's office, 90 La Salle Street, offers in its last edition (N.41, Dec. 16) as a Christmas present to its readers the history of the Germans in Chicago, edited by a well-known author. Mr. Emil Mannhardt, the Secretary of the German Historical Society of Illinois, has undertaken this difficult task with great success.

This history will show what active part German knowledge, German industry, German enterprise and German thoroughness and intelligence took in the giant task of the building of Chicago. The Christmas edition has 80 pages and its publication will convey the gratitide of the magazine to its readers for the good reception accorded it since its first issue six years ago.

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Abendpost, April 21, 1908

GERMAN



SEIPP - PRIZES
WON BY MESSRS ALBERT B. FAUST, RUDOLPH CRONAN
AND GEORGE VON BOSSE.

Four years ago German science was shown a great honor by the University of Chicago, they having sent over for this purpose their representatives, Professors Joseph Kohler, Eduard Meyer, Berthold Delbouck and Paul Ehrlich. Big receptions and festivities took place on that occasion, and the German element of the city's population took a lively part in the demonstrations, in honor of the above named champions of German intellectual culture. The events of those days were an occasion for Mrs. Katharine Seipp, who is well known for her magnanimity in behalf of German efforts, and also through her philanthropy - to found three prizes in memory of her late husband, the brewer Conrad Seipp, - for the best historical works, about: "The German element in the United States, with special consideration of its political, moral, social and educational influence."

It was decided that the works of the competitors, after the expiration of three years, should be submitted to Professor Cutting of the University of Chicago



Abendpost, April 21, 1908

and then - without mentioning the names of the authors - should be forwarded to prize judges, to be selected by Dr. Wever, German Consul, in order that they should appraise same, and so it happened accordingly. The prize judging commission, consisting of Professors Hammo Deiler, of the Tulane University in New Orleans, Frederick Turner of the Wisconsin State University in Madison and Karl Detler Jessen of the Girls' Academy in Bryn Mawr, has now completed its work. For the submitted, voluminous eight compositions, the following were awarded prizes:

First prize, \$3,000 to Albert Bernhard Faust, Professor of German Literature at Cornell University; second prize \$2,000 to Mr. Rudolph Cronan, New York; and the third prize to Mr. Georg von Bosee, Philadelphia.

The works winning the awards, will go to the University of Chicago, in accordance with Mrs. Seipp's decision, and at least the first one will be multiplied in print, in order to be accessible to the public.



Abendpost, Sept. 26, 1906

PUBLICATION OF "THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT" IN GERMAN

The title of a new book, published by the local concern "Rundschau" in the German language, is "The Federal Government". It can be purchased at all German book stores. The public institutions of the United States, about which every citizen should be informed but is not, are explained in simple understandable terms. How the constitution originated, the three main divisions of the government, the rules and regulations of both houses of Congress, the jurisdiction of the courts, the duties of each governmental department, etc, is clearly and interestingly explained.

The author knows how to give the lay-reader a clear conception of our public institutions, because he avoids academic terms. This book can be recommended to every citizen who takes his duties as such seriously.

II B 2 d (3)

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Abendpost, December 11th, 1897.

OF THE BOOK MART.

Under the title, "Karma", the excellent German-American Philosopher, Dr. Paul Carus, has published a short, but extremely clever narration that initiates the reader with a perception of Buddhism, that is, not disfigured by superstitions. Originally written in the English language this story is now published in German by the Open Court Publishing Company, 324 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago.

It is clearly visible that the author has not forgotten to express the beauties of his mother tongue, since he became an English writer. The form fully corresponds with the contents, that is, the way of expression is just as plain as it is solid, and the book seems not to be designed only for the consumption of the learned and the thinkers. It will bring enjoyment to all who feel truly religious and who find the teachings of morals the essence of religion.

Abendpost, November 15, 1897.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ON THE BOOK TABLE

Koelling and Klappenbach have published in attractive form a collection of poems under the title "AbendGlocken" (Evening Bells) and the author of them is the well known German-American writer Kara Giorg. What is especially touching by this collection is not only the beautifully formed language but still more the deepness of thoughts and the pleasant forms that pass through the poems. One can notice by the reading of the first poems that here a man speaks to us who explored the world and life with open eyes and warm heart and who understands how to dress up the abundance of his rich experience with the beautiful costume of poetry. Behind the pseudonym Kara Giorg is concealed the Cincinnati physician Dr. G. Bruehl, who as explorer and author stands equally honored and did become beloved by the German American readers chiefly by his "Urwald-Poesien" (Poesy of the Jungle) and his "Bilder Aus Der Neuen Welt" (Pictures from the New World.)

II B 2 d (3)

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, December 19, 1894.

WEIHNACHTEN (CHRISTMAS)



Alexander Tille wrote a small book, entitled History of the German Christmas (Geschichte der deutschen weihnacht) and describes in this book, how old customs of Teutonic ancestors were combined with the Christian celebration of Jesus' birthday, to become later the annual recurrence of Christmas.

The Romans had the first celebration of Jesus's birth on December 25th, 354 A. D. The celebration came with the spreading of christianity also gradually to all parts of Europe. In Germany a Church decree of 813 A. D. by the Bishop's Synod of Mainz, laid down officially the 25th of December as the annual celebration of Weichnachten (Christmas).

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GERMAN



Die Abendpost, September 7th, 1894.

REPRINT OF GERMAN LITERATURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Various German authors of editorials, lectures, novels, poems, etc are complaining bitterly again, that their work is reprinted here in the United States without any permit and in spite of their German copyrights.

This situation is to be regretted from the legal standpoint, but cannot be remedied at present, as German literature, originally written in Germany, is protected in America only, if printed and subsequently registered for copyright in this country.

On the other hand, most of those German authors and scientists would be completely unknown in this country without the unauthorized reprint of their work. The latter has proved to be a probably unintentional propaganda, which later has been used with skill and advantage by German publishers in Germany for the benefit of the wronged authors.

Page 2.

II B 2 d (3)

GERMAN



Die Abendpost, September 7th, 1894.

Finally, it is up to the German Government to check up on all clauses of their agreement with the United States concerning copyrights and eventually change all points, which are harmful to the German authors.

ABENDPOST, August 15th, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

BOOKS

Published by the "Columbian History Company" appears an illustrated Memorial festival book of Hermann Hillger, entitled "The Columbian World's Fair, Chicago, 1893." Judging by a sample copy we have received, one has before him a real de-luxe edition ~~that~~ will have a lasting artistic value. It will be a remembrance of the most glorious ⁿarrangement, that the spirit and the hands of man has ever created: "The Chicago World's Fair."

The tasteful execution, the splendid illustrations, artistically and technically perfect, and the contents are worthy of the work which shall be kept in our memory.-

Without doubt this de-luxe edition published in the German language will cause a sensation and find general recognition.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 18, 1892.

GERMAN IN AMERICA

The Germania Men's Choir of Chicago has presented to the Germans in the United States and to the German people in general a brilliant Easter present, namely the first volume of a German literary work, containing epical and lyrical poetry and bears the title: German in America - Contributions to the History of German-American Literature, made its appearance yesterday. The Germania Men's Choir of Chicago is sponsoring this work.

This volume is printed upon a fine paper in clear, easily readable type, has 264 pages, containing numerous portraits, biographical sketches, and specimen copies from the works of 165 German-American poets. This splendid volume is the result of Dr. A. Zimmerman's efforts. Some years ago he published a similar collection. Now he has enlarged it in cooperation with the committee appointed by the Germania Men's Choir.

The book also contains a preface by Dr. Zimmerman which presents a summary of German-American literature and is divided into the following periods of time:

I Religious Period 1673-1825

II Political Period 1825-1850

Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 18, 1892.

The following is the preface of this work which contains informations not only about the complete set of which this book is the first volume, but also about the magnificent plans which the Germania Men's Choir is striving to carry out:

Preface

About a year ago we planned to establish a German-American library which was to include everything written in this country. This idea aroused an immediate and hearty response wherever German-Americans were intellectually wide awake. We went to work and our collection of books contains several hundred volumes already, among them works of rare art from the first edition of the Bible printed by Chr. Saur, until the present time. We have laid the foundation for a comprehensive work, which will not only include everything which has been published until now, but which can be supplemented with new books appearing from time to time in German-American Circles.

To let the German-Americans share in the treasure which has come to us from German-Americanism, we have obtained from one of our members, Dr. G. A. Zimmerman, the material collected by him over a period of years, and have undertaken the publication of the history of German-American literature. The first two volumes



Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 18, 1892.

of the comprehensive work to be published under the title, Germans in America will contain the history of literature. If the first two volumes are readily accepted by the public, than a third volume will be published, illustrative of the achievements of German-Americans in the realm of music and composition; likewise a fourth volume about German arts such as painting, sculpture, and architecture,

The publication of this volume is not only a German achievement, but it designates also the beginning of a **new** period in the history of culture. It is the first time that a German-American association, felt the urge to call attention to German-Americanism so emphatically, and to point out so definitely the achievements of Germans in all phases of human endeavor.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 17, 1891.



GERMAN

GERMAN BOOKS EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

The Illinois Staats Zeitung is by no means defending the McKinley tariff system, but among the few splendid regulations of the McKinley bill is the duty free import of German books, and those of other nationalities, except English.....

About six years ago the German-American book sellers, induced by their colleague, Steiger, petitioned congress to permit duty free importations of books from Germany. They hoped to attain more import business and to promote German culture in America.....

In our association with German-American book sellers we have heard no lamentations regarding the duty free importations of German books, on the contrary, it seems that they consider the exemption.... not extensive enough for it does not include German-English dictionaries, because they are partly printed in English, and musical compositions are also excluded....

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung June 26, 1884.

["ANARCHISM OR COMMUNISM"]?

The pamphlet, which contains the discussion of Comrades J. Most and P. Grottkau about the above subject, has just appeared. It can be procured through the carriers of the Arbeiter Zeitung and through the librarian of the I. A. A., M. Schwab, in the office of the Arbeiter Zeitung, 107-5th Avenue. Single copies are 10¢.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1880.

[CHICAGO'S GERMAN-AMERICAN]

Messrs. Max Stern, Goldsmith & Company intend publishing a book, "The History of the German-American in Chicago", carefully collected and edited from the best sources and the personal experiences of Mr. Emil Dietsch. For introduction, a detailed history of Chicago up till the year 1836 will be given, in which the editor will explain the history of the immigrant Germans; their activities and achievements in commerce, industry, politics, social life; their participation in the Civil War; foundation of their clubs, schools, churches, newspapers, etc.

The publication promises to be very exhaustive and should be a valuable edition to the history and development of the Great Northwest. The single copies only cost 25¢.

II B 2 d (3)

GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 22, 1880.

LASSALLE!

Who would not like to have the works of Lassalle, to which he subscribed, tastefully bound?

Surely everybody.

Beautiful covers red or brown can be had for the insignificant price of 30 cents for each piece, from Michael Schwab, 107 Fifth Avenue.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1879.

"POEMS BY A GERMAN-AMERICAN"

Such is the unassuming title of a work of more than three hundred pages. The book contains an almost complete collection of Caspar Butz's poems. The author is a Chicagoan.

We have few poets here. Poetry, somehow, does not thrive on our American soil, and among our German-Americans there are only a few who excel. Caspar Butz belongs to this small group. It appears that fate selected him, in this land of sordid materialism, to carry on German tradition, and to remain undismayed by environment. His book gives ample evidence that he ardently dedicated himself to his work.

Every page shows inspiration and rare talent, and betrays his nostalgia for his homeland and foreign ideals, but also gives the impressions his newly adopted country has made upon his discerning mind. A true German-American, who professes profound enthusiasm for liberty as exemplified by America, and yet

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1879.

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bears reverence to his native heath! He speaks of the Rhine and the vintages, the red soil, and memories of the long ago; of Germany's awakening and unity, the insolence of France and its vanquished armies, of Germany's victory and rise.

Many of his poems deal with our Civil War of 1861-65, and give a vivid picture of that period.

Here is a versatile work in which are recorded the observations of a quarter-century.

We hope that this will not be the author's only work.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 17th, 1876.

LIGHT AND SHADE

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The incurable German hypochondriac Johann Becker- or, John Becker, after the Americanization of his name notwithstanding his dislike for America, published recently in Germany a thick book on the United States, painting it rather black. Things which he pointed out, are for the most part correct, but he almost exclusively depicts the sinister and dark side of America omitting the light sides altogether which he could not see during his several years of residence in this country, because his spirit was continuously gloomy.

But he was not a cursed vagabond as old Hecker speaks of him. In Chicago, where he resided for several years, he enjoyed the reputation of an honorable man. His character is faultless, but not his temperament. Of course this work was food for those of the German people whom we could call enemies of America, and Friedrich von Hellwald one of the loudest of this group provided it with a preface sparkling with malice and ignorance.

Fortunately, there are many newspapers in Germany which can discriminate between the untrue and the unjust in Becker's book, from the true and just.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 17th, 1876.

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The "Schwabische Merkur" of Stuttgart for instance, although true to the kaiserly German and kingly Wurttemberg ideas, pointed out that Becker's work was not impartial and with a kind of satisfaction indulged in revealing the evil conditions in America. The "Schwabische Merkur" sums up the situation by saying: "No doubt that the unpleasant things which the author said about America are gathered from singular observations and marked by correctness, but it is our belief that he went too far when speaking on this condition in general. It is known that there are honest, respectable and able business men as well as factory owners in America who can be well compared to our European men of the business world.

There are also educated American women who possess the virtues of managing a household and creating a beautiful family life. There are schools and institutions preparing the people not only for practical life, but impart knowledge and scientific research also. That Becker in his general summary omits the better classes, must be due to the fact that he did not have any contact with them. He was privileged to be in a position which brought him in touch with the people whose majority... constitutes the element of whom he speaks.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 17th, 1876.

We, on our part hope that the good which is unquestionably present, is much more powerful than the author is willing to grant them, and that from such seed a generation will develop concerning itself with State and Society.

GERMAN ANTICLERICALS PUBLISH A BOOK

"Der Priesterspiegel" (The Priests' Mirror), Mysteries of the Roman Catholic Church, one of the works of the late editor of "Die Fackel", S. Ludwigh, is being sold by Mr. Louis Kind, house-painter, 22 Dusold Street, in commission for the widow Ludwigh who in this way tries to provide for her family. All who would like to combine the acquisition of a book of recognized interest with a good deed, all associations, especially the Turners, the Labor Unions, etc, should please get in touch with Herr Kind.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

e. Radio Programs and Cinema

II B 2 e

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 26, 1934.

GERMANIA BROADCAST CELEBRATED ITS
EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

The eighth anniversary of the Germania Broadcast, celebrated yesterday afternoon with a concert and followed by a ball at the Marigold Garden, was an event of musical and social significance. Noted men and women artists who have been heard on the program since the Germania radio concerts were begun, participated in the anniversary program. Three conductors took turns at directing, which showed the adaptability of the audience and the capability of the maestros, for the value of the orchestral renditions were unimpaired. The performance of the finale from the second act of the operetta, "Die Fledermaus," was a mass performance by soloists and other participants and a musical treat that held the attention of the audience until the end. The length of the program bears witness to the skill with which the program was arranged. This was the work of the manager of the Germania Broadcast, William L. Klein.

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Abendpost, Nov. 26, 1934.

The concert proved extremely enjoyable for lovers of good musical recitals. Among the conductors of the concert first rank was taken by Concert Master Otto Vandsburger who was made to repeat his success with the Fledermaus performance. He also gave his conception of the melodies in the Fledermaus operetta which he interpreted as coming within the scope of the concert. It was given as a lecture with much ardor and enthusiasm. Beside him Siegfried Volstedt earned musical laurels with the recital of a number of Wagner compositions. Georg Hessberger, as conductor, likewise contributed to the program during the concert; and, especially when, during the later part of the program, he succeeded in introducing merriment and a spirit of good humor among the dancing guests.

Under Reinhold Walter, the Schiller Liedertafel achieved a performance of Mohr's composition, "Am Altar der Wahrheit," which, considering the technical difficulties, was worthy of recognition. In addition there were presented the lady soloists, Florence Kaiser, Lucie Westen, Miga March-Fiechtl, and Irma Fereneay, and the gentlemen soloists, Georg Trabert, Willard Andelin, and

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Nov. 26, 1934.

Angelo Lippich. Then came the ladies, Ilka Diehl and Anna Fransch, who staged a sketch "Frau Suess" and "Frau Sauer". Their art is well known and appreciated.

Curt Benisch, the stage manager of the successful Fledermaus performance, delivered an interesting prologue, and Kurt Kupfer came upon the stage in the role of the prison warden, Frosch, and contributed to the good humor of the audience.

The radio revue at 11 P.M. and the raffle that followed did not allow the time to drag for the audience, so that the circle of guests who came to the festival were able to prolong their entertainment.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 15, 1934.

SEVENTH RADIO FESTIVAL IN STEUBEN CLUB A GREAT SUCCESS

The seventh anniversary of the Germania Broadcasting Company, which serves the public with German programs, was observed last Saturday at the Steuben Club. The celebration was on a large scale; not only the large ballroom on the twenty-fourth floor was used, but also space on the twenty-first, twenty-second, and twenty-third floors. The chief attractions were a Munich rathskeller, a "Likoerstube" (cocktail lounge), a Viennese cabaret, a Suabian saloon, and a Rhenish beer garden.

The Program

Festivities began early in the evening with a concert in the large ballroom. The first number on the program was a march entitled "Deutschlands Ruhm" (Germany's glory), played by an orchestra under the direction of Siegfried Vollstedt. Then Mr. Angelo Lippich rendered a prologue appropriate to the occasion. Thereupon the orchestra played the "Gold und Silberwalzer," by Franz Lehar.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 15, 1934.

Mr. L. Klein, the president of the Germania Broadcasting Company, then spoke a few well-chosen words in behalf of the work which his organization was doing, and expressed his pleasure at the unexpectedly large number of guests.

After the orchestra had rendered another selection, Lucie Westen sang the aria "Wie Nahte Mir Der Schlummer," from the opera "Der Freischuetz," by Carl Maria Von Weber, and Willard Andelin followed with the aria "In Diesen Heiligen Hallen," from the opera "Die Zauberfloete," by Mozart. Both soloists received generous applause.

The Schleswig-Holstein Saengerbund, and the Schiller Liedertafel, directed by Reinhold Walter, had also enlisted in the cause and rendered "Einsiedler An Die Nacht," by Kern, and "Ich Hoert' Ein Voeglein Pfeifen," by Schauss. The Viennese songs sung by Adolf Engel were highly appreciated. The performance of the two radio artists, Mrs. Suess and Mrs. Sauer, together with Helen Holstein, climaxed the program. [Translator's note: The writer does not note the nature of their performance.]

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 15, 1934.

Angelo Lippich then rendered a selection from the operetta "Der Zigeunerbaron," and aroused considerable mirth. In conclusion, Lucie Westen, Helene Holstein, Max Bratt, and Angelo Lippich, gave the audience proof of their vocal and histrionic art, when they rendered several melodious parts of the operetta "Zigeunerliebe," by Franz Lehar, and they received well-earned applause.

After the chairs had been removed, joy and pleasure reigned supreme. It was impossible for your reporter to take advantage of all the vocal and instrumental music that was offered in various rooms. John's Dance Orchestra was in the large ballroom, the Germania Trio in the Rheinsh beer garden, the Viennese cabaret with Angelo Lippich as master of ceremonies, the Theodor Morsca Ensemble, and the Accordion Duo in the **Suabian** saloon, and Steiner Brothers and Otto Teubner's Bavarian Ensemble in the Munich rathskeller.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1932.

PREMIERE OF THE TREUT FILM

The homeland films of the Society for Germans in Foreign Lands seem to have hit a warm spot in the hearts of Chicago's German-Americans. The films enjoy such great popularity that even yesterday, though the weather was unusually cold, their loyal supporters came in creditable numbers to see Dr. Treut's latest homeland film. Although the audience was, of course, not very large, it nevertheless included more people than could have been expected during such inclement weather.

In his introductory speech Dr. Robert Treut faced the situation with good humor. He said that he realized that his Chicago shows are handicapped both by the depression and the arctic temperature, and that it is all the more remarkable that the loyal supporters came to the show. Dr. Treut then spoke of the old fatherland and the work of the Society for Germans in Foreign Lands. Among other things, he mentioned that the children in Berlin's public schools

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Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1932.

collected twenty thousand marks in the last few weeks for the Society.

The Saengerbund (Singing Society) Freiheit, led by its director, Karl Rekzeh, was present in full force. The singers presented the song of the "Lorelei" and "In Einem Kuehlen Grunde," and by dint of their true mastery, created the right mood for the moving picture.

The film, "Von Watercant bis Alpenrand" (From the Waterfront to the Border of the Alps), is truly a film from the homeland. Each visitor was shown a part of his homeland, a region of German soil of which he has grown fond. It shows the general public a cross section of German scenes and German life.

As indicated by the title, the film conducts the onlooker through the whole of Germany from north to south. With a skillful hand and subtle insight, the pictures and scenes were selected, and every device of modern technique was resorted to in the making of the photographs. In many cities the contrast is shown between today and yesterday--between the old town and the new--and so

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Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1932.

the public is taken for a visit through Bremen and Hamburg, through Hannover, Berlin, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, and Munich. These scenes are interspersed with landscapes and pictures showing the lives of the people.

Humor does, of course, come into its own. But especially charming is the observation that our nationals abroad are turning to the past in their search for consolation and strength in the dire misery of our time. Pictures from the Bavarian Alps deserve special mention, for they are magnificent examples of landscape photography. Dr. Truet provided a running comment for the show.

During the intermission, the singers sang two songs, "Spinn, Spinn, Tochterlein" and the "Jaeger aus Kurfalz," which gained them thunderous applause. The organ accompaniment was taken over by Mr. Hermann F. Mayer, who discharged his duties in his usual, skillful manner.

The show is going to be **repeated** today and Sunday night. Sunday afternoon at 3 P. M. there will be one performance at moderate prices. Monday, December 26,

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1932.

the German population of the South Side will be given an opportunity to see the film. The show will take place at Pastor Schick's Immanuel Church, 7008 South Michigan Avenue.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 12, 1930.

NEW RADIO BROADCAST
Donau Radio Club Created for the Purpose
of Continuing the German-Swabian Hour

Under the auspices of the German weekly, Heimatbote, the Donau Radio Club was formed last week to maintain and further the German-Swabian hour on the radio.

As a source of broadcasting material the folklore of the German people who hail chiefly from the domain of the former Hungary will be utilized on this program.

Beginning tomorrow, the German-Swabian radio hour will be broadcast every Tuesday from 5 to 6 P.M. over the station WGES (frequency 1360 kilocycles; wave length 220.6). The administration of the club is in the hands of the managing editor of the Heimatbote, Mr. Michael Schaut. The business manager for the radio hour is Mr. Stefan L. Komarik; the managing office is located in the offices of the Heimatbote, 1543 Larrabee Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1929.

THE GERMAN RADIO HOUR

The radio exposition at the Coliseum, which is drawing such huge crowds, also serves to heighten the interest in the special attractions offered to the Germans. In the first place one might mention the German radio hour of Station WIBO, which has enjoyed great popularity for more than two years. As will be remembered, the program has been directed for the last sixteen months by Hermann F. Meyer, who has endeavored to provide selections appealing to different tastes. It has been his aim to give variety to the programs and also to satisfy our longing for the homeland. Last year he offered "German Musical Travels," giving graphic accounts of the various rural scenes in Germany; the accounts were interspersed with charming melodies and folk songs, poetry and music of the homeland. Many requests were received for additional journeys into new German districts and repetitions of the former imaginative travels.

[Half-tone, one column-eighth of a page, portrait of Hermann Meyer is inserted,

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1929.

at this point.]

Several German clubs of Chicago and vicinity recognize the value of the German hour and give due recognition to the ambitions of its director. These societies have offered their co-operation for the sake of the cause and are willing to appear on future programs. Since the beginning of the winter season several associations including song clerks and instrumental groups, have performed the preliminary work.

As the first arrangement of this kind, a program sponsored by the well-known German Club of Chicago will be given next Sunday. Aside from popular singers, the climax is to be the "Farewell Scene" of "Hanne Nuette," as he leaves the pastor, taken from Fritz Reuter's classical work of the same name. A male quartette and five rectorors will provide the cast. The president of the German Club, Oscar Stoffels, will give a short address and the orchestra will play delightful selections, thus providing a well-rounded program.

Such promising entertainments will undoubtedly result in requests for many

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Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1929.

similar performances. The management of the German radio hour will gladly consider all written suggestions as far as possible.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 22, 1928.

GERMAN CLUBS ARE SHOWN DR. TRENT'S FILM.

The film "Oh, My Homeland!" which Dr. Trent displayed yesterday, free of charge, at the luncheon of the German Club in the Morrison Hotel, received the grateful applause of the large audience with its wonderful pictures of the homeland. All were captivated. Dr. Trent intends to take up a collection for the benefit of the relief work of the society for Germans abroad, and he appealed on this occasion, in advance to those present to do their share.



GERMAN

II B 2 e

III H

Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1926.

FREDERICUS REX FILM IN CHICAGO

Of all the great German moving pictures of the last few years, "Fredericus Rex" (Frederic the Great, popularly nicknamed "the old Fritz"), may claim to be the greatest box-office success in Germany. Admission tickets were sold weeks in advance, the film then ran for months and months with all seats sold.

This German talking film, which has only recently been released in America, is now coming to Chicago to be shown in Orchestra Hall, 220 South Michigan Avenue, at a gala performance on April 26. In dazzlingly beautiful pictures and mass scenes, in which more than 3,000 actors participated, the struggle between father and son, King Frederic William I, hard as iron, and his genial successor, Frederic the Great is shown, a struggle which finally wound up with the reconciliation of father with son.

Frederick the Great, the Old Fritz, is one of the greatest historical personages of the German people; he is the darling of them all, regardless of party

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Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1926.

creed. To see it in the movies is the yearning of all Germans all over the world; it signifies love for the old homeland.

Therefore, the recent appeal goes out to all Germans of Chicago to show, by their appearance on Monday, April 26, at Orchestra Hall, a united German front; it is for the honor of the great German national hero, for the **Old Fritz!**

Anticipating a large crowd, it is advisable to secure seats in advance. Admission tickets: 50¢, 75¢ and \$1 on the balcony, \$1 and \$1.50 in the orchestra. Tickets are available at Koelling's Bookstore, 206 West Randolph Street, at Schlesinger's Music Store, 686 West North Avenue, Anhalt's Bookstore, 1710 Belmont Avenue and, after April 10 at Orchestra Hall.

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Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1914.

OBJECTIONABLE MOVIE BARRED

A film entitled "The Ordeal," which has been showing at the Bijou Dream Theatre on State Street, will be barred from further display. The movie has met with strong opposition from German groups. As a result of the opinion of Assistant Corporation Counsel George Reker, Second Assistant Chief of Police, Major Funkhouser, head of the vice squad, will prohibit the display of the film. In an interview which he granted to an Abendpost reporter, he said that according to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel a city ordinance prohibiting the display of pictures inciting race riots will furnish the legal power to ban the movie. The film shows war pictures which are downright insulting to any German. The showing was also prohibited in New York by court order.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ 3601

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

f. Special Schools and Classes

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II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 d (3)

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 26, 1932.

SIEBEL INSTITUTE ENTERS INTO ITS 60TH YEAR OF TEACHING

With the expiration of this year, a technical school of German origin, the Siebel Institute of Technology, 958-966 Montana St., Chicago, will have to look back together with a third generation, to the time of its foundation, which occurred sixty years ago.

Through the establishment of his scientific research institute for the development of the yeast industry in 1872, under the name of "Zymotechnic Institute," the late Dr. J. E. Siebel, became the pioneer in this still undeveloped field of Chemistry of the middle west, and established thereby Chicago's fame as a center of research pertaining to food production.

At the beginning, the school gave only courses in brewing, malting and refrigeration; later there was added to these branches the bakery school, which today is widely known.

During his life, Dr. Siebel found general acknowledgment for the research



Abendpost, Feb. 28, 1932.

service accomplished in his institute. He was constantly asked for advice by the bureaus of food industries of the government and was in 1916, at the time of the enforcement of the Pure Food Bill, appointed to the office of a chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, which he resigned however, in favor of his friend, Dr. Harvey Wiley, now deceased.

Steady Growth of the Institute

In 1893 the management was taken over by the five sons of the founder. With the increasing technical progress in the baking and milling industries, more branches of instructions pertaining to these fields were added, which in later years became the most important.

Today the entire institute is divided into five separate departments, namely; a department of professional education known under the name of "Siebel Institute of Technology," and the departments of engineering, production, merchandising and research service which are bound together under the name of "J.E. Siebel

Abendpost, Feb. 28, 1932.

Sons & Co."



Also Self-Education

In accordance with the demands and necessities of time, a correspondence school was also established for the purpose of enabling the employed workers to broaden their education in the technical side of their professions through self-instruction.

For the same purpose, the Siebel Manual for Bakers and Millers, by Dr. F. P. Siebel and the late Dr. Fred Stuhlmann, was published and was introduced and favorably received in the bakery trade. The Siebel Technical Review published by the alumni of the school keeps up the connections with the profession and brings always valuable scientific contributions in regard to problems of related industries.

The reputation, which the institute enjoys in professional circles, makes it

Abendpost, Feb. 28, 1932.

easier at the present time of unemployment, for the graduate to be placed into a leading position. For this purpose an employment office was established which is free of charge to the students.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 19, 1916.

ONCE AND TO-DAY UNITED.

Chicago can be proud to own one of the oldest and most modern German dancing schools; although the establishment of the first dancing school does not reach back to grandfather's time, yet it is many years ago that Louis Kretlow began to initiate the youth of Chicago in the secrets of the terpsichorean art; at that time, and not so far away from Chicago, in all probability, the Indians may have exhibited their war dances, accompanied by their wild war cries, while Louis Kretlow taught his pupils the "Pas" of the "Quadrille" and the "Coutra dance", which were followed by the graceful "Menuett of the powdered ladies and gentlemen of the Empire." Then came the charming round dances, Tirolienne, Polka, and Mazurka, which originated in Vienna and Poland. Then the waltzes of Strauss followed and won the world.

America was designed to invent such dances, as the "One step", Fox trot" and the like.

Artists like Pavlowa, reached back to the ancient Greek times to awaken the poesy of the dance to new life; and today we dance to the works of classical

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 19, 1916.

music, the composers hardly would have conceived of the possibility of their compositions serving the art of the dance, and the sentiment of expression through the movement of the legs.

Through all the metamorphosis of the dance, Louis Kretlow, first has learned and then has taught, until the present day.

Louis Kretlow is not only one of the oldest, but also one of the best dancing teachers in America, highly respected by all, and his pupils are proud, to have learned their art from him.

Die Abendpost, March 3, 1910.

GERMAN

GERMAN CLERKS ORGANIZE A COURSE

The Local Group, "Chicago", a branch of the German-National Clerk's Association, is active lately in matters pertaining to education.

This evening, 7:30 to 9:30 the first lessons are to be given in English. Temporarily, the instructions are held in a room of the Northside Turnhall, at 820 N. Clark Street until a suitable class room is found. 14 scholars have applied already; this number will soon be doubled, nevertheless, it would be desirable, if a much larger assembly of clerks would participate. The fees only amount to \$2.00 per month for 16 hours of tuition, Mondays and Thursdays, regularly from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M. Applications will be accepted by the representatives of the Club

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 18th, 1919.

Germanistische Gescellschaft (German Association)

The theme "Culture and Monuments of Egypt, during the Period of the Pyramid Builders" will be expounded by Prof. Edward Meyer, successor to Mommsen of Berlin, before the German Association at Fullerton Hall, Art Institute, next Monday evening.

The lecture will be augmented by moving pictures (verb. light-pictures.) For non-members a limited number of admission cards will be available.

Abendpost, April 12, 1907.



ACADEMY OF COMMERCE

THE CONCORDIA LEAGUE WANTS TO ESTABLISH ONE IN THE BUSINESS SECTION.

At its regular meeting yesterday in Schiller Hall, the Concordia League decided, to establish an academy of Commerce in the business district, where instructions would be given in both, English and German. The building lot, on which a substantial, modern building will be erected, has already been leased. The building contain the necessary classrooms, reception room, and a Hall, in which meetings could be held.

The League, with a membership of 500 at present, was founded by Lutherans two years ago for the purpose of cultivating good fellowship, promoting the religious and spiritual interests of its members, also to establish a higher academy. Its officers are: R. A. Schoenfeld Prest, Chas. F. Thoms, 1st Vice President; C. F. Ziegler, 2nd Vice President; J. J. Meyer, 3rd Vice President; M. C. Koebel, Secretary; C. P. Richter, Corresponding Secretary; Otto Bock, Financial Secretary, and J. F. G. Plass, Treasurer.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 2nd, 1905.



Dormeyer School.

Miss Recca Dormeyer, manageress of the German-English School has returned from her trip to take over again the management of the "Preparatory and Collegiate School." The well known and great success of this school demonstrates, that German thoroughness also is recognized and valued in the United States of America. The school consists now of 12 classes from Kindergarten to examination for college.

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GERMAN



Die Abendpost, October 3, 1904.

EDWARDS' LAW ALTHOUGH BUSINE FOR ELEVEN YEARS, IT STILL HAUNTS MODERN POLITICS.

RECOGNITION FOR ST. INGTR.

The Republican Party's state headquarters are working on their reply which is to be a defence against the attacks on Deneen, which the Democrats have formulated, charging that he did not conduct himself as he should have, as far as the opponents of the Edwards' Law are concerned.

They intend to produce evidence to prove that Mr. Deneen, like the great majority of his colleagues, finally voted for a repeal of the aforementioned law, and he should not be blamed because he originally advocated more lenient measures. These were not intended to weaken the interests of the public schools, but to strengthen them. The contemplated changes in the law provided that schools should not be denied state recognition as bona-fide institutions of learning, if it can be shown that English is also adequately taught.

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Die Abendpost, September 29, 1904.

EDWARD'S LAW. STRINGER AND DENEEN'S ATTITUDE

The Democratic Executive Committee published a circular today, an immense edition in the German and English language, in which full details are given about the Democratic candidate for governor, Stringer, and his Republican rival, Deneen regarding their attitude on the nauseating Edward's school law, which would give the death-thrust to the German schools. This law, also provides a punishment for children to these schools.

At that time, Governor Altgeld recommended to the legislature that the law should be repealed and Mr. Stringer, chairman of the Committee, which considered it in all its phases, asked for its abolition, while the Republicans tried to save it with amendments. According to the excerpts from the legislative records, Deneen voted for the legal additions and against the unconditional withdrawal of the Edward's law. Both candidates were members of the legislature at that time.

Der Westen, Jan. 27, 1901.

CHICAGO'S BREWING ACADEMY

The American Brewing Academy of Wahl and Henius held examinations for members of its 19th class, ending yesterday. Thirty-two students who had enrolled for the course offered by the Academy passed their examinations.

Both instructors and students met at the large auditorium of the Academy at three o'clock in the afternoon, where Doctor Henius gave a certificate to all who passed the examination and awarded a diploma to those deserving it. Doctor Wahl, in explaining the difference, called attention to the distinction. A Brewmaster's Diploma represents a statement wherein the Academy considers the holder thereof qualified to perform a brewmaster's duties, even to the extent of managing a brewery, a position which, in addition to a theoretical knowledge, requires long experience and mental stability.

Der Westen, Jan. 27, 1901.

Those who still lack some of these essential qualifications can obtain their diplomas later, upon giving proof to the institution that they are fully qualified.

As usual, the highest ranking graduate received a gold medal. George Stuhlfauth, of Marathon, Wisconsin, came into this category.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 24, 1901.

(Adv.)

The German School of Obstetrics in Chicago starts its new semester on Tuesday, February 12.

Applications, verbal or written, may be made to Doctor F. Scheuermann, 191 North Avenue, a specialist in women's and children's diseases. Telephone: White 952.



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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST. May 28th, 1898.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Closing Festival.

Yesterday's closing festivities marked the termination of the 14th course of Drs. Robert Wahl's and Max Henius's successful Brewing Academy. Of the 31 students who enrolled for the course, 27 passed the final examinations more or less gloriously. The Brew-master's diploma was awarded to 19; the other 8 must prove first, that they are able to apply their acquired knowledge in a practical manner, before they will be given their certificate of merit.

Max Hoeflè was given a gold medal, since his examination showed the highest number of points. At the conclusion of the official festivities, cordial expressions of friendship and mutual recognition as well as gratitude, were exchanged by teachers and students. At the closing festivities of the scholars, which was given previously at the Orpheus Hall, 60 gentlemen were present. The Academy's next course will commence on October 4th.

Die Abendpost, April 1, 1898.

German-American Dental College.

Yesterday, at the Bismarck Hotel, the German-American Dental College held its closing festivities under the leadership of Dr. Mueller. Dr. Huxmann, deacon of the institute gave the address which was received with much acclaim. In his speech he mentioned amongst other items, the proposed changes in the exterior of the school. As is generally known on the 1st of May it will occupy its new premises at 758-762 N. Park Ave. which for the present, gives sufficient room for 100 students. The College building contains: waiting room for patients of the clinic and the contiguous clinic which is large enough to accommodate 16 operating chairs; a technical laboratory with 5 large double windows, where 40 students may work at one time, and there is enough space for the erection of the necessary apparatus, baking ovens, rolling mill, presses, etc.; a bacteriological laboratory, an auditorium with a minimum of 100 seats; places for the Professors etc. In an adjoining building the students have their living rooms and on the second floor is a restaurant. 15-20 Collegians may live there, and, aside from the healthy location of these quarters, they have the advantage of being very reasonable in price. The ground area permits the enlarging of school and living rooms, when required. For the rest said the speaker, the institute will

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Die Abendpost, Apr. 1 1898.

WPA (111) 102/1

guard its traditional and excellent reputation. Diplomas, first and second prizes were then awarded to the students in their respective fields, theory, operation, technicians. From the list of names appended, all who graduated had German names.

Abendpost, December 28th, 1897.

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English-German School

In the New English-German School, 557 La Salle Avenue the first public school celebration took place several days ago. It was attended by a large number of interested visitors. Poems in the German, English and French languages were recited by several of the pupils with the correct pathos and good expression. The exhibited school books were kept so clean that it was a pleasure to look through them.

A chorus, conducted by Mr. C. E. R. Mueller offered several songs that received general recognition. The school which stands under the supervision of Miss Rebecca Dormeyer has seemingly a good future. At present the number of pupils is about 60.

ABENDPOST, July 27th, 1897.

English-German School.

Under the management of Miss Recca Dormeyer an English-German School will be opened at 557 La Salle Avenue on September 15th. The instruction will be given in English in all those branches that are taught in Public schools, but other branches like History, Natural History, Drawing, will be taught in the German language. In this way the pupils will be trained right from the beginning in both languages, so they are able soon to master both languages alike. The director of the new school, Miss Recca Dormeyer, passed her teaching and director's examinations in Berlin; She also studied in London and Paris and passed her teacher's examination here, shortly after her arrival. The first school year will begin on September 15th and will end on June 19th.

"ABENDPOST", January 30th, 1897.

WPA (ILL) PRO. 10015

Midwives-School

The "Midwives School" of the German-Medical College, corner Laflin and 13th Streets, is considered one of the best institutions of its kind. Hundreds of women have received their finishing education at this school, for their difficult vocation, and the graduates enjoy the best reputation.

To all those who intend to study midwifery, the above institute can be warmly recommended.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 26th, 1896.

A VACATION SCHOOL.

The Lincoln Turner Club informs its friends and the residents of Lake View in general that it has installed a Vacation School in which the physical instructor Meier will give instruction in gymnastics beginning next Monday.

The school fee is .10¢ for the weekly course. From time to time excursions are made with the children. If a sufficient number of pupils is found, the club will also install classes for instruction in German reading and writing.

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ABENDPOST, March 30th, 1896.

New Schools.

The new Bismark School at Central Park and Mc Lean Avenue, will be opened with a celebration on Wednesday, April 1st, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Bismarck's 81st birthday. School Councillor Halle, president of the building committee will preside at the celebration. About one hundred pupils of the High School under the direction of Prof. Katzenberger will sing "The Guard on the Rhine" (Die Wacht am Rhein.) The new school building will have a large hall and 20 class rooms which are well ventilated, heated and lighted. The manager of the new Bismarck School will be Mr. Williams M. Roberts.

Also the new Adams School at Townsend Street between Chicago Avenue and Locust Street will soon be finished and opened.



Abendpost, February 28, 1896.

WPA (LL) 100-100000

Examination of Midwives.

The end of the 25th semester of the German Midwife school of Dr. Scheuermann 191 North Avenue, combined with finishing examination was celebrated last night in the institution. Besides the pupils from the last course, a great number of previous years were present to indicate their appreciation and esteem for the director of the institution and its other teachers, Dr. Nitz, Voller and Wolpers. The ever well-attended courses of the school are held for six months and start February and September of each year. How seriously the director takes his duties is shown by the fact that none of the pupils get their diploma if they are not found to be really capable midwives, to execute their responsible profession. At the close of the present semester, Dr. Schenermann, to his great regret, after a thorough conference with the other teachers of the institution, had to refuse two of the pupils their diploma. Dr. Schenermann with moving words handed diplomas to the following pupils: "Baners, Gerlach, Holdersbaih, Kryaski, Markgraf, Penartz, Scharf, Schroeder, Stovm and Waltennvitz". Dr. Nitz spoke hearty words of farewell, and cautioned the leaving pupils to persevere truly in their difficult profession. A very friendly gathering took place in the home of Dr. Schenermann, where the graduating pupils had arranged a lively affair.

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GERMAN



Die Abendpost, December 26, 1895.

A PROSPEROUS FUTURE

The good reputation of the Nissen Business College, Carpenter Street and Milwaukee Avenue, is rising rapidly. Director Nissen is an experienced old German teacher and has selected staff of able assistant-teachers to take care of a steadily increasing number of pupils from all parts of the Union.

The Nissen Business College must be heartily recommended to any boy or young man, who is interested to study thoroughly Commercial Science and Business Routines.

DIE ABENDPOST, August 30th, 1895.

WPL (11) FROM 30275

L. Schutt's German-English Academy.

Under the direction of Professor L. Schutt, the German-English Academy will start its new school year. Student-applications are accepted every forenoon in the principal's office, at 623 W. Wells Street.

The main object of this academy is the study of English and German by well tried out, progressive methods. The academy has a staff of well trained teachers, who have given to their institute a good name and growing reputation.

"Abendpost", February 28th, 1895.

Dr. Schenermann's Midwife Institute

Fourteen applicants of the German Midwife School, 191 E. North Avenue passed an excellent examination in all branches of midwifery and received their diplomas at a celebration of the 22nd semester of the School. After the scientific portion of the celebration the usual social gathering was held in the house of the President of the School Dr. Schenermann.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Apr. 10, 1894.

(GERMAN-SPEAKING COLORED PEOPLE)

Mr. C. F. Adams, former professor of German at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, has opened here recently a school of languages and is specializing in German introduction for Colored people. He has already a class of 62 Colored pupils of both sexes for this particular language-course.

Last night, Mr. Adams gave an entertainment to his Colored class at the Quinn Chapel, Wabash and 24th Street. The chapel was filled to the last seat with a Colored audience.

The program opened with the "Wacht am Rhein" (Watch On The Rhine), sung by a chorus of Colored boys. Then Miss J. Ferguson, a colored girl, recited Goethe's "Erlkoenig" in German. Other German songs and various recitals followed. The entertainment proved the astonishing progress of the German language among the Colored people of Chicago under Mr. Adams' guidance.

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The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 3, 1893.

THE REBERDORF SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES AND PAINTING

The institution located at No. 205 Cass St. supplies a long felt want, as it gives grown persons an opportunity to resume their neglected linguistic and artistic studies.

The head of this academy has obtained her scholastic degrees in Germany and France. She has also gained considerable experience in the teaching profession as she has been teaching in many colleges.

Languages are taught through conversation; use promotes proficiency, as it compels the student to think in the new language. Those who wish to study, so as to prepare themselves for the teaching profession, will be thoroughly grounded in history, literature and educational methods.

Good opportunities are provided for those who wish to develop their artistic

The Illinois Staats-zeitung, Sept. 3, 1893.

proclivities. Copies of famous masterworks from the Louvre and the palace of Luxemburg in Paris, such as Claude Lorraine, Millet, Dagnon, Bouveret, Ponot, Billotte etc., are available. The thoughts of the classical masters lend themselves to observation and analysis.

The Fall course commences next Wednesday, September 6. Applications for enrollment are accepted any day.



The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 3, 1893.

[GERMAN-ENGLISH SCHOOL]

(p. 4) The German-English school and academy of Prof. Louis Schutt, No. 621-623 North Wells St., will start its new school year tomorrow. We have repeatedly recommended this school.

As the various subjects are taught in both the German and English language, an opportunity is thereby provided to attain proficiency in both languages.

Registration for new students will take place tomorrow, 9-12 A. M., in the school's hall.

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ABENDPOST, August 31st, 1893.

The School Board.

The German Lutheran Zion Parish in South Chicago, whose church and school house was lately destroyed by fire, received permission to use the Conference Hall at the Bowen School for their Sunday services.

The following teachers were nominated for German instruction: Clara von Alterstadt for the High Schools of Galumet and Englewood, Antoine Haverkamp for the Lake View High School and Charlotte Sievers for the High School in Hyde Park.

ABENDPOST, August 23th, 1893.

The Minerva Institution

The Minerva Institution, the well known school for girls of Mrs. Amalie Ende in Ravenswood, starts on September 5th, a new school year. Girls over 6 years will be admitted. The Institution includes all elementary and secondary classes, education equally in the German and English languages(French, if desired), declamation, singing, gymnastics, drawing, painting and female handiwork.

By the more advanced pupils special attention is paid to history, literature and written expression of thoughts.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 13, 1893.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

p. 4.. It has become a source of constant dissatisfaction to note that our German-American youth is gradually being Americanized, that the German language and customs are gradually relegated to oblivion. The public school with its predominating Anglo-American attendance and the limited time which is given to German instruction, is hardly able to ameliorate the situation; neither does the home influence always suffice.

The solution therefore depends upon the private schools. These institutions then must educate our German-American youth according to German principles, and must give it a true appreciation of the linguistic beauties and of the wealth of the German language. This must be accomplished without neglecting English and the other subjects required in this country.

Parents who wish to give an education to their daughters, a culture which enables them to feel at home, here and abroad, will do well to entrust them to a German-American boarding school. A particularly suitable one is the Minerva Institute, of Mrs. Amalie Ende, in Ravenswood. There they learn not to despise housework while acquiring knowledge. Many become teachers, while

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 13, 1893.

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others continue their studies at universities. Many prominent German families have sent their daughters to the Minerva Institute.

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GERMAN

"Abendpost", April 24th, 1893.

Central Turnverein
(Central Gymnastic Club)

In its spacious Hall on Milwaukee Avenue, the Central Gymnastic Club held a large show-Gymnastical, combined with Concert and Ball.

The Club has 275 members: the school is visited by more than 500 boys and girls.

Abendpost, September 5, 1892.

German - American School.

All parents who wish their children to have a good German and English education should get in touch with Mr. L. Schutt, director of the German-American School, 693 Wells St. The necessity of a thorough good education will be admitted by every right thinking person. The above named school possesses an excellent personnel of teachers. The reputation of the management is beyond criticism. The schoolrooms are high, airy and installed with the most modern means for teaching. Therefore the intelligent and well-to-do public of Chicago especially of the Northside should give their best support to such an institution. German and English are equally taught and besides the usual subjects drawing, singing, gymnastics and in the higher classes. French, Latin, etc. Girls are also taught all kinds of needlework. The admission fee is very moderate and in cases of two or more children from one family attending the school, a considerable discount is given.

Abendpost, August 27th, 1892.

MS. A. 11.1. 100.30275

Girls' Boarding School.

On the 6th of September a new schoolyear started in the Minerva Institute of Mrs. Amalie Ende. The achievements of this excellent school are so well known that no recommendation is needed. Besides a thorough teaching in all elementary subjects, the pupils have lessons in recitations, song, exercise, dance, drawing, and domestic work. The location of the school is very healthful and the Lake view water canal assures plenty of good fresh water in Ravenswood.

The Manager of the institution is assisted by a carefully selected personnel of teachers, Mr. Bernhardt Ziethen, well-known music-teacher in Chicago, and famous as a composer the world over manages the teaching of music. The School offers its guests a comfortable home so that they do not miss family life.

Pupils can also be accepted for daily lessons.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 20, 1892.

L. SCHUTT'S GERMAN-ENGLISH SCHOOL

The new semester of L. Schutt's German-English School will commence on Monday, Sept. 5th. This excellent institution, located at 621-623 North Wells Street, enjoys a great reputation among the Germans, thanks to its capable and conscientious leadership. Its courses become more diversified and complete as attendance increases. In conformity to the requests of many of its patrons, Mr. Schutt published its annual report in pamphlet form, wherein he describes its aims, ambitions, and methods of instruction. We quote from his booklet: "The demands which modern science and knowledge exacts, because of relentless progress, increase from year to year; and only such young people can obtain a position commensurate with their talents and abilities in business or social life, who have had a broad, fundamental education during their youth. Therefore, our principle task shall be to give our students a suitable education, that they may grow, mentally and physically, into sound beings, who are able to cope with all the demands which modern life requires of the educated class. To attain this, the main essential above all, is to make the student conversant with English. Besides the official language the scholar should also have an opportunity to gain a thorough knowledge of German; not only because it is of extreme practical

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value, but because a familiarity of both tongues greatly enhances one's mental development and enables our youth to peruse the treasures of German science and literature. Therefore, German instruction commences in the elementary classes, simultaneously with the English, and continues throughout all upper classes. Since instruction in arithmetic, geography, U. S. history, etc., is taught in German, the pupil has an opportunity to express himself verbally and in writing, which gives proficiency in both languages.

The object of the advanced classes is to augment the material they have absorbed before and to prepare them for the higher scientific and technical institutions. Thereby, a means has been found which enables our ambitious young people to acquire the necessary preliminary education for any vocation, without becoming estranged from parental environment or fatherland during a period, when the majority is in especial need of paternal care and control.

As attendance in the classes is restricted to a certain number, the instructor finds it easier to maintain the proper discipline and also to take cognizance of the individual propensities and abilities of every student. This point especially appears to us to be of great significance, as both sexes will be taught in this manner. Although we are firmly convinced that boys and girls are endowed with the

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 20, 1892.

same mental faculties, and that under suitable direction the reciprocal influence can only be beneficial, experience nevertheless has shown us, that particularly in the superior classes it is essential that we not only focus our attention on tuition but especially on discipline between the two sexes. Therefore, we believed it advisable to place the girls of the more advanced classes under the especial chaperonage of a woman teacher, during recess. In this manner the girls will obtain the same instruction as the boys and through this partial separation the possibly evil influence will be eliminated.

The teaching method will be developmental inductive. It is our aim to teach only that, which is assimilable, in conformity with the child's age and to arouse the hidden powers of its mind, so that it can be harmoniously developed, i.e., not a one-sided education, and taking proper consideration for the physical prowess, which must not be disregarded. While studies in mathematics exercise the formative thinking, the perusal of geography, history, and natural history strengthen the memory, without cramming half understood intellectual trivialities into the cranium, it is after all imperative, that the pupil shall absorb such facts which are of importance to every cultured human being and something which is of use to him in later life, a foundation on which he can **continue**.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 20, 1892.

Since we call the attention of the scholars in every branch to the beautiful and sublime in history, art and nature, his phantasy will be directed into the proper channels, become animated and enriched, and in the susceptible, immature mind of the child, ideas for righteousness, honor and benevolence will be created through which only man's actions will attain that moral worth which sanctifies them.

All teachers of the school have been educated in American or German seminaries, and universities from which they graduated; teaching, therefore, is their life's vocation. As the various subjects are given to those who have made it a special feature, it is evident that the separate studies are supervised in the most efficacious manner.

As only that instruction can be truly fecund which is based on observation, we have gradually added pictures, maps, geometric forms for the various classes, and also a number of apparatus for chemistry and experiments in physics; besides we have obtained a collection of (sea) shells, minerals and other nature subjects. An assortment of dictionaries, encyclopedias and authentic works on science are available to the student for reference and study.

The school library has a total of 331 volumes (197 German, 134 English) and contains

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 20, 1892.

much other matter for children and more advanced youths. The books are taken care of by a school fund, toward which each scholar pays a contribution of fifty cents at the time of matriculation.

The school, situated at 621 and 623 Wells Street has seven light, well ventillated rooms, all steam heated and a large hall for recitations and singing. The Turn Hall (Athletic Hall) which contains the necessary equipment, is also used as a recreation hall during inclement weather."

Die Abendpost, June 18th, 1892.

The Louis Schutt School.

The noted German-American School of Louis Schutt, 621 Wells Street, held yesterday its school-end celebration. After a successful and impressive examination of graduating pupils, a well arranged program of amusements, entertained all those that were present. Chorus-songs, monologues and music-recitals were carried out with skill and talent. Particular praise must be given to Clara Hau, Elsa Henne, Louise Stieglitz, Susanna Lehle, Walter Christmann, Ernest Sturm and Wm Schaffer for their first-class achievements.

The Louis Schutt School has now 150 pupils.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 17, 1892.

GERMAN KINDERGARTEN.

Froebel's Kindergarten Society with their headquarters at the Lincoln Turner Hall, Lake View, makes the following appeal:

The Froebel Kindergarten Society is in a position now to expand its activities. The training, which is a blessing to the home and the school, is carried on in accordance with the principles and methods of that incomparable teacher and friend of children.

We have now enlarged our institution, and made room for twenty more children. We would like to extend this privilege to needy children, although the parents must be respectable and worthy. In order to make this possible, we appeal to the benevolence of the German people.

Our active members, who pay \$12 to \$18 per year to have one or two of their children in our institution, are not able to furnish additional funds for the proposed needy children. We have therefore arranged to accept passive members. With this membership is connected an annual fee of \$3.00, which can be paid in

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 17, 1892.

four installments of 75 cents each. From these fees we hope to be able to cover the additional expenses.

The training of the children, who are between three and seven years of age, is strictly conducted according to F. Froebel's method and ideas. The Kindergarten is a nursery of German, to guide new generations into those paths, which parents, and teachers think desirable for the cultivation of the mother-tongue and German customs and traits.

We will report every six months about the success of our activity and the spending of funds at our disposal. This will be done at the semi-annual general meeting and through the German press. We will likewise arrange social gatherings, and the members will have an opportunity to investigate the results of our methods, and become acquainted with each other.

Not only do we ask for regular and free-will contributions for this undertaking, but we also request addresses of children who wish to come to our kindergarten. We trust the Germans will recognize their responsibility in regard to this

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 17, 1892.

humanitarian German institution.

Chicago, June 15, 1892.

Respectfully

Directors of the Charity-Committee of
the Froebel Kindergarten Society....

DIE ABENDPOST, June 16th, 1892

VPA

1892

Deutscher Kindergarten (German Kindergarten.)

The Froebel Kindergarten Verein (Froebel Kindergarten Association) after its first year of successful and useful existence, is in a position now to enlarge its circle of activity. These educational principles, advocated by Froebel, the unforgettable teacher and friend of youth-shall be expanded and extended to more schools and to every part of our community.

The Froebel Kindergarten so far has kept up its existence through voluntary contributions, but the proposed expansion-program will make it necessary to establish a more substantial basis for the needed resources of this benevolent enterprise. A more lively membership-campaign is suggested towards that goal. Not only family-fathers, but also those citizens without children will be interested to become members of the Froebel Kindergarten Association. The annual membership dues will be \$3.00, which may be paid in three months' installments. The Froebel Kindergarten is also glad and willing, to take care of children, whose parents are without means to become paying members.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung June 11, 1892.

PROBEL'S KINDERGARTEN SOCIETY

The Probel's Kindergarten Society held a general meeting yesterday at the Lincoln Turnhalle, and elected the following new officers:

President, Mr. Beyersdorf,

Vice-President, Dr. G. F. Boucsein,

Treasurer, H. Engholm,

Corresponding secretary, J. Sommer,

Kindergartener, Mrs. R. Schroeder and Miss T. Sommers.

It was decided to take in twenty children of poor but respectable parents free of charge. A special committee will be in charge of this. It was also arranged to receive passive members into the society with an annual fee of \$3.00. It was also agreed upon to publish an appeal for funds in all German newspapers.



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 9, 1891.

THE NEW GERMAN DENTAL COLLEGE

About six weeks ago this new Dental College was founded with 14 students. It has already expanded to such an extent, however, that the directors plan to enlarge the institution and to equip and furnish the whole building instead of only the first story and basement. The directors of the institution stand squarely upon the regulations of the State Board, thereby insuring official recognition for the college. Because of this fact, the speedy and sound development has taken place. The student is required to study not less than three terms, two at the Junior-Class, and one at the Senior, before he is permitted to take the examination.

A certificate must accompany the application of the student for the Junior Class, stating that the applicant possesses the necessary preliminary knowledge, which is required of pupils desiring to attend the American High Schools.

The applicants for the Senior Class must furnish evidence that he has studied successfully for two years at a University or College, here or elsewhere, and must also furnish testimony in regard to good behavior.

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Illinois,, 1941.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders involved.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 28, 1891.

SCHUTT'S GERMAN - ENGLISH SCHOOL AND ACADEMY.



Professor Louis Schutt's famous and well known German-English Private School commences its new semester on September 9th. A very important step forward has been made, namely the addition of a ninth and tenth grade. The school has become that which its founders were striving for, and what its present name implies, a German English school and academy.

We can not recommend it too highly, and appeal to our readers to let their children enjoy the advantage of not only studying German and English thoroughly, but to get all the various instruction more extensively.

Because of the low tuition, which is much lower than in any other private school in Chicago the attendance of the school should be very large.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 7, 1891.

A NEW GERMAN DENTAL COLLEGE.

A new school for students of dentistry is being opened at 569 Wells Street, near Lincoln Park. Its name is, "North American-German Dental College." On July 9th the institution received its incorporation papers from the Secretary of State. The following are the directors of the faculty: Professor of Dental Surgery and Metallurgy, G. S. Salomon, D. D. S., 15 Central Music Hall; Professor of the Science of Dentistry; Bridgework, etc., Dr. John Schoen, 70 Dearborn Street; Professor of Dental Pathology, Surgery, and Histology, H. H. Schuhmann, D.D.S., 240 Wabash Avenue; Professor of Physiology and Anatomy, C. A. Weil, M. D., 450 N. Clark Street; Professor of Chemistry and Medical Science, Fritz Brunhoff, Ph. G., 336 North Ave.; Professor of General Pathology and Microscopy, Dr. C. Steinruck, Kankakee, Ill; Demonstrator of Dental Surgery, Dr. G. S. Salomon, D. D. S; Assistant Demonstrator of Dental Surgery, Dr. A. F. Selleck; Demonstrator of the Science of Dentistry, Dr. C. E. Andrews.

The following specialists have been engaged for the new college and will hold lectures during the season: Jos. Zeisler, M. D., Specialist for Skin and Venereal diseases; H. C. Welcker, Specialist for Eye and Ear Diseases.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 7, 1891.

Clinical demonstrations will be made by eminent doctors during the whole term. A number of German physicians will assist the institution by giving a series of lectures.

The first course of the North American-German Dental College will start September 24, 1891, and will close March, 1892. During this time lectures will be given daily. According to the laws of the state of Illinois and the rules of the State Board of Dental Examiners every body who desires to take part in the examination must have completed a course of not less than five months duration, therefore they should start at the beginning of the session.

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GERMAN

Abendpost. May 12th, 1891.

German Medical Success.

The German College for Medicine and Maternity at 512 to 514 Noble Street, incorporated last February under the management of Dr. Malock, will be open for students July 21st.

Eight professors will give lectures and will conduct a clinic. Dr. Malock enjoys a very large practise and excellent reputation amongst the Germans on the Northside.

Abendpost, Mar. 2, 1891.

"FROEBEL" KINDERGARDEN ASSOCIATION

An Association has been founded under the above name, Saturday afternoon at 182 Evergreen Avenue, with the object of organizing and developing the principles and teachings of the teacher Froebel. The propaganda will chiefly consist of sending out literature and establishing kindergardens in different parts of Chicago.

A free kindergarden for the Northside has been established in 793 N. Robey Street. The next meeting of the Association will take place on March 7th at 2:30 in the afternoon at 793 Robey Street.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 27, 1891.

GERMAN-ENGLISH-KINDERGARDEN

For the purpose of forming a German English Kindergarden, a public meeting of ladies and gentlemen takes place at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon at 182 Evergreen, corner North Avenue. Only children from 3 to 6 years of age will be accepted.

The lessons are entirely free, but those af the better situated families can make voluntary contributions. Poor children can be provided with shoes and clothes from the cash balance in hand.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1891.

[GERMAN LADIES AND CHILDREN'S CHORUS]

The classes increase from week to week and the lessons have already begun in all existing classes. The pupils are made familiar with the early principles of the music in an easy and comfortable manner by the intuitive method and musical writing lessons of Mr. and Mrs. Katzenberger, which give them a sound foundation for their whole life. On the request of numerous applicants from districts where no classes have been held yet the following new classes have been opened; Central Gymnastic Hall, 1113 Milwaukee Avenue for Friday afternoon; Grand Crossing (Gymnastic Hall) Tuesday Afternoon; South Chicago, Monday Afternoon. In the course of last week Mr. Katzenberger was introduced by a member of the town council, Mr. Vierling to the chief director, Davis, who welcomes the excellent undertaking; and the artistic motives and actions of the Germans in Chicago.

He encouraged Mr. Katzenberger to continue the good work. Applications of new pupils can be made at the residence of Mr. G. Katzenberger, 633 N. Clark Street.

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GERMAN

"Abendpost," Feb. 20, 1891.

NEW GERMAN MEDICAL ACADEMY

Messrs. J. Malok, F. Sigrist and H. Capinger are the incorporators of a new German Academy for medicine and maternity with a capital of \$50,000. Dr. Malok, whose office is at 764 Milwaukee Avenue, stated that the new academy will open July 17th with ten professors. Four of them speaking English will teach and speak about maternity affairs while the other professors will teach the same subjects in the German language.

It is intended at a later time to build an academy near Humboldt Park, but at the beginning the necessary buildings will be rented in Milwaukee Avenue.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Dec. 30, 1890.

[GERMAN MIDWIFE TRAINING SCHOOL]

The founders and directors of the German-American Medical College have also acquired the right to train midwives.

For this purpose, a special department for this college has been established. Also the necessary reservation of rooms has been made, to make the treatment and care of incoming patients possible.

One of the College directors, Dr. Hagenow, will be the leading practical instructor of the nurses.

New applications from German girls, anxious to become nurses and midwives, are accepted in the office of the College.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung. Sept. 16, 1890.

GERMAN DENTISTS.

The German-American Dental College, whose existence and, success are the result of Dr. F. W. Hermann's labors, will move into its own quarters, Sept. 20th, in order to be fully prepared for the opening date of the coming semester, Oct. 1st. Besides Dr. Hartmann, the following German doctors have been secured. Dr. G. J. Schaller and Dr. O. A. Weil. The institution's fame has spread rapidly. Four floors have been reserved for its purposes. On the first floor the Technical department will be located; the second floor contains the lecture halls; the chemical laboratory is on the third, and on the fourth floor living rooms are provided for the students. Applications have been received from all the large German cities including Vienna, Austria.

The college was founded in 1888, and is on the threshold of its third scholastic year.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 16, 1889.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE LIBERAL-MINDED SUNDAY SCHOOL

A liberal-minded Sunday School was founded for the North side a short time ago at 58 Clybourn Avenue.

The meeting, which was held last Sunday afternoon, has shown, however, that the parents of the children attending the Sunday school have very little interest in promoting the purposes and aims of the school. What other explanation could be given for the fact that out of about one hundred and fifty parents and twenty members only three attended the meeting.

It is clear that under such conditions the Sunday school of the North side cannot prosper.

The main purpose of the Sunday school is to give the children a liberal-minded education.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 16, 1889.

All those interested in the progress of such a school should help.

For this reason, another meeting will be held in the near future, the exact date of which will be made public in due time by the Arbeiter Zeitung.

A large attendance is absolutely necessary, otherwise the Sunday school will have to be dissolved for lack of interest.

We hope that this reminder will be sufficient for we think that the value of free-thinking schools is fully realized by the parents and that it is only sheer laziness which prevents them from taking an active part in the meetings. We urge you, therefore, wake up!

The Editor

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 16, 1883.

FOUNDATION OF A SUNDAY-SCHOOL ON THE NORTH SIDE

The value of education for children is being more and more realized by all progressively minded people.

Milwaukee and Baltimore followed the example of Chicago, which was the first city to establish a progressive Sunday school.

Chicago at present has not too many of these so necessary educational institutions for our youth and therefore every possible opportunity for new foundations should be taken advantage of.

The Arbeiter Bildungs Verein of the Northside decided to establish such a school on the North Side.

A meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at 58 N. Clybourn Ave., in order to take the first steps towards the foundation.

We call on all our friends who live on the North side to come to

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 16, 1889.

this meeting; especially parents with school-going children should not fail to attend.

Mr. G. A. Hoehn will talk about the value of liberal-minded Sunday Schools.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 3, 1888.

THE CORRECT ANSWER!

During the last fortnight the proletarian movement in Chicago has once again given the English papers an opportunity for complaints and lies. The reason for it is the liberal Sunday schools, which are represented as being obscurantist centers where the manufacturing of bombs is taught. Some of the papers demand their suppression from Bonfield or request Roche to prohibit them entirely.

This vulgar agitation against the progressive Sunday schools is plausible. It must indeed be a disappointment for the reigning clique to witness the rapid growth of these institutions and the increasing desertion of neighboring religious Sunday schools.

For the exploiters want obscurantist institutions for the children of the proletarians so that they may raise them to become good natured, patient imbeciles, with only one task in their life: to labor, and only one hope and one wish: to get recompensed in heaven.

It is revolting to expect the worker to accept a promissory note for "heavenly

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 8, 1933.

joys" in lieu of profits stolen from him by greedy sharks. That the children of the proletariat shall not grow to such an economic system is the aim of the liberal Sunday schools. Such a system should be attacked regardless of what type of weapons are used.

The only correct answer to the attacks of the papers has been given yesterday at a gathering in the Aurora Turn Hall. After having explained the importance of the progressive Sunday schools and after having refuted the attacks against them, the speaker received the support of the assembly for the foundation of a progressive Schul-Verein (School Society) on the Northwest Side.

This was the only good answer which could be given by progressively minded men and women of this city to Farfield's boasting as to the capitalistic agitation. That this answer has hit the nail on the head is proven by the howls of rage of the capitalistic press regarding this meeting.

But these exploiters and their henchmen should not only get a slap in the face on the Northwest Side. Similar meetings should also be held in other districts of the city. If such Schul-Vereine (school societies) could be formed everywhere, it would decrease the number of Sunday schools conducted

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 3, 1888.

by priests and their helpers.

Therefore, on with the work, comrades!

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GERMAN

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 29, 1888.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ON THE NORTH SIDE.

From now on free lessons in drawing will be given in this school, 58 Clybourn Avenue every Sunday.

The Hildebrandt brothers will teach all the children attending this school who have reached the eighth grade the art of drawing, and hope to accomplish substantial results. They expect that the parents of these children will insist on their frequent attendance at the classes. The drawing lessons are from 1:30 to 4.

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GERMAN

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 3, 1888.

SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE SOCIAL TURNVEREIN.

The school board is herewith requesting the parents of the pupils, participating in the Sunday lessons in Rachau's Hall, not to give them any more money for the school fund. From now on the teaching will be free.

T. A. Secretary.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 8, 1888.

CHICAGO



[NEW GERMAN SUNDAY SCHOOL]

Next Sunday evening the New German School at 1111 W. 12th St. will
begin its first session. The school is under the direction of Dr. Meinhart. The little over
thirty pupils will be expected to attend. The Progressive Sunday school
organization will be held in the same building.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 10, 1888.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SCHOOL OF FICK AND SCHUTT

This school started its third term under very satisfactory and promising conditions. The number of children has increased to 135, and it is to be expected that during the next few weeks quite a few more will be added. The staff of teachers consists of the Messrs. H. H. Fick, L. Schutt, Mrs. Fick, Miss Goetz, Miss Ford, who gives instruction in English; Mrs. De Smet Frizelle, instruction in French, G. Katzenberger, teacher of music; Mr. Schmidhoefer, teacher of gymnastics; Mrs. and Miss Fick, instructions in needle work.

The building, which was especially erected for this purpose, is exceedingly well furnished and surrounded by large play-grounds. Parents, who desire that their children should learn English and German thoroughly, and become in heart and mind genuine German-Americans, should send them to this school.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 23, 1938.

GERMAN - ENGLISH SCHOOL OF FICK AND SCHUTT.

The German-English school, managed by Fick and Schutt and located at 621-623 N. Wells Street, is starting its third term on Monday, the 3rd of September.

This school was established to meet the need of locally ambitious Germans, who desire that their children should learn the German as well as the English language, and that they should be trained to think independently, instead of merely exercising the faculty of memory thoughtlessly. The rapid growth of the school under the able and sympathetic leadership of its directors and teachers is sufficient evidence of the widespread and urgent demand for it.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 23, 1888.

The progress that has been achieved so far must be recognized as very satisfactory, generally speaking. A considerably higher degree of knowledge and skill was obtained, on the average, than with children in public schools of the same age and in the same grades. This fact has been proved by the results of examinations. In view of the many difficulties experienced in forming a new school where children come together with various degrees of preparatory instruction, the above is a very outstanding result.

The Fick and Schutt school hopes to equip its scholars for the practical and realistic phases of living, by giving them the following fundamental training: Complete mastery of the English as well as the German language, thorough and lasting training in all important branches of knowledge and skill, as, for instance, arithmetic, theoretic and applied, geology, physiology, chemistry, anatomy, hygiene, natural history, drawing, singing,



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 23, 1888.

needle-work, and, besides this, as far as possible, a comprehensive understanding of world-history, and an extensive acquaintance with the treasures of literature, particularly in the German and English languages.

To state briefly: It is the aim of this school to give to its scholars the best training possible during the periods provided, to educate not only their heads but also their hearts, and develop their eyes, their hands, and their whole bodies by gymnastics.

A number of magnanimous German-American citizens planned the construction of a larger building. It was erected during last winter and, according to the unanimous opinions of experts, it is the best arranged school of its kind in the whole United States. It has been built with particular regard toward guarding and maintaining the health of the children. All classrooms are large and provided with abundance of daylight; the heating

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 23, 1888.

and ventilation is well taken care of, and there are also large play grounds equipped with gymnastic apparatuses, separate for boys and girls. The school moved into this new building at the beginning of May. Its favorable location, where it can be easily reached by street cars, is also recommended. This all has been done to make the benefits of this school available to a larger number of children of German-American parents and other nationalities, who can appreciate the advantages of such a school.

In the name of those who have donated of their means to this institution not from selfish motives, but to establish a good foundation and a permanent location for a German-English school - the undersigned appeal to all German fellow-citizens to send their children to this German-English school, provided, of course, they have the necessary means, and desire to give their children a true education for mind and heart, and to retain for them the treasure of their mother-tongue.

II B 2 f

- 5 -



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 23, 1888.

The school can reach the degree of perfection desired by its founders only if the German-Americans send their children in greater numbers to this school, thereby making it possible for the officials to obtain more efficient teachers.

Hermann Raster,
Carl Beer,
Ph. Henne,
Ed. Koch,
Th. Karls,
E. Mannhardt.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 15, 1888.

WORKERS' SOCIETY OPENS NEW SCHOOL
Encouraged by the results of the founding of the Sunday school on the North West Side by the Workingmen's Educational Society, and in order to meet a long-felt necessity, this society last Sunday opened another progressive school in the Thalia Hall.

The attendance was close to 100 children who, divided into two classes, were taught by an instructor and an instructress.

We quite safely expect that number to be doubled within a short time.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 10, 1888.

GERMAN

[NEW GERMAN SUNDAY SCHOOL]

The first Progressive Sunday School in the Fortschritt Turner Hall, being considered a success and assured of its existence in the future, the Arbeiter Bildungs Verein of the North West side resolved to open a second Sunday school on August 12th in the Thalia Hall, 636 Milwaukee Ave.

The school begins at 9:30 A.M. and ends at 11:00 A.M.

The Verein succeeded in acquiring several good teachers and requests all progressively minded parents who want their children to participate in sound teachings, free of any religious swindle, to make it their duty to help this undertaking and make the second school on the North West Side also a success.

The Committee.

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II B 3

GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung May 31, 1888.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

The list of pupils in the progressive Sunday school on the Northside shows 132 children.

Next Sunday will be the start of a trial kindergarten class for the small children. Mrs. Schultz from the Social Turn Verein has offered her services as a teacher.

II B 2 f
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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung May 28, 1888.

CITY NEWS

The Sunday School on the north side was again frequented by over one hundred children. Delegates of the Town of Lake and other districts were visitors this time to inform their clubs about the establishment of such schools.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung May 14, 1888.

OPENING OF THE FIRST PROGRESSIVE SUNDAY-SCHOOL

About eighty children attended the opening of **the** Sunday school last Sunday morning in the Turner Hall of the Soziale Turnverein, corner Halsted and Lincoln.

Founded by destitute workingmen its beginning is surprisingly good and proves not only the necessity for such a school, but also warrants its ultimate success.

Mr. Hartung was introduced as the future instructor of gymnastics and Dr. E. Kleinodt as teacher. The children ranging from 5 to 14 years of age were divided into two classes.

The committees recommend the opening of similar schools in other sections of the city but are badly in need of money at the present.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 14, 1888

THE GERMAN-ENGLISH SCHOOL OF SCHUTT
AND FICK



The German-English School Association is re-opening its school at the newly-erected building today. Great care has been taken in regard to ventilation. It was intended to make this building one of the best in the United States as far as sanitary conditions are concerned. Although it is built, not by public finances, but by private means, it is very pleasing in appearance, and well furnished.

This private school has been active for nearly two years, and during this short period it has progressed very rapidly. It is hoped that many more scholars will enter the new school. There is an urgent necessity for a school which will develop mind and soul. At the same time the German children retain the mother tongue. This new school is adequate enough to meet the ever-increasing demands of a certain class of our German population. Achievements are such that discriminating parents send their children to this school from a comparatively far distance.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung May 10, 1888.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC

A number of progressive clubs on the Northside decided to open a Sunday School in Rachaus Halle, corner Halsted and Lincoln on Sunday morning 10 o'clock, May 13, 1888.

The lack of Sunday schools removed from the stupid influence of clerical hypocrites and conducted in a progressive and enlightened manner has been felt especially among the working class. It is a fact that all possible efforts are being made by the church Sunday schools to entice children to their institutions recognizing that by getting a hold on them in this way the growing youth will be kept out of the sphere of influence of the progressive movement.

The parents, mostly working men, are glad to have their children out of their house on a Sunday morning and thereby they deliver them into the hands of these hypocrites. For these reasons the progressive elements are engaged in the establishment of their own schools.

We address to all parents an urgent word of exhortation to send their children

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung May 10, 1888.

to us. At the present we have not decided yet upon a detailed schedule as we have to know about the number of registrants.

The Committee of

Sozialer Turnverein

Turnschwestern Des Soz Turnverein

Arbeiter - Bildungsverein Der Nordseite

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 31, 1886.

GERMAN-ENGLISH KINDERGARTENS.

The plan of the local district of the National German-American School Association to open, if possible, with the start of the new year (Sept. 1), Free German-English Kindergartens on the North, South, Northwest and Southwest sides of the city, has met with general approval amongst the Germans of Chicago. Now it is necessary to start with the realization of the beautiful thought. The furnishing of the four kindergartens, furniture and teaching material, will require about \$2,000.

The school association expects to obtain localities free of charge from local school, and church parishes, or clubs. The salaries of four teachers and assistants are estimated to amount to \$3,000. The entire expense for the first year will amount to about \$5,000.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 31, 1886.

The expenses for buying and upkeep of furniture and teaching materials will, of course, decrease in future years, so that the average expense will be around \$4,000 a year, or \$1,000 per Kindergarten. In order to obtain the means to execute the plans, the local school association should grow to a membership of 5,000 individuals, who would pay an annual contribution of at least \$1 each. Should not there be found such a number of public spirited men and women among the 230,000 Germans of Chicago? We do not doubt it!

But still more is necessary than what we already mentioned. The project must not remain dependent on a casual offering. Furthermore, the number of German-English kindergartens should be increased in future years. They shall become lasting and useful places for cultivation of the German language. Therefore it is necessary to create, little by little, funds the interest on which will take care of the upkeep of the kindergartens.



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 31, 1886.

For the realization of these plans a Ladies Club already has been founded within the National German-American School Association. Also German lodges and clubs were requested by the administration to grant yearly contributions.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 27, 1885

GERMAN



Professor Lauth's School

The excellent English-German School of Professor Lauth, 361 North Clark Street, closed yesterday with an oral examination. Many parents and friends of the school, invited for the occasion, were present. The results of the examination were highly satisfactory and showed a marvelous progress in the method of instruction. All answers, particularly from pupils of the higher grades, came promptly and clearly. All teachers of this institute, particularly Professor Lauth and Professor Schuber, deserve our praise and admiration for the achievement of their school, which is enjoying a growing popularity in Chicago.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, August 21, 1884.

MRS. ENDE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Mrs. Ende, director of the German-American Girls Institute (605-607 North Clark Street) opens the school for the fifth consecutive year...

It was decided to add to the next years institution of class B of the Senior High School, English and German shorthand, with more attention given to mathematics, bookkeeping and correspondence.

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CHICAGO

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 3, 1884.

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The Director of the "Deutsch-amerikanische Akademie von Chicago" (German-American Academic of Chicago), 623 West Adams Street, has just published a very interesting yearly report of which we cite the following:-

"On September 1, 1883 began the current school-year with 85 day pupils, who will be taught by 6 permanent teachers while the number of the private evening class attending pupils is 35-40, so that altogether 120 to 130 pupils are taught in the school."

In the institute there are now eight teachers. Although the number of pupils has more **than** doubled, the income is not sufficient to cover the expenditures because the maintenance of the system has to be considered before effecting savings. I am pleased to state that in general the progress was highly satisfactory. Not only have the aims of the classes been reached, but a lively rivalry of the pupils could be observed.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 2, 1884.

GERMAN-AMERICAN GIRL'S SCHOOL
605-607 N. Clark Sts.

This Institute accepts at all times pupils for the Elementary, Middle and Upper Classes. Special classes in German, French, Italian (under direction of Signora de Rudi) drawing, painting, embroidery and Elocution are now forming.

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Die Fackel, (C.A.Z.), May 6, 1883.

THE SHAKESPEARE EVENING.

The "German-American Young Ladies Institute", the well known girls school, under the supervision of Mrs. Amalie Ende, 605 North Clark Street, arranged a Shakespeare evening last Friday at which many relatives and friends of the pupils were present... The execution of the program began with a piano solo played by Mamie Ryan. Following was the fairy scene from the "Midsummer nights dream", beautifully executed by a group of girls eight years of age. Then came a scene from "As you like it". Miss Pick the recital teacher at the school acted the part of Orlando and later portrayed "Lady Macbeth's" sleep-walking. This in itself was sufficient to convince us of her efficiency as an instructor. The Rosalind in this scene was acted by Miss Lizzie Siewers who delivered her part very satisfactorily. Next was a piano recital by Miss Emilie Schlather, an "Elegie" by Schubert, then a monolog from "Romeo and Juliet" recited by Minnie Roesch and the madness of "Ophelia" recited by Nannie Ryan, which was especially well received. At last but not least we want to mention the recital by Mrs. Cometer and Mr. H.F. Scully who of course are not pupils of the school. Mrs. Cometer sang a soprano solo by Schubert and Mr. Scully enacted a scene from "Julius Caesar".

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GERMAN

Die Fackel(Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung) March 13th, 1883.

Holstein

The "Society of the German-American Institute of the Northwest Side" will hold its dedication ceremonies Sunday next, March 25th.-

The Society is eager to cultivate the German language, German customs, and the German spirit. This they intend to do by arranging social activities for adults and by erection of a school for children.

We recommend that our German citizens who are anxious that their children receive a good German education, send them to this school.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1881.

[SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES]

Adolph Schnyder, founder of the first German-English school for deaf-mutes in Chicago, has published his first annual report of the institute and therein appeals to people in general to become affiliated with the school's aid society to [help] raise funds for the worthy enterprise.

GERMAN

"The Fackel", December 19th, 1880.

"Erste Deutsch-englische Taubstummen-Schule von Chicago"

(The First German-English School, for the Deaf and Dumb of Chicago)

The opening of this school, has been set for Monday, December 6th, 1880, and pupils will be enrolled into this institution, at any time during the first year. The purpose of the institution is, to educate such children, according to Pestalozzi and Froebel's principles, in the natural and thorough learning, of becoming physically and mentally, self reliant and useful members of society. The afflicted one, should not only read and write in English, but he ought to learn to speak plainly, and with attentiveness and determination, should finally be able to develop the lip-reading art. Thousands of the deaf and dumb have accomplished such tasks, and with patience, the pupils of this school will do likewise. The circumstances at the present time are such, that a change of the schoolslocation, can not be undertaken, and my private residence will for the present time, house the School also.

The parents and friends of the afflicted children are cordially invited, to visit the school occasionally, and pass judgment upon teaching and success.

A. Schnyder,
Corner N. Franklin Street and Tell Court.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 17, 1880.

FIRST GERMAN-ENGLISH DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

Monday, December 6, 1880, this School was opened, and pupils during the first school year will be accepted at any time. The object of the institution is to educate deaf and dumb children according to the principles of Pestalozzi and Froebel and to make them self-reliant and useful members of the human society. The deaf and dumb not only will be taught to read and write English and German but also to learn to speak distinctly and lip reading. Thousands of deaf and dumb have already reached that goal and, the majority of the pupils will likewise get there with the necessary persistence. For the beginning as long as circumstances do not permit a closer location of the school, lessons will be given in a private house.

All parents of deaf and dumb children and other friends of this movement, are cordially invited to visit the school occasionally and to judge my methods of teaching and its success.

A. Schnyder,
Corner N. Franklin and Tell Avenue.

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Die Fackel Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 5, 1880. GERMAN

SCHOOL PICNIC

SEP 5 1880 30276

In Silver Leaf Grove the Picnic of the German English School of J. B. Tessmann, which had been postponed last Sunday on account of the bad weather was held today. The parents, friends and relatives of the schoolchildren are anticipating a large attendance.

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GERMAN

Die Fackel, (Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung) Aug. 29, 1880.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SCHOOL.

Fricke's German-American Institute, corner Sedgwick and Division Streets, begins Monday, September 6th, the 15th School year, with a select staff of teachers. For each of the studies, a competent teacher has been chosen. The Institute has during the many years of its existence, adhered to the principle to educate the pupils according to the rules of German Model Schools, and for this reason enjoys the special patronage of the German elements. Everybody knows, that the German language in this country, like an island in the ocean has to defend itself against the threatening floods of the English language, in order not to be swallowed by the greedy waves. In this battle with the hostile elements, you form in the "American German Institute" a strong bulwark.

Therefore parents who desire to send their children to school, do not fail to have them registered at the Fricke Institute. Notifications will be accepted daily, beginning September 6th in the school building.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, April 11, 1880.

EDUCATION

All the readers of the Arbeiter Zeitung will be very happy to learn that we are going to erect a school for the purpose of educating immigrant Germans in the ways of U. S. A. The name for the school is "Chicago Athenaeum," 48-54 S. Dearborn Street. The students will learn the English language, algebra, writing and bookkeeping, and the tuition will be very low so that everybody can benefit by the school.- Professor A. Grath will be the leader.

The Comrades will recommend the school, and it will mean so much for the newcomer to learn the English language correctly. The next term of school will start April 12th. The classes are held in the evening so that everybody may attend.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Aug. 24, 1879.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF THE NORTH SIDE

The German-American Institute of the North Side, usually called Fricke's School, has decided to open a branch school at 107 Wells Street on September 1. This is very good news for those parents who wish to send their children to a teacher who has been successful for fourteen years!

Mr. Fricke is now associated with a highly capable American teacher, Mr. Coombs, and this gives the pupils an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the German, as well as with the English language.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 19, 1879.

[POPULAR DEMAND FOR THE KINDERGARTEN]

Of all the German educational institutions of America the Kindergarten has received the least attention; Chicago, especially seems to take very little interest in this matter. Rumor is circulating that there are three or four such institutions proposed for Chicago but, as Chicago has a large number of children under the age of six years, we doubt whether these few new schools for the very young ones would be sufficient. Such lack of interest is hard to explain. If the reason is that the Kindergarten teachers are not qualified or because of lack of funds or location, the question is asked, how can this be remedied? We consider that the education of our children up to the age of six years is only a preparation for later education. Until then, the normal child naturally longs for activity, which it finds only in play. Many parents, although loving their children, do not have the necessary intelligence to guide them, so it would be advisable to entrust our youngsters to competent care. While the child plays it learns and while it learns, it plays. The teachers in Germany made the observation that children who received Kindergarten instruction are much more alert and their desire for learning greater.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 6, 1879.

PARTEIGENOESSEN (PARTY COMRADES)

In the name of the committee of a school which has just been opened, I appeal to the party friends in their own and their children's interest to select this school. It won't be long before success will manifest itself and the small sum paid for your child's education will bring good returns. The price by month for one child is 75¢; for two children of the same family, \$1.25; for three children, \$1.50 and for four children \$2.00.

English is taught by Mr. Surbridge. The school opened and lessons commenced May 31st at 9 o'clock in the morning, with a considerable number of pupils present. As the expense of this new enterprise is considerable, we request every socialist who considers a good education of his child, a necessity to select this school.

35 Waller Street.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 5, 1879.

[THE INSTITUTE MOVES TO A NEW LOCATION]

Die Schul-Anstalt (The Institute) of B. Tessmann is now in its new location at 80-13th Place near Blue Island Avenue. The School is well known, and the German parents who are interested in the practical and thorough education of their children are invited to select this school.

The summer term has already commenced on May 1st.

II B 2 f
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CHURCH

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 3, 1879.

[THE TURN SCHULE ACQUIRES NEW TEACHER]

The Turn Schule of the Aurora Turn Society for boys and girls is happy to announce that they have acquired the services of a well-trained Turn Teacher and expect that a large number of pupils will seek his instruction. Applications must be made by the pupil's parents.
Price by month, 25 cents.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Mar. 23, 1879.

DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHES INSTITUT OF THE NORTH SIDE

(Advertisement)

Corner Sedgwick and Division Streets. Founded in the year 1864. The summer session of the Deutsch-Amerikanisches Institut (German-American Institute) starts on April 1 this year. German and English are taught by experienced instructors of these nationalities; courses are offered also in arithmetic, geometry, algebra, geography, composition, letter writing, bookkeeping, drawing, singing, world history, etc.

The Institute has been well established for years, and the great confidence the public has accorded the school gives ample evidence of the German-American Institute's substantial character.

Drawing class for boys every Saturday morning from nine until twelve.

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Mar. 23, 1879.

Admission fees: \$1 to \$2 per month.

Drawing class: \$1 for three months.

Fricke and Coombs,
Proprietors.

WPA (ILL) 1001.3075

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1879.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The elementary school of the Chicago Turngeneinde (Gymnastic Community) was reopened on January 1. As is generally known, the school is conducted by Mr. Lang, an excellent instructor, whose success as a teacher is apparent to those who have watched the youngsters perform.

We consider it our duty to inform the German people of the North Side that there is no better method of developing their children, mentally or physically, than by having them attend classes at this school.

There the children are disciplined, exercised, and taught good posture and carriage. Many a puny child has been strengthened by exercise; many who have suffered from curvature of the spine have grown straight.

We believe that parents are actually neglecting their duty if they fail to let their children participate in the classes of the gymnasium.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 4, 1879.

THE ATHENAEUM MUSIC SCHOOL

The Athenaeum Music School, under the direction of Professor Fuchs, opens its first course January 6. Last night an entertainment was given at the large hall of the Athenaeum to introduce the staff of the Music School to the public. In spite of the extremely cold weather a large crowd attended.

Judge Henry Booth, President of the Athenaeum gave the opening address. This was followed by Beethoven's Overture, "Die Weihe Des Hauses," which was presented by Messrs. Fuchs and Dyhrenfurth, and which was immensely enjoyed by the audience.

When Mrs. C. Koelling, who appeared next on the program, sang the aria, "Ich Weiss, Dass Mein Erloeser Lebt," the audience was left with no doubt of her excellent musical ability. Mrs. Koelling is endowed with a soprano of great range and of pleasant tone color, and she also has a depth of understanding which enables her to make her presentations in an appealing and convincing

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 4, 1879.

manner. Her mode of singing is excellent, and proves that she is fully capable of utilizing her natural gifts.

Then followed a lengthy address by Reverend Thomas, after which Mrs. Koeling sang the "Elviren-Arie" from Mozart's "Don Juan". Her rendition, which was given in an expressive and ingratiating manner, was enthusiastically received, and the audience insisted upon an encore.

The last selections consisted of a number of piano recitals [given by their pupils] in which Messrs. Fuchs and Dyhrenfurth displayed virtuosity and gave evidence of their ability.

NPA (LL) PROJ. 3000

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 8, 1878

THE GERMAN TEACHERS' SEMINARY



I have read Mr. Hailmann's answer to my recent article in this newspaper concerning the German Teachers' Seminary, which Mr. Hailmann is calling the National German-American Seminary. To defend myself, I must mention that all information pertaining to my statements was given to me from several active sponsors of the project. There might have been a misunderstanding in regard to the fund of \$10,000 - which (possibly includes all collections in St. Louis) might have reached by now the figure of \$20,000. To get a clear picture on this subject, it must be understood in the first place, that there is a fair difference between donations on the paper and cash gifts or cash collections.

We all know that many magnificent plans of German conservatories and Germanistic institutes have collapsed in the very beginning through mismanagement and dishonesty. These failures of the past have left an atmosphere of distrust, for which I cannot apologize, as long as the project of the National German-American Seminary does not show a more substantial progress.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 8, 1878



I am admiring the perseverance and truly German ideals which have been the underlying forces towards the realization of the project.

I hope I have been mistaken with my statements, published recently, and I sincerely wish that all generous sponsors of the Teachers' Seminary will be successful in their efforts to see the plan carried out. The organizing of the Seminary in September will be the best reward for the confidence, which so far has been shown by the Germans of America.

Signed: E. L. Bernays

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 2, 1878

THE NATIONAL GERMAN-AMERICAN SEMINARY



To the Editor!

If Mr. Bernays would not be known as a truth-loving, honest-thinking man, his article published in this newspaper last Saturday could make us believe, that he wants to be highly intelligent at any price. Seemingly, following this urge, he does not show any respect for any ideal agitations and human achievements.

As a fact, Mr. Bernays is known to us as a sober thinking, righteous and sensible head, and just for this reason we deem it necessary to bring all facts, as cited and doubtless unintentionally distorted by Mr. Bernays, in the right light of logical discussion.

Apparently Mr. Bernays did not know that the Seminary Society has already funds of \$20,000. Otherwise he certainly would not write that there is not more than \$10,000 on paper.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 2, 1878

Also Mr. Bernays could not have known, that the Seminary project took shape and form only three years ago. Otherwise he would have hesitated to call this fine project an affair of graft dragging along during the last five years.

There is now already a sufficient number of Seminary foundation societies in existence, which guarantee every year an income of about \$4,000 for the Seminary.

Also Mr. Bernays obviously was unaware of the fact that an institution which owns a stock of apparatus, books and financial assets of altogether \$80,000 has offered its building, material and money for immediate use to the new Seminary. And still, Mr. Bernays dared to write that the Seminary plan is still on the same spot on which it was in the beginning.

We are convinced that Mr. Bernays did not take his time to be informed

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 2, 1878

sufficiently on this subject, before he wrote down his opinion.

As is the situation today, the German-Americans of this country will strain every nerve to make the National German-American Seminary a success. The same will be opened on September 1st, 1878.

Signed:

W. N. Hailmann

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GERMAN

Der Westen, Jan. 28, 1877.

Professor Wiedinger, the well-known educator, will open next week a German-English school at 533 N. Clark Street. The new institution will teach several high school subjects, and it will be under the direction of Professor Wiedinger himself. The subjects offered will be taught in either German or English.

Mr. Wiedinger's reputation as an educator is so well known by the older German generation of the city that he will have no difficulty in attracting a great number of students. We consider it our duty to call the attention of the parents to this new school, which we heartily recommend.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1877.

A FREE MASON LETTER.

The local Waldeck lodge has sent a circular to its German sister lodges. It says among other things: "What we want is the improvement of humanity, based on science morality and art. This is the trinity in which we believe. This is the religion which some say will become the religion of the world. No philosophical system nor church dogma has ever been more simple. But the word must be translated into action.

"Guided by this conviction, we have made the attempt to found a free drawing school. We note with joy that this attempt has been crowned with success. The Waldeck drawing school has now been in existence one year, and is attended regularly by almost 100 students. We hope that some day it will become a true cultural institution for our young people."

The school is in Kemmler's hall, corner of S. Clark and 18th St. The Waldeck lodge has been in existence since Jan. 30, 1871.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1876.

FRICKE'S GERMAN-ENGLISH SCHOOL

The evening entertainment given by Fricke's school took place last night in Muller's Hall. Besides the parents of the children, numerous friends of the school were in attendance. The songs and declamations of the children were loudly applauded and gave testimony to the application of the children and the understanding of the teachers. We recommend Fricke's German-English school, Sedgwick and Division Streets, most warmly. The school is progressing constantly and is acquiring more and more friends among the Germans of the North Side.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 4, 1876.

THE TEACHERS' NORMAL SCHOOL.

It is with joy that I have learned that the Germans of this country are taking up a collection for a normal school.

If the collection taken up here in Chicago should be a success, other cities, influenced by the example, will without doubt follow suit. But no time is to be wasted. Even now the lack of German teachers is felt. This is due partially to the lack of teachers in Germany and partially to the decreasing immigration. By supporting the normal school we can now become independent of our old fatherland.

We have shown sufficiently what we are able to do when we have had to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded ones in the Franco-German War.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 4, 1876.

Should we not be able to raise now one-fourth of that sum which we collected in 1870, for the benefit of the education of our children?

The normal school is very modest in its demands. A yearly income of \$8,000 will be sufficient to begin the work. Fifty-two thousand dollars was subscribed at a meeting last May in Cincinnati and a great part of it has so far been paid in. If the matter proceeds favorably, the normal school can be opened in July 1877.

Considerable sums have also been subscribed in the East and in a few cities of the Northwest. Chicago, as a center of Germanism, will without doubt take an active part in this matter, concerning the preservation of the German language. Mr. H. Enderis, 130 Lake Street, will receive all the contributions for Chicago and forward them to the treasurer, Mr. Ch. Preusser in Chicago.

H. Raab, Member of the Administrative Council for Illinois.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 7, 1875.

THE FAIR AT THE VORWAERTS TURNER HALL

A bazaar was given yesterday at the Vorwaerts Turner Hall for the benefit of the Sunday school. As may be noted from former reports, the Vorwaerts Turnverein has always--and especially since its "rejuvenation"--shown that it not only desired to improve the physique--by exercises which develop the muscles and make them supple--but also to improve the mind--hence the new Sunday school. The latter is well attended, definite proof of its excellence.

The school was reopened after the summer months but the Verein soon came to the conclusion that it could not maintain the school unless it resorted to extraordinary measures.

Thus the wives, daughters, and friends of the members resolved to open a bazaar--a stupendous affair--to further the cause. If the fact that the



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 7, 1875.

weather was unfavorable is taken into consideration, the affair had an exceedingly auspicious beginning.

While the Turners [the male members] saw to it that the hall was suitably decorated and that other necessary preparations were made, stands erected, etc., the women members made it their business to gather objects of all descriptions to provide for the material aspect of the festival. How well they succeeded became apparent yesterday.

Rows upon rows of stands showed a wide assortment of articles. Toys, household items, clothing, and what not, were available in abundance and little coaxing was needed by the salesladies to induce liberal buying.

To give a more detailed account of the hall and its interior arrangement--which was very artistic, by the way--we shall insert, at this point, a description of the stands and the names of the ladies in charge: Finery and dolls, Mrs. Belohradsky; dry goods, Mrs. Brauer and Mrs. Pooth; music and books, Miss L. Schmettler; sweets and bakery goods, Miss M. Fricke and

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 7, 1875.

Miss L. Knuehl; cigar stand.....; wines.....; toy stand.....; flowers.....; church articles.....; game [i. e., wild fowl, etc.].....; drugstore items.....; post office.; ladies' police.....; songbirds.....; fishpond.....[Translator's note: The dots indicate the omission of names of persons.]

The following ladies constituted the hall committee: Mrs. B. Kretlow....[Altogether twenty-four names].

After the school children had sung....under the leadership of Mr. Schoessling, Mr. H. Stahl introduced Mr. Lackner, president of the North American Turnerbund, who gave the opening address. He said:

"My Friends! Undoubtedly the most important and most worthy task of mankind is the development of the children who are entrusted to our care, that they may become accomplished members of society. This object is realized by the inculcation of strict morality and the instilling of culture. Anyone who has performed that task deserves greater gratitude from the state than the greatest diplomat, although the teacher may not be remembered with monuments, and his name may not

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 7, 1875.

be revered by future generations. The future of a state depends upon the proper education of its youth. If the ground is not adequately prepared to receive the seed and develop the fruit, neither culture nor progress is possible.

"If it is necessary that certain subjects be taught, it is, on the other hand, equally essential that certain things remain untaught.

"A person, for instance, who has been brought up to show deference to a hereditary king, or who has absorbed the spirit of submission from his mother's breast, will have more difficulty in comprehending the principles of equality and independence than a person who has been nurtured in mental as well as physical liberty. After all, it is not important how much the child learns, but it is imperative that he become conversant with the right subjects.

"If a child's education is given a good foundation, if the beautiful, the



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Illinois Staats-*Zeitung*, Dec. 7, 1875.

precious, and the useful are made available, then, as the child develops, it will have a different outlook than a person who has been stuffed with learning, prejudice, and false ideas.

"For the furtherance and realization of these ideals the Turnverein Vorwaerts founded the Sunday school, and now seeks the support of the residents of the Southwest Side; in fact, it appeals to the inhabitants of the entire city.

"Women have worked hard to decorate the hall, and are now beckoning visitors to buy. The fair sex has always beautified the world and lent enchantment to fleeting time.

"Therefore, in this instance we might ignore our praiseworthy habit of frugality and spend wholeheartedly, since a beneficial purpose is involved!"

After Mr. Lockner concluded his speech, gymnastic exercises were performed in a very capable manner under the leadership of Mr. Gloy.

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 7, 1875.

The pupils of the Sunday school gave an astounding demonstration of their command of arithmetic, and their instructor deserves full recognition for this great feat.

The Fair surely had a good beginning and undoubtedly will be even more successful as the week progresses.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1875.

ATHENAEUM



The following subjects will be in the curriculum of the Athenaeum next week:

Monday evening: Rudiments of German and Latin.

Tuesday evening: English literature, drawing, stenography and French.
Mr. William C. Reynolds will give instruction in English literature, and will speak on Boswell's Life of Johnson. Admission is free....

Wednesday evening: Conversation, under the direction of Professor Lyman;
German, second class; English grammar, and penmanship.

Thursday evening: German, upper class.

Friday evening: Singing instruction by Professor Woollitt; German, second class; conversation, first class, and English for Germans, by Professor Andrew Groh--from 8:30 to 9:30.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1875.

The last-named class was started last Friday, and twenty-five students enrolled in it. Anyone may join the class. Tuition charges are very reasonable.

The classes of the Athenaeum are located at 63--65 Washington Street.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 25, 1875.

TO THE TURNVEREIN VORWAERTS

This week's chief topic of conversation in our neighborhood is the question of the reopening of the Sunday-school at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle. We cannot understand why the project is not acted upon--or at least only temporarily postponed--in view of the lively interest manifested. We admit that the Turnverein is not able, during the present hard times, to incur the sacrifices which the reopening of the school, would entail, but this active association Turnverein can devise means by which to attain its ends--as experience has shown--methods which were successful whenever the Turner were willing. The lack of interest shown by the citizens at last Sunday's meeting is no reason whatever for disconsolately dropping the project. This attitude is unworthy of so capable an association.

We, the undersigned, therefore take the liberty of suggesting to the Turnverein Vorwaerts that it hold a fair for the benefit of the Sunday-school. Undoubtedly many ladies and liberal-minded citizens and businessmen of this part of the city will support the fair and work to further it.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 25, 1875.

Besides, the Turnverein has experienced members on the arrangement committee and commands talent for entertainment purposes. Hence, on with the work; the lofty purpose will give assurance of success.

Christian Fenn,....Peter Schoenhofen,....L. Ottenheimer.....[Altogether fifteen names are listed.]



Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Sept. 19, 1875.

THE CHICAGO ATHENAEUM

The Chicago Athenaeum opens its evening school tomorrow. The following subjects will be taught:

Monday evening: German and Latin.

Tuesday evening: English literature, French, drawing, and stenography.

Wednesday evening: Elocution, penmanship, English grammar.

Friday evening: Vocal instruction and English lessons for Germans.

The institution is located at 63-65 West Washington Street.

Tuition charges are so low that even the most impecunious can afford to enroll.



Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Sept. 19, 1875.

A gymnasium is also provided by the Athenaeum. An experienced teacher of physical culture is in charge.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 9, 1875.

THE CHICAGO ATHENAEUM

The Chicago Athenaeum's evening school will commence the fall semester in about two weeks. A class is contemplated for Germans who desire to obtain a thorough knowledge of English. If the class is organized, Professor Groh will be the instructor. He has taught German at the Athenaeum for two years.

All who desire to be enrolled in the class are asked to apply promptly so that their names may be recorded.

The directorate of the Athenaeum intends to increase the scope of the institution. Anyone will be accepted, regardless of creed, sex or nationality, provided that he is of irreproachable character.

A gymnasium connected with the institution; gives ample opportunity for bodily development.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 9, 1875.

Further particulars may be learned at the headquarters, at 63--65 Washington Street.



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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung June 26, 1875.

TO THE GERMAN SOCIETIES OF CHICAGO

Through the German newspapers, the Germans of Chicago have become acquainted with the project of building a German-American normal school. Such a project needs no recommendation, as its advantages are evident. The best means to bring home to the young German-Americans, the advantage and peculiarities of their nationality is, without doubt, the guidance of teachers who have been trained in a German-American normal school. The German societies of Chicago are the best medium to promote this enterprise, the committee of the Chicago Turngemeinde invites all the German societies of Chicago to elect delegates to represent them at a meeting to be held Friday, July 2, 1875 in the hall of the Chicago Turngemeinde, in order to find means of realizing this great enterprise.

The Committee of the Chicago Turngemeinde.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 29, 1875.

[THE GERMAN-AMERICAN SCHOOLS]

Dear Editor,

With the coming of warm weather, picnic notices from schools can be found once more in the newspapers. This seems to be the right time to say a few words against uneducational exhibitions as indulged in by some private schools last year.

Neither Americans nor German-Americans can have any respect for the German school-system when they see a crowd of school boys dressed in ridiculous uniforms riding horseback, etc. Sensible Germans feel ashamed when they see such exhibitions which reminds them of circuses and carnivals. I do not remember having seen such displays in Germany.

Respectfully,

A. Ehrenstein, teacher

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 15, 1872.

GERMAN HIGH SCHOOL FROM No. 497 to 499 SOUTH UNION STREET.

Of the German-American schools of Chicago, the one entitled to the utmost consideration is the high school of the West Side. This school is completely independent and non-denominational, and is guided by the best principles of German teaching and education. American conditions, especially in regard to the teaching of English are taken into full consideration.

To the girls an opportunity is offered to perfect themselves in all feminine handicrafts. The school fee is very small and a reduction is made in favor of children of the same family. The school is under the direction of a school board.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 12, 1871



GERMAN

[TURNERS ESTABLISH A SCHOOL]

The regular instruction in drawing in the school of the Chicago Turn Community (257 - 259 N. Clark Street) begins next Saturday at 2 P.M.; as for the other elementary subjects, such as German penmanship, German language, singing, natural science, geography, history and geometry next Sunday at 9 A.M. The teachers are Professor Schott, Dr. A. C. Lebell, H. von Langen and B. Ziehn.

The monthly fee which is to be paid in advance amounts to fifty cents for each child. However, the third child of any family, two of whose children already attend the school, is admitted free.

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GERMAN

ILLINOISSTAATS ZEITUNG, January 9th, 1871.

[THE TURNER COMMUNITY SUNDAY SCHOOL]

Report of the actual opening of the Sunday School of the Turngemeinde.
The first speaker of the Turngemeinde, Carl Lotz, addressed almost a hundred prospective students and 40 representatives of all the Turnvereine of Illinois.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1871.

[THE TURNERS ESTABLISH A SCHOOL]



GERMAN

The Chicago Turn-Gemeinde announces the opening of a Sunday School of 2 semesters beginning January 1st, and July 1st. Children to pay \$2.00, adults \$4.00 per semester. For members of the Turn-gemeinde free of charge. Instruction is in German, every Sunday morning, in the Turn-Halle(Gymnasium) on the Northside.

Subjects to be taught: 1 Drawing, 2 Kalegraphy, 3 Arithmetic, 4 Geometry, 5 Rethoric and stylistic, 6 fundaments of music.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 12, 1867.

DYHRENFURTH'S INSTITUTE

(Editorial)

We have repeatedly called the attention of our readers to the above excellent institution, which is probably unsurpassed by any of its kind in the entire West, and of which Chicago can justly be proud.

A new course will begin after Easter, and we cannot forego the opportunity to recommend this widely known and highly praised school to all parents and guardians who wish to give their children a good practical education. Mr. Dyhrenfurth has set the rates for tuition exceptionally low. All the professors are recognized as able and thoroughly educated teachers, and the knowledge acquired by children who attend the Institute, and the positions which many of the graduates hold in the social and business world of our city are proof of the diligence with which the instructors apply themselves to their

MPA (LL) Inc.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 12, 1867.

various tasks.

The Institute consists of a classical department, a school for girls and a commercial college. There are five classes in the classical department. The three lower classes offer a preparatory course, and the two upper classes a high school course. The purpose of the preparatory course is to give the pupil a good practical education which will enable him to enter the commercial school. In the upper classes, a complete course is offered in classics and mathematics, in preparation for attendance at a university. In these classes, Greek, Latin, French, German, and English are taught; also geometry, zoology, geography, rhetoric, drawing, chemistry, mathematics, etc. Each subject is taught by a man who has specialized in that field.

The new school for girls which Mr. Dyhrenfurth has established has received favorable recognition, and the number of pupils attending it has steadily increased. The purpose of this branch of the Institute is to give girls a

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 12, 1867.

truly "feminine" education in domestic arts and in the supervision of a household. This school fills a long-felt need and is ably presided over by Miss Lee.

We need add nothing about the excellence of the commercial department, for it is well known among local businessmen and is recognized over the entire West. We know from experience that every businessman prefers graduates from Dyhrenfurth's Commercial Institute to all other applicants, and that the students of this school always obtain positions in the best firms.

Recently, Mr. Dyhrenfurth established a monthly magazine under the name The College Monthly. The motto of the publication is "scientia potestas". The first issue has just reached us. It contains several very excellent and instructive articles, some of them written by teachers or professors, and others by pupils of the upper grades. They are abundant proof of the ability of both teachers and students. Thus the Institute continues to progress in

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 12, 1867.

every respect, and Mr. Dyhrenfurt is leaving nothing undone to promote the general thorough training of those who attend his school.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1867.

A.SINK'S ACADEMIC INSTITUTE

"I take great pleasure in publicly thanking the parents and students of the evening classes for their oral and written expressions of appreciation of the excellency of my school.

"At the same time I wish to state that in an effort to render myself worthy of your esteem I shall continue to apply all diligence and faithfulness to my duties as an educator.

"Respectfully,
"A. Sink."

We believe that we would be doing an able and conscientious, but very modest educator a grave injustice, if we published the above announcement without adding some remarks of our own, especially if we neglected to state that Mr. Sink is a well qualified and successful teacher, and that he has at heart the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Neitung, Jan. 8, 1867.

welfare of the children entrusted to his care. We are not recommending him blindly, for our testimony is based upon long observation and experience. We have attended the examinations of his classes and were astonished at the results. In his special classes, penmanship and mathematics, his children have made rapid strides, and we unhesitatingly advise all persons seeking an advanced course in commercial subjects to enroll in his school.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 26, 1866.

A NOBLE OFFER

H. F. Bonnet has promised to give an entertainment for the benefit of Bernhard Wiedinger's School, which is located on the North Side (La Salle Street near Chicago Avenue). Although the expenses will amount to at least \$200, Mr. Bonnet said he would charge only \$100, which would take care of the most necessary items. This figure could be greatly reduced if the charges for rent, advertising, and music could be eliminated. Mr. Bonnet, whose entire company will donate its services, will do the managing and will make all the necessary arrangements, so that the school committee will merely have to sell the tickets.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 1

The directors of the school association have tried to avoid soliciting help from Americans. They are proud because only Germans have purchased bonds, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that the school building has been erected through none but German donations. Their motto is: "Education through the school and education through the stage!" Translator's

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational & Intellectual

2. Intellectual

g. Forums, Discussion
Groups and Lectures

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Nov. 25, 1934.

PROFESSOR SCHUETZE LECTURED BEFORE DEUTSCHE LITERARISCHE GESELLSCHAFT



The Deutsche Literarische Gesellschaft (German Literary Society), which held its regular meeting at the Bismarck Hotel yesterday evening, secured the services of Professor Martin Schuetze as speaker. Professor Schuetze, who has been at the head of the German Department of the University of Chicago for many years, is an enthusiastic champion of the German language and German literature. His many years' experience with men and women students has taught him how the teaching of German in this country can be maintained and made fruitful.

In his many appeals to Chicago Germans, Professor Schuetze has always emphasized the fact that language is not only a practical means of expression, but that it expresses in a living way, the spirit, mood, and nature of a people. Professor Schuetze began his lecture yesterday by stating this view; and he again emphasized the fact that this theory of the nature of language, which was originated by Herder and developed by Goethe, must be considered an extremely important factor

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Nov. 25, 1934.



in the teaching of German in this country.

For this reason Professor Schuetze wishes to start a periodical which would give students of the German language an opportunity to write in German of their observations, impressions, and views, and to convey these thoughts and feelings to their fellow devotees. He not only desires to give the youth in the schools, and all those who cherish the German language, access to German culture, but he also wishes to give them an opportunity to express American life and its reactions in the German language.

Professor Schetze was able to give his remarks a personal touch. He illustrated his lecture with many allusions to history, and also drew material from his own rich horde of observations and experiences.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 30, 1934.

AN ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY

(Editorial)

Professor Frederick Shuman, of the University of Chicago, has returned to America from a long trip through the principal countries of Europe and lectured recently before the League of Women Voters on his observations and experiences. The professor says that, if America wants to protect herself against that pathological type of political philosophy called fascism, she will have to create economic security for her middle class citizens. Professor Shuman entertains no illusions about the fact that the fate of democracy in Europe is sealed.

He declares that only twenty million of the 220,000,000 people who live in Central Europe are ruled in a democratic way. He mentions, as causes of this condition, the technique of war propaganda, the American high-pressure

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 30, 1934.

methods of salesmanship, and the almost religious enthusiasm for fascist principles prevailing in those countries which have adopted fascism. It may be assumed that the political parties, and obviously the fascists also, have learned something from the war propaganda, and it would be surprising if they had not imitated the methods of this propaganda to a certain extent. The same is true, perhaps, of the American salesman's irresistible approach known in this country as the "high pressure" method.

And still it appears as though the professor confounds cause with effect, when he speaks of the religious enthusiasm of the fascists. Fascism did not originate from nothing. It serves as a substitute for the old liberal and democratic ideas and ideals, which had hitherto governed the nations. The nations saw that democracy had outlived itself. There were two ways open to them--one led to socialism or communism, the other to fascism, and they chose the latter.

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Abendpost, Jan. 30, 1934.

One need not be a born rebel to see that the old methods of government are absolutely senseless and purposeless. A short time ago, Lord Rothermere, England's most powerful and influential newspaper publisher, asked the English people to join the fascist movement of Sir Oswald Moseley. In this request he said, among other things that, if Sir Oswald Moseley and Hitler had conversed with one another for two hours, they would have accomplished more than all the European statesmen of the old school would have achieved through years of negotiation.

Lord Rothermere's statement is not exaggerated by any means. Statesmen and diplomats have deliberated on disarmament for years. Preliminary discussions, committee meetings, and tiring plenary sessions followed one another; Chancellor Hitler had his demands presented, and when they were not met, he simply declared, "We shall no longer participate in negotiations"--whereupon Germany withdrew from the disarmament conference and the League of Nations. Although Hitler did not solve the problem by this procedure, he did at least

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Abendpost, Jan. 30, 1934.

clarify the situation as far as Germany is concerned. He does not dangle the Fata Morgana of a universal disarmament before the eyes of his people, as the other statesmen continue to do, because they are either cowardly or incompetent.

By the way, Professor Schuman is mistaken, if he believes that fascism flourishes only in Central Europe. Just last week a purely dictatorial constitution was adopted in Esthonia, and that, not by the government of that country, but according to resolutions voted by the people in the plebiscite held last October. It was only in 1918 that Esthonia became a free and independent republic, after it had suffered for centuries under Russian rule. Now, the nation has voluntarily renounced its liberties. Fascism has made great headway also in England, and just how far the movement has already progressed is evident from the fact that it is advocated by a person as influential as Lord Rothermere.

Professor Schuman says that freedom of speech and freedom of the press are

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 30, 1934.

the strongest bulwarks against dictatorship. It seems that they did not assert themselves in our country; for even in the United States little of democracy has remained. Just after he assumed office, the President received dictatorial powers from Congress, and apparently the people are entirely satisfied.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1933.

HITLER'S POWER DIMINISHING



Under the auspices of the local group of the National Flag, the Thuringian congressman Dr. R. Jobst of Jena, a member of the German Democratic Government party, gave a lecture in the upper ballroom of the Lincoln Turner Hall, on the theme "Economic and Political Conditions in Germany, or Democracy and Hitlerism." The unfavorable weather impeded the attendance at the lecture but in spite of that, a considerable number of visitors arrived to listen to Dr. Jobst's discourse.

Germany of Today.

Dr. Jobst referred in his interesting speech to the fact, that yesterday was the sixty-second anniversary of the German Reich's foundation, of the Reich that once was forged together by the Iron Chancellor Prince Bismarck; but it is suffering today from a serious economic distress, and is in the midst of a fight for its existence, and above all for unity within and without, also, for personal, political and spiritual freedom.

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1933.



Then he came to speak in a detailed manner about Hitler's influence upon today's fate of the German Reich, and criticized sharply the Fuehrer of the Nazis, his aims and purposes. He accused Hitler of pursuing only personal ends, and of aiming to become a dictator still more powerful than Mussolini..

A change must come. That Hitler ever gained the powerful influence, which he exercises over a large part of the German people, Dr. Jobst attributes to the low spiritual condition which prevailed among the Germans in the post-war days. They saw their redemption in the motto "A change must come," and followed blindly a demagogue who cleverly took advantage of the situation. Dr. Jobst saw already the inevitable reaction and could assure his listeners, that Hitler and his followers have passed the culminating point of their power, and now must fight for their own existence. "The German nation," the speaker declared, is thinking matters over again and

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1933.

refuses to chase after a Fata Morgana, which through its false promises and dazzling colors would have fooled the people, but the true nature of which they finally were able to detect.

Mr. Fritz Bremer presided in his usual clever manner. The hall was decorated with the American flag and also with the German National flag. The picture of the first German president, Fr. Ebert, was displayed on the stage.



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GREEN

Abendpost, June 14, 1933.

WALLPAPER EXHIBITION

Modern Architecture Exhibited At Sears Roebuck Store; German Representatives
Are Present in Large Numbers

At the invitation of Sears Roebuck and Company, the German-American Architect Walter Gropius gave a lecture yesterday afternoon, at the Exhibition Room of Modern Architecture, about the importance of German artistic influence upon the modern development of architecture.

After an introduction by Mr. O'Neil, manager of the exhibition, the lecturer remarked that the modern development of architecture owes at least sixty per cent of its origin to German artistic creations, which




Abendpost, June 24, 1932.

in Germany more than in any other European country, have pointed the way to new methods of building houses and other structures in general. In the opinion of Walter Woltersdorf, architecture, like every artistic creation, is a direct expression of the times. Architecture would thrive more if the public in general would show a greater interest in its development.

Today American architecture has reached a point where it no longer has to confine itself to the mere copying of European style. All it does now is to study the advantages of European art creations and apply them, if possible, to American purposes.

The lecturer was introduced by the German Consul-General, Dr. Hugo F. Simon, who pointed to the architectural creations of Walter Woltersdorf,



Abendpost, June 24, 1932.

of whose talent numerous important buildings give testimony. Consul-General Simon introduced the lecturer as one of the exponents of the creative spirit of German art.

The photographs of buildings and models gave proof of the creative ability of its builders. Architects like Walter Gropius, Otto Hasler, Mies van der Pohe, Erich Mendelsohn, Karl Schneider, Erich Man, and Hans Scharoun reveal a cultivated taste in their creations and an intimate charm in the treatment of interior details. As great American architects the exhibition presents Frank Lloyd Wright, and the creator of the skyscrapers style, Louis Sullivan.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Apr. 24, 1932.

JOINT LECTURE AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Under the auspices of the German department of Northwestern University, German lectures are held every fourth Tuesday of the month, at the Harris Hall of the University, Sheridan Rd. and Chicago Ave., Evanston.

The next lecture will be held Apr. 26th, by Dr. A.F.F. Zieglschund. The subject will be: Franz Schubert. The necessary musical illustrations accompanying the lecture will be given by Prof. J.A. Stubbs, and songs will be rendered by Miss Anne Marie Gerts. The accompaniment will be taken care of by Prof. L.H. Dodge.

A film presentation illustrating Franz Schubert's life is connected with the lecture.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 8 , 1932.

GERMAN LECTURE AT THE PLANETARIUM



The Planetarium is one of Chicago's objects of interest. Almost every stranger visiting this city goes to the Planetarium to look at the wonders of the firmament. The Planetarium, as is well known, is a product of German genius; it was built by the firm of Carl Zeiss in Jena, Germany.

Mr. Franz Fieseler, who is the representative of this firm, is at present staying in the United States. He will lecture in the German language at the Planetarium January 14th.

Mr. Fieseler occupies a leading position at this world-famous business house of Carl Zeiss. He traveled all over the world and became acquainted with numerous members of European nobility, ministers and other prominent and distinguished personalities. He has also made many friends here, in Chicago, where he stayed for some time on the occasion of supervising the installation of instruments at the Planetarium. The entire German population of Chicago will have the opportunity to make his acquaintance next week; also to learn something about the Zeiss-



GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 8, 1932.

works in Jena, which is the greatest optical institution of the world; therefore, in a large circle of the German-American population the interest is great and they anxiously look forward to the lecture.

A committee was formed which takes care of the necessary preparatory work of the lecture. The committee consists of the German Consul-General, Dr. Hugo F. Simon, Professor Philip Fox, Karl Eitel, Daniel Goldberg, Richard Grieper, Heinrich Heine, Heinrich Haff, Ludwig W. Kauffl, Henry Kober, Ernest J. Kruetgen, Paul H. Mueller, Paul H. Ortman, Richard Pick, C. F. Pegenan, Ludwig Plate, Authur Pransnitz, A.C.E. Schmidt, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Alfred B. Steffens and Bernard De Vry.

The lecture as mentioned before, will be held in the German language. Prof. Philip Fox, who is the director of the Planetarium, has personally endeavored to secure Mr. Fieseler for this lecture, because it is his wish to interest also the German speaking population in the Planetarium, which undoubtedly is the greatest attraction of Chicago.

Abendpost, Jan. 8, 1932.

Therefore it is not surprising that in German-American circles the greatest interest prevails for this occasion, owing to the fact that the Planetarium is the work of German genius and German ability.



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Abendpost, Jan. 29, 1931.

GERMAN

HIRSCHFELD

Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, well-known psychologist, gave a lecture on sex entitled "Wrong Ways and Sufferings of Love."

The lecture, in German, arranged by the friends of nature and expected by the people with great tension, took place yesterday evening in the Social Turner Hall before a crowded house. This was proof of the great interest there is in the colony for a topic of this nature.

Privy Counselor Hirschfeld chose as his subject sexual degeneration; the practice of which in the social sphere comes into collision with the laws of a nation, even though degenerates should not be held responsible for their abnormalities. He pointed out the danger of sadists to society, as from their ranks the sexual murderers originate.

Abendpost, Jan. 29, 1931.

These people should no doubt be treated by specialists. Experience has shown that degenerate criminals reform after castration and never again return to their old habits. It is not only to sexually abnormal people that castration brings a cure. Modern medical science records other results obtained through this process.

The lecturer, an expert in medico-legal procedure, dwelt in an understanding manner upon all sexual intermediate cases such as Homosexualism, Hypererotism, Fetishism and Metatropism. His lecture was illustrated with slides. Most of these abnormal sexual types come more or less often in conflict with the penal code, and in this respect we are still in the Middle Ages, even if today, compared with the times of three or four decades ago, an essential change is noticeable.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Jan. 29, 1931.

When Counselor Hirschfeld concluded his lecture with the words of Goethe, "all earthly crimes are expiated by humanity," he was acclaimed by the audience.



Abendpost, May 2, 1930.

ART AND NERVOUS AFFLICTIONS

Professor Weygandt of the Hamburg University Held an Interesting
Lecture

At the great ballroom of the Knickerbocker Hotel, a selected group gathered to listen to a lecture, "Art and Nervous Afflictions," by Professor Weygandt.

Professor Weygandt was introduced by his fellow-countryman Mr. Alfred B. Steffans as co-founder and pride of the young University of Hamburg. The professor belongs among those scholars who do not limit themselves to one professional field, but who connect their special spheres with practical life and never lose contact with reality.

That a man of such spiritual rank is specially capable to hold popular scientific lectures, is clear. Professor Weygandt at once took his audience firmly in hand. He spoke in a plain, sensible way and his power for description was such that not for a single moment did the lecture become monotonous. The audience followed his words with the greatest interest from start to finish.



Abendpost, May 2, 1930.

With the aid of pictures, Professor Weygandt showed the works of artists and dilettantes, works which were created under the influence of nervous and mental disorders. It was noticeable that the lecturer had a deep knowledge of the matter and was limiting the subject to its most outstanding aspects. What he said was selected with such care, that the whole field seemed exhausted to a certain degree when he finished. Occasionally the professor became sarcastic. For instance, when comparing the paintings made by mentally afflicted dilettantes with the masterpieces of the modern cubists or other ultra radicals, he stated that there were no definite distinctions between them, a fact which was pleasantly acknowledged by the audience every time a comparison was made.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 30, 1930.

GERMAN RECITER

Bertel Seiler-Bibler, who is staying here for an extended visit, is a well known German reciter and prominent as interpreter of German poetry in the United States, intends to give recitals also here in Chicago, where she is registered at the Atlantic Hotel.

In New York and St. Louis, Mrs. Seiler-Bibler has given recitals with great success and has interpreted the best of German poetry to her audience.



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Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1926.

PROFESSOR SCHERGER'S SECOND LECTURE IN THE GERMANIA CLUB -

"VON STEUBEN'S MERITS."

A thrilling appeal to German-Americans, to show their colors, and to remember those great men who have performed such wonderful things in the past for America, formed a considerable part of the lecture Professor Scherger held yesterday evening before a large crowd in the Germania Club.

"Only last Sunday," he said, "nearly 10,000 Poles celebrated their heroes Kozciusko and Pulaski. Even Vice-President Dawes found it opportune, to be personally present at this celebration. But what are the German-Americans doing? They stand modestly aside, keep silent and look on."

Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1926.



We could almost believe, that they have forgotten that there were men among their ancestors, who did more and greater things for America, than those Poles. Is the time not ripe yet for German-Americans to rise to similar great and proud demonstrations?

"The first newspaper appearing in the United States, was of German origin. Everywhere bearers of German culture, marched at the head, as shining examples and in the pioneer times of American history, there were powerful men, of German extraction. Although now, after many decades, an association has been formed, which with all its strength is trying to arouse the Germans, and has already achieved considerable success, through its work, a general consciousness of German nationality - of which we must be proud - is still lying in a deep, hypnotic sleep."



Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1926.

The audience which was more than double the size of that at the speaker's first lecture, listened to his explanations with the greatest attention.

Then the speaker came to his main theme. He described, with eloquent words, the uncommon iron energy of the great American general, born in Magdeburg in 1730, who began a brilliant military career at the age of 27 years. The news of the American struggle for freedom, inspired him to such an extent, that he came to North America in the year 1777, where in 1778 he entered the service of the United States Army as a major general and general inspector. In spite of his great merits, and his ability, which even Washington acknowledged, von Steuben had to wait seven full years, after the end of the war, for Congress to grant him his rightful claim. A few clever anecdotes from the life of von Steuben, who never learned to speak the English language correctly, ran through the interesting lecture in a humorous vein.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Sept. 30, 1926.

ENTERING THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, ADVANTAGEOUS FOR GERMANY.

Professor Moritz J. Bonn, who is one of the most prominent and popular political economists of Germany, and who also enjoys an excellent reputation in other countries, including the United States, held a most interesting lecture before the Chicago Association of Commerce.

In an interview with a representative of the Abendpost he spoke appreciatively of the hospitality which Chicago has lavished upon him, and expressed his amazement and his admiration for the progress in building accomplished here in the last few years.



Abendpost, Sept. 30, 1926.

Professor Bonn is no stranger in the United States. He has been here several times as exchange professor in American universities. The last time he taught at the University of California in Berkeley. His present visit is at the invitation of the Institute of Politics of Williamstown, Mass. There he spoke on "New Economic Formations in the World."

Besides expressing his opinion of financial conditions in Europe, before the Association of Commerce, at the luncheon in the La Salle Hotel, Professor Bonn also spoke today of Germany's position in the League of Nations. He said:

"From the German standpoint, the question of Germany's entering the League of Nations is to be judged entirely different than the entry of America. America has the privilege of deliberating its step



Abendpost, Sept. 30, 1926.

carefully before joining, while Germany found itself, at the conclusion of the peace treaty, already in the League. This highly important assembly is entrusted with the consideration of a number of questions which turn the scale in deciding the fate for Germany. The League of Nations has authority in regard to the trusteeship of the Danzig and the Saar districts, and possesses great influence over matters highly important to Germany.

"Among others, it is appointed as an organ, that, with the consent of all participants, has the authority to modify the peace treaty. It has in the past, according to this authority, interfered in German conditions in a highly unfavorable manner. What else was left for Germany to do, than to join the League of Nations?



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Abendpost, Sept. 30, 1926.

"Only in this way was it possible to cooperate in decisions which were highly important for our country and to influence them according to our own opinion."

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 25, 1926.

HANDS OFF EVOLUTION--ADVICE TO CHURCH AND STATE
Father Siedenburg Gives Interesting
Lecture Before German Club

"There is no justification for a conflict over evolution and the Church. It cannot be denied that there are indeed quite convincing proofs of the truth of the theory of evolution. But it is by no means the concern of the Church or of the State to influence these theories by means of force, to interpret them in some untoward manner, or to favor the creating of laws and prohibitions which would stand in the way of teaching evolution."

These were approximately the words with which Father Frederic Siedenburg began his lecture yesterday afternoon at the last luncheon of the season given by the German Club at the Morrison Hotel. The large hall was filled to capacity, proof of the interest which these social affairs arouse and how they are appreciated.



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III C Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 25, 1926.

IV

Yesterday afternoon's lecture was, in a way, to be the answer to Clarence Darrow's speech given before the Club on March 14 on the topic, "Evolution".

That the speaker had no intention of making this frequently discussed topic an opportunity for indulging in personalities, or of dealing with it as an official representative of the Church, could be understood from his opening words. It was soon apparent that the lecturer is a thorough scientist, teaching, as he does, at Loyola University.

In a calm and realistic manner, making full use of science to substantiate his statements, the speaker devoted more than an hour to his lecture.

"Evolution is a science and has nothing to do with the Church. No one, not even the State, has a right to prohibit the teaching of evolution as a theory. Evolution as a scientific hypothesis should be taught without bias to those who are eager to learn and to know.



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The citizens of the state of Tennessee have no justification whatever for the law they recently passed forbidding the teaching in public schools of theories which contradict the Biblical story of creation. The Constitution of the United States provides for the separation of State and Church, and for this reason public schools are prevented, and prohibited by law, from teaching any theory as an established fact, whether it is evolution or any religion.

Then the speaker discussed the assertions made by evolutionists at some length, and showed that they differ widely in their findings.

"Of late a number of scientists have adopted the theory that man is not descended from the ape in a straight line, but that man as well as ape spring from a creature in the remote past whose existence and manner of living remain almost unknown. Neither Darwin nor Lamarck ever considered the original forms of existence; they assumed the existence of certain types of animals and



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plants which later evolved through natural selection and the survival of the fittest.

"Evolution as viewed in relation to the human race suggests the question: Has man evolved from a creature which cannot be called human, or was he human right from the beginning? As far back as historical records are available there has always existed what we call man. The evidence most frequently adduced in favor of evolution is some petrified remains of a few creatures, uncovered in various parts of the earth. Upon critical examination of these fossils, it soon becomes clear that they come from beings which are in some cases decidedly human, and in others as decidedly simian. That man is derived from an animal is not a proven fact; it is rather a theory which sounds plausible."

In conclusion, the lecturer quoted a few statements of Alfred Russell Wallace, Darwin's assistant: "Nature's great enigma forces upon us the certainty that



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creation must have taken place at some time; that the earth was given something which it formerly did not have. Then followed a second act of creation when man evolved from his simian ancestors and that was bestowed upon him which we call soul. This soul can be explained by no theory of evolution; it makes an impossible chasm between man and beast. Evolution can explain much, but not the beginning and the end of life. It is an hypothesis built upon a good foundation."

With concentration and the greatest attention the audience listened to the speech, which was at times rather difficult to understand. They proved by this undivided attention that they were ready to accept the speaker's discourse as an enrichment of their store of knowledge. Prolonged applause rewarded the priest for his efforts.

Mr. Richard Czerwonky, the well-known violinist and director of the local Philharmonic Orchestra, gave pleasure with his masterful playing. Mr. William Schwartz pleased the audience with two songs.



June 24, 1932.

1. *Phragmites* (common)
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILL.

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The time later the two men were taken to the place called "the cursed of the rabble," and just then a clock struck near by. A church struck twelve, for behind the arched gate the clock tower rang the usual tolling. Head and trunk were thrown into the air like it, and, with a quick before, had the live the corner of the wall, to the sixteen.

On the other side of the picture, seen, for instance, in the half-century of the last fifteen years, the other sojourn in the French court, which was rich in intrigue, in the general collision, which in those days usually led to

March 20, 1888, 1888.

Wm. H. H. H. H. H.

horror, revolution and blood, Professor Scherger spoke in his lecture in the German club.

He depicted the marriage of the Austrian, who from the beginning was hated by the people, to a king, whose weakness and helplessness had no equal, and whose greatest talent seemed to be, to "do the wrong thing at the wrong time." "What help was it to Louis the Sixteenth and his wife," said he, "that they were the most virtuous royal couple, who in that century stood at the head of France, that at heart they wanted to do a lot of good, although they were hindered by their surroundings and conditions in carrying it out?"

"When they ascended the throne, the measure of revolt and exasperation of the people was already full, and it only needed a trifle, a small incentive, to make it overflow. With their lives and blood did they have to expiate the sins which their predecessors on the throne, the whole court and the aristocracy of the country, committed against the people, against nature and against virtue.

"And so it came to pass, that the youngest daughter of the great Maria Theresa, in the Paris market place was spit upon and reviled by screaming

London, Nov. 1, 1917.

My dear Mr. A. M.

relative, that she was publicly and in the most contemptuous position, that she was of her most intimate friend was thrown into the death cell of the **concierge**, that they killed her husband, on the way for her personally beloved son, to hand him over to the French Jacobins, who tortured the delicate child in the most inhuman manner, and finally the boy himself as well as physically.

and finally of the executioners, the neck covered by the guillotine, while half of the guillotine and the bloody executioners, and the other women and crowd the guillotine, and knitted - knitted - knitted. Really Professor Schopenhauer, at present I am not in a state, "Marie Coinette" is a great "Marie Coinette" in all history."

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1934

W. H. H. H. H. H.

Memphis, Feb. 10, 1934.

PROF. OTTO PETERSON, DIRECTOR OF
"THE SPIRITUAL RECONSTRUCTION."

Prof. Otto Peterson, who has made a name for himself as a Goethe scholar, and who is one of the most prominent leaders of the Goethe society, spoke yesterday in the Atlantic Hotel, before a large attendance, invited by the German-American Historic Society of Illinois.

Born in the time honored university city of Dorppat, Dr. Peterson, after finishing his studies, was for many years active as a pedagogue at German schools in St. Petersburg, and during and after the war became the manager of the refugees in Berlin, where he, through his self-sacrificing activity, gained the appreciation of the German and foreign governments.

As a poet and scholar, he is favorably known, far beyond the borders of Germany. Especially through his exploration of "Theophiles," the first source, of the original Faust, did he make a name for himself. Furthermore science thanks him for discovery of "Mimus," the original source of religious and dramatic forms of expression in Eastern Europe. Also in the sphere of stage literature, he appeared with several works.

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SECRET

bandages, Feb. 10, 1936.

WILSON, 1936, 1937

Prof. Jul. Goebel of the University of Illinois was at the audience and in a few words introduced the speaker. Mr. F. J. O'Connell, through the modesty of his manner conquered the hearts of his listeners. He spoke with great warmth of broken down Germany, where at present there is a call for reconstruction as been sounded, the call which in the economically and financially rich America and in other countries, has found an answer.

He spoke of the problems of political, economic, scientific, and artistic nature which must be solved. Until now, he said, we have thought only of financial and technical problems, which are to be solved, but the world needs a spiritual reform. The main condition to the happiness of the world of the state and individual, is the spirit which ennobles the body.

Then the speaker gave a picture of Goethe's philosophy of life, which culminated in the expression to look for God in nature and for nature in God. He touched upon the two questions which formed the theme of his lecture: "Which spiritual connections unite Goethe with America?" and "here and how has the spirituality of Goethe any connection with the American soul and its world philosophy?"

Among other things he pointed out that the characteristic picture of Goethe

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GERMANY

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Abendberg, Feb. 10, 1916.

Dear Mr. Peterson:

in the middle of the sixties and seventies was strongly distorted in the public mind because of the matter of his love for Frederika Brion, the daughter of the pastor in Sesenheim.

A contemporary critic of Goethe's day said of him: "If a genius is not ruled by the same laws that govern common mortals, the genius produces immortality. Professor Peterson pointed out that Goethe's life should not be considered from the point of view of any of its separate phases, but in its entirety, "because the young Goethe, the Goethe of the period of storm and stress, the Minister of State Goethe, the naturalist Goethe - all were but steps in the development of the true Goethe."

In regard to the women who played such a prominent part in Goethe's life, Dr. Peterson proved that his relations with them were only idealistic, that he, as the American, Bancroft, expressed it, "revealed to the women, the magnificence and the most wonderful part of his self."

In the year 1811 in New York, Goethe's correspondence with his sister appeared in English and contributed a great deal to the better understanding of Goethe. The 20th century saw in Goethe something different than in the 18th and 19th. The

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Aberdeen, Feb. 30, 1916.

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ever lasting value of his knowledge increased in depth while everything temporal was lost in importance.

The speaker now turned to Goethe's relations with America. He pointed out that young Americans as well as old had been studying at the University of Jena, through a visit to Weimar came into spiritual contact with Goethe, which was especially the case of Thoreau, Everett, and George Ticknor. Friendship and a regular correspondence developed.

All these young Americans like Everett, Ticknor, Theodore Lyon, Professor Cogswell, George Oliver, W. L. G. Hunt, Albert Tuckman and particularly Taylor, the celebrated copyist, not a scholar, of "Faust," contributed to and maintained interest in Goethe in America. Essentially it was first named to be thankful for having given the first impulse, 100 years ago to the professors of Harvard University for Goethe research.

On account of the thoroughness of this study, understanding of Goethe has been made possible in America. Goethe, on his part, received much stimulation through his correspondence with the young Americans. Three times he made plans to come to America. But it was chiefly the American way of

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SECRET

Abendpost, Feb. 20, 1936.

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thinking which enthused Goethe, - the awareness of nature, the artlessness, and the feeling for liberty, all these excited him.

Great applause thanked the speaker and proved that his lecture was received enthusiastically, his fight for the spiritual reconstruction, was a victory.

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1925.

GOETHE THE HUMAN BEING.

Professor Scherger Speaks of the Greatest German Since Luther.

The subject of his yesterday's lecture was "Goethe the artist of living" and in a captivating manner he described the genial manner, the never ending desire for learning, and the inexhaustible power to create, of the man whom he calls the greatest German since Luther. All who came in touch with Goethe, he says, felt drawn to and inspired by the imposing personality of the great poet, whose fame and esteem have only increased, with every new decade.

What Goethe created, he drew from occurrences in his own life, which once made his heart glad or mournful, or diverted his spirit from the daily path. In contrast to the pure idealist, Schiller, Goethe was a realist, who saw things as they were, a characteristic which even found expression in his big, lucid and speaking eyes. Goethe possessed a deep religious belief, even if he opposed the orthodox confession of both Christian denominations.

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1925.

He was a pantheist and in connection with those views he carried on his brisk activity in natural science, his striving to grasp the secrets of the heavenly works and to disclose them. In a similar way, his ethical convictions were expressed in his poetic creations too. The last mentioned the speaker only touched on briefly, referring to one of Goethe's beautiful sentimental poems: "Above all the tree tops is repose."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1925.

PROFESSOR SCHERGER LECTURES ON SCHILLER'S
IDEALISM AT GERMANIA CLUB.



Martin Luther, the great reformer and Martin Durkin the murderer, "Billy" Sunday and "Abe" Lincoln, Charles Darwin and William Jennings Bryan, they all and many more were cited yesterday evening by Professor George Scherger, to show the characteristics of the great German poet and idealist Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller before an audience in the Germania Club.

The lecturer spoke of the thoughts of liberty, which enthused Schiller in his life and creations which compelled him to fly as a youth from the Karl school, and to which he gave expression in his "William Tell", and "Don Carlos". Said Professor Scherger, "The conviction was similar which compelled Luther to rebel against Latin usage and dogmas, which he considered as robbing him of light and liberty."

A daring jump from the days of the middle ages, to the unsafe asphalt of to-day's Chicago, brought the speaker to Martin J. Durkin, the modern desperado, for whom a whole army of policemen are hunting thoroughly, but unsuccessfully. Schiller, he says, embodies the belief that goodness, the beautiful, and truth,



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will triumph over the bad and meanness, that there is no crime without an adequate punishment, even if this punishment consists in the despair of a torn heart, and in the torture of a bad conscience. "Do you believe that Durkin is now satisfied and enjoys his life, knowing that a price has been set on his head, and that his conscience has to carry such a burden?" asked the professor.

The speaker mentioned Billy Sunday, Lincoln, Bryan and Darwin in the course of his discussion of Schiller's personality, and his idealistic entry of the three conceptions, liberty, virtue and confidence in the heavenly will.

With a warning cry to the Germans of Chicago to cultivate the cultural works and the language of their homeland, beyond the ocean, to value it more intensively as was the case before, Professor Scherger concluded.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1925.

INSTRUCTIVE LECTURE [AT GERMANIA CLUB]

Professor Scherger Speaks on
The Development of American Democracy

Yesterday evening, at the Germania Club, Professor [Reverend] George L. Scherger, known as an excellent orator, delivered the first of a series of lectures in which he will speak about great men and their achievements. The subject of last night's talk, "Thomas Jefferson, the Apostle of Democracy", was treated in his customary scholarly manner. His gift for clear, forceful presentation called forth much enthusiasm among his many listeners, whose loud applause made it clear that they would like to hear Mr. Scherger again as soon as possible.

In a few bold strokes, the speaker drew a picture of the development of American democracy and freedom and stressed the difference between the two concepts.



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In this country, the view generally prevails that they are both identical, said Professor Scherger, but this is by no means the case. Democracy is a form of government which strives to secure the independence of the separate states against possible encroachments upon their rights on the part of the federal government. The concept of freedom, on the other hand, has reference to the liberty of action permitted the individual within the state, regardless of the particular nature of the state.

Even in a monarchy, such as Prussia was at the time of Frederick the Great, freedom can be safeguarded, while the democratic form of government is in itself no guarantee that the rights of the individual are not going to be trampled into the dust by the tyranny of the majority.

As a relevant example, Professor Scherger pointed to the religious freedom granted in 1740 by Frederick the Great and cited the words of the great king of the Prussians: "Here everyone may attain salvation in his own



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fashion."

"The Teutons," continued the speaker, "have always valued freedom higher than equality (democracy), but among the French the opposite was always the case. The French have at all times preferred democracy to freedom. But Jefferson believed as much in the ideal of freedom as he did in the ideal of democracy."

Here Professor Scherger raised a warning voice against what was in his opinion an ever-increasing tendency to underestimate the great value of the ideals espoused by Jefferson. The greatest danger with which our democratic form of government is threatened, he said, is the indifference of the individual in the performance of his civic duties. To preserve and keep our high ideals is our sacred duty. Goethe gave expression to this thought with the words: "Freedom, like life itself, is achieved only by those who must fight for it daily."



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The speaker then spoke about the full and active life of Jefferson as President, Ambassador to Paris, and author of the Declaration of Independence. He called the latter the most important document in all the history of the world.

Professor Scherger will deliver his next lecture on Tuesday, October 20. His subject will be "Gladstone, England's Great Statesman".



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 26, 1925.

ROBERT STEINER'S LECTURE
IN SOCIAL TURNER HALL.



Robert Steiner, generally known as an able author and popular orator, lectured yesterday evening in Social Turner Hall. The event was well attended and successful. Mr. Steiner is an excellent speaker, who can hold the interest of his listeners.

He spoke mostly about social problems, declaring that the working man has to show first who he is, before he can expect that the other side will show due respect for him. A musical program was filled in by offerings of the Freiheit Singing Society and Gertrude Hass, Eva Weizman, and Mr. Paul Miller, soloists.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 25, 1925.

A DRAMATIC EVENING.

Mr. Tuerschelmann achieved great success with his lecture on dramatic art yesterday evening in the small hall of the Lincoln Club. The event was largely attended by young Germans, who proved to be a grateful audience, and followed the lecture with close attention and understanding. The

The first part of the evening was composed of works from old masters. The balcony scene of "Romeo and Jueiet" by Shakespeare formed a good introduction. Then followed the Easter promenade and the garden scene from "Faust", by Goethe. Death of Franz Mohr of Schiller's "Robbers" followed, and the scene of the apple shooting from Schiller's "William Tell" formed the close. Several members of the Heimat Club participated in this act.

The second part of the evening was filled out by the second act of Franz Wedekind's "Earth Spirit".

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GERMAN

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WAKE UP!
PROFESSOR ALLEN DEFENDS THE GERMAN LANGUAGE IN
THE GERMAN CLUB

If the German people of America do not arouse themselves and show what Germany has produced in cultural and therefore literary values, then she will miss an opportunity which will never appear so favorably as at present. This was the main content of Professor Philip Schuyler Allen's speech. He is president of the Department of German language and Literature at the University of Chicago.

The speaker recited first from his own life. He is a descendant of General Schuyler and as such has not a drop of German blood in his veins. But he spent his youth in Germany where he learned to love the country of poets and philosophers, and he has not lost this warm feeling even today. In a humorous way he depicted his later career in America as a student and after that turned to the present times.

"I always interceded for the German cause, which can be proved by my work at the University. I was often asked by other people, 'was your father a German? Or

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your mother?' And when I laughingly denied it they showed surprised faces and said, shrugging their shoulders: 'Why then the great fervor for the German cause and language?' Now I know the value of German literature and the work done by German scientists and therefore I am a friend of the Germans. Unfortunately the war has strangled German teaching in America. In former years the classes of all German schools were well attended, and they figured that before the war, twenty percent of the youth attending schools participated in German lessons. Today there are only five-eighths of one percent, but the number is steadily growing. For that reason the time has arrived when a strong propaganda for the German language in America, should be initiated. I am not speaking in the name of Germany, but am only of the opinion that America lost a great deal, when it eliminated the German language and with it German literature.

But such a propaganda guided by German patriotic sentiment only can and will hurt the whole cause. Speakers, who are incessantly dinning into the ears of their audience the words. "German ideals and German culture" are causing more harm then we could believe. German literature has to convince the Americans of the German masters' proficiency. I regret to have to say that there is not one important German work which has been translated correctly into English. What is Goethe's Faust in the best English translation? A bad echo, and so it is with most of the works of the

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works of the known German poets and authors. Therefore, their value to the Americans is completely lost. If there were a person who could translate Faust into good English, he would give to the English speaking world a second Goethe. The effect might be about the same that is: that Goethe would be read as when Shakespeare's excellent translation is read in Germany. In that case the world, for the first time will appreciate the full value of German literature."

Stormy applause followed the speaker's words, who apparently made a great impression upon his hearers. The program was embellished through the song recitals of the well known opera singer, Kathryn Leisle, who sang several songs to great applause. The Armin F. Band trio rendered excellent music during the banquet.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 13, 1924.

LONG AGO AND NOW

Illustrated Lecture about German Family and Child Life
The Swiss Home at Neutal

In the Evangelical Church of the Reverend Alfred Meyer, Hoyne and Pensacola Avenues, there is going to be on Monday, June 16, at 8 P.M., an illustrated lecture under the title: "German Family and Child Life, Then and Now." The pictures show views of the German family and child life drawn by well-known artists such as Uhde, Thoma, Richter, etc. These sympathetic, gay pictures of the "Once" constitute the bright background for the discussion of the family and child life of the "Now", with all its shadows dark as the night and hopeless. These bleak scenes are relieved by pictures of the charitable acts of a blessed man, Julius Kuder, who in his beautifully situated Swiss home, Neutal, has for years been gathering the most miserable children from all parts of the unfortunate German homeland, and restoring them to mental and bodily health. This institution of Christian love is, for its continuance,

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entirely dependent upon American aid. It has, in Chicago, a number of friends, especially among those who personally got acquainted with the noble work of love done by the director of the institution and by his self-sacrificing collaborators.....

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 2, 1924.

AS THINGS USED TO BE

Dr. H. H. Maurer Speaks on German-American History

The lecture which was delivered last night by Dr. H. H. Maurer before a large and eager audience in the main hall of the Lincoln Club, and which lasted for nearly two hours, could be appropriately entitled: "The Eventful and The Uneventful in German American History." Doctor Maurer restricted the immigration of the "forty-eighters" /immigrants who fled from Germany in 1848/. He will deal with later events in a second lecture scheduled for April 10, when he will bring his account up to date.

German immigration to America, stated the lecturer, was never continuous or uniform: rather it occurred in waves of varying intensity, which arose as a result of the particularly drastic manifestations of imperialism on the other side of the ocean. The first such wave, resulting from Louis the Fourteenth's invasion of the Palatinate, precipitated nearly 200,000 German immigrants on the shores of North America. Further mass migrations from



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German areas were occasioned by the Napoleonic wars by Metternich's spy system, and the events of the year '48.

The German immigrants brought with them the traditional virtues of industry, honesty, and cleanliness, which they applied in their subsequent activities and dealings in a manner which brought credit to themselves and their new homeland. With these virtues, they combined a love of gaiety, and sociability, and physical exercise. Their outlook on life was in sharp contrast to many of the views held by their new neighbors from puritanic England. This contrast had been previously noted by an early German immigrant: it led him to remark:

"The Americans do not know how to enjoy themselves. What do they do when they get together? They sit around a fire and --spit!"

Many names famous in German-American history were mentioned by Doctor Maurer in the course of his lecture. Some of these men were mentioned only incidentally, but the careers of others --including Muehlenberg,



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Pastorius, Steuben, Konard Meisser, Schlatter, Beissel, Herkheimer, Stiegel, and Christoph Saur--were briefly outlined in a short but comprehensive sketch. The speaker dwelt for some time on Christoph Saur, since his achievements and influence had been so intimately related to the daily life of the German-American of his time. The lecturer said:

"If in the year 1754 you had entered a German home located anywhere between New York and Georgia and asked who was Christoph Saur, you would have learned that the Bible which was used in the house had been printed by Christoph Saur; that the book of Sunday hymns, taken from the psalms of David, had likewise been printed by Christoph Saur; that the family almanac, filled with medical and historical lore and containing, in addition, a day-by day weather forecast, had come from the printing shop of Christoph Saur; that the newspaper which kept the German living on his farm informed about the events in this country and other lands had been printed by Christoph Saur; that the ink and paper used by the immigrant to write to his dear ones overseas had come from Christoph Saur's store and had been manufactured in his workshop; that the six-panelled oven which during the long winter days emitted such comfortable



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warmth had been invented by Christoph Saur and could be ordered from his place of business; that the medicine which stood in the corner cupboard ready for all occasions had been compounded and prepared by Dr. Christoph Saur; that the horrible privations and humiliations to which immigrants were exposed during the ocean-crossing had been mitigated by the energetic protests of a man and that this man had been Christoph Saur; that the immigrants who were ill when they landed in Philadelphia had been welcomed by a friend, had been taken into his own home where they were well cared for until they could continue their journey into the wilderness and that the unselfish friend who had done all this had been Christoph Saur; that, in a word, Christoph Saur had been the noblest German of them all, and had been most justly named 'the good Samaritan of Germantown.'"

Doctor Maurer preceded his lecture by a briefly paying his respects to the memory of Bismarck. Yesterday was the anniversary of the great Chancellor.



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Abendpost, Mar. 26, 1924.



GERMAN PRESS CLUB OF CHICAGO.

The German Press Club of Chicago sponsored an evening of interesting lectures and entertainments. The committee succeeded in obtaining the well known German-American, Dr. Pedro Ilgon; furthermore several other artists were offering some musical numbers in a very gracious manner, therefore the audience enjoyed several real pleasant hours.

Dr. Ilgon prepared for his lecture the theme "An American Optimist", whom he explained to the audience in his own original way. He spoke in an exceedingly interesting style about Walt Whitman, that original naturalist, who loved nature beyond any thing else. Who listened to nature's life and movements, its breath and pulsation; he praised in him the poet, who called all men, either the high or the low, the free or the slave, the progressive or the backward, the misunderstood and relegate, the poor and disowned, and with a great understanding even the criminal, his brothers. The speaker attempted to reveal to his audience in a most beautiful way, the characteristics of this high priest of optimism.

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Abendpost, Feb. 29, 1924.

THE OLD TEUTONS.



Prof. Dr. R. R. Schmidt of the Tuebingen University, held a very interesting lecture in the Lincoln Club about the old Germanic culture. Dr. Schmidt who, upon request already has spoken at several universities, about his own epochal discoveries, presents the life of our German ancestors in an entirely new light.

His statements which rest upon the reliable foundation of his own research, in regard to the prehistoric times of Germany, transform completely the assertions of the old Roman authors, which a short time ago were blindly depended upon; and a German epoch of culture around 2,000 B. C. is recognized, which, apparently even influenced and favored Greek culture.

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Abendpost, Jan. 17, 1919.

ILLINOIS TURNBEZIRK

IV Intellectual Treat Enjoyed at Meeting in Lincoln Turnhalle

Quite a number of turners and their lady companions assembled in the spacious Lincoln Turnhalle on Diversey Parkway at the invitation of the Committee on Intellectual Advancement of the Illinois Turnbezirk (Illinois Turner District), which makes arrangements for similar meetings at one of the turner halls of the city once a month.

A very interesting program was held under the chairmanship of President George A. Schmidt. The two speakers of the evening, Dr. Michael Singer and The Reverend Alfred Meyer, selected topics which are of current interest. Dr. Singer spoke on "Democracy as a World Principle," and the theme of The Reverend Mr. Meyer's address was: "The Future of Germans In This Country".

Dr. Singer said in substance: "Genuine democracy can exist only where every



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I J citizen takes a personal interest in the affairs of the community. The

IV citizens themselves are to blame if they thoughtlessly submit to the leadership of a few politicians; sham democracy then supplants true democracy, as has happened in America. The less a democracy is a democracy in fact, the more anxiously will its constituents be concerned about its external form. Boerne once said: 'We do not wish to change the German people; we merely wish to arouse it, for it is asleep.'

"Even revolutions do not always serve to awaken a nation to true democracy. Thus Napoleon followed Louis XVI in France. Materialism and sensuality threatened to overwhelm Germany because she lacked the leadership of an able statesman and diplomat who could continue not only the militaristic policies of Bismarck, but also his wise diplomacy. Instead of seeking the friendship of all her neighbors she continually increased her armaments, and thus she created the impression that she was bent on world domination.

"The statements of President Wilson, that he was not warring on the German



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I J people and that he would prefer friendly relations with Germany, are
IV just as true now as they were at the beginning of the war. This attitude of the President was evident during his visit to Europe where he advocated the ideal aims of America in opposition to the selfish designs of the other Allies, who want to crush the German people. Only an alliance of nations patterned according to President Wilson's ideas will avoid the danger of complete nationalization and lead to a true world democracy. Sham democracy is the most dangerous form of autocracy, as is exemplified in England. Americans of German descent must suppress their petty squabbles and take a united stand against every form of sham democracy, so that genuine democracy may be preserved in the United States of America."

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The Reverend Mr. Meyer spoke most eloquently and was rewarded with repeated bursts of loud applause. He said that only a strong will and vigorous action can gain for the German element in the United States of America the place which it deserves. He remarked that he himself is an old turner, and is happy because



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I J the barrier between church and turner has been removed. He advocates
IV the cultivation of the ideal German qualities, but not a state within
the state. The latter situation would be so ridiculous that nobody
would consider it, and it would certainly find no advocates among the second
generation. Germany, more than any other country, was a second parent to
America. Even people who are not at all suspected of harboring a friendly
attitude toward Germans have readily acknowledged the contributions which
German men and women have made to the development of America. The German
element, which was often too modest during the war, must realize its true
value and regain its rightful place through active participation in public
affairs. Despite their unqualified allegiance to America, Americans of
German descent must foster the German language; otherwise, the appreciation
of the value of German culture will vanish. German culture cannot afford to
be a spineless Apollo.

If we have learned nothing from the sufferings of recent years we are more
ignorant than our enemies think we are. Moreover, if we have no liking for



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I J politics, we must not forget that he who would clean an Augean stable
IV cannot avoid contact with filth.

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The Gesangverein Harmonie and the Saengerbund Fidelia sang under the leadership of Mr. von Oppen. Miss Jacobsen and Mr. Alfred Goetze also rendered vocal selections, and Mr. Heinrich Loewenfeldt gave a humorous reading. The ladies' class of Lincoln Turnverein performed a round dance under the leadership of Kruepner, a teacher of gymnastics. A well-trained division of the Lincoln Turnverein gave an exhibition of gymnastics on the parallel bars.

After the meeting adjourned many remained for a social gathering.



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Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1916.

LECTURE ON X-RAYS BY DR.
MAX SCHMIDHOFER

Yesterday's business session of the Chicago Gymnastic Association was followed by a bit of scientific entertainment in the form of a lecture by Dr. Max Schmidhofer, professor at Jenner Medical College who was introduced by Ernst Kusswurm, first speaker of the Association. Dr. Schmidhofer, using everyday language that could be understood by all, gave a lecture on the Roentgen or "X" Rays, their discovery, nature, and effect. His lecture, during which he demonstrated the rays, was well liked by the large audience.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 23, 1916.

PASTOR FR. SIEDENBURG'S LECTURE.

The Speaker is a member of Loyola University, a far traveled observer of the conditions of the workers of almost the whole world. The speaker's quotations of statistical statements of unemployment and pitiable wage conditions, which are the results of **economic**, moral and ethical disadvantages, claimed extraordinary attention.

He condemned the donations of our millionaires, Carnegie and Rockefeller, which are the overwhelming proofs of the enrichment of these people to the detriment of the industrial workers.

The attack upon the price of petroleum and the starvation wages in Gary, Indiana was greatly applauded. He compared this situation with the conditions of the workers in Germany which he was in spite of the war and even of Roosevelt's

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 23, 1916.



antagonistic feelings towards Germany, forced to praise enthusiastically.

The conditions prevailing here are the source of socialist propaganda, therefore, the speaker explained, it ~~was~~ the duty of all citizens to give their attention and support to a law, by which the minimum wages would be established.

Over fifty five per cent of the workers of this country earn less than \$600 a year, a condition which must injure the strength of its people.

Formerly, the worker had his own tools and could work wherever he chose. Today he is chained to the factory by its machines.

While in Germany thirty three per cent of the workers work by hand, only three per cent work by hand in America.

Upon the solution of this question depends the future of this country and the peace of its citizens.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 2, 1915.

GERMAN LANGUAGE SOCIETY

Prof. D. Martin Schuetze makes a fiery speech. The branch, Chicago of the General "German Language Society", held yesterday evening, in the Hotel Kaiserhof, its second recital. The principal speaker of the evening was Prof. D. Martin Schuetze, of the University of Chicago. As a subject he choose, "Language and Race." He said among other things: "The modern consciousness of language originated only of late. It joins two powerful personalities of the second half of the 18th century. One is literary (Frederic the Great), the other political, (Herder), and in peculiar contrast. Frederic the Great, the despiser of the language for which he first had to lay the foundation of its rebirth. Herder, the father of Historical comprehensiveness, excelled in the clear, naive conception of the language. He perceived that a race does not mean the accidental grouping of people, on the basis of a voluntary treaty, or any external aims and labor, but that a race is founded by historical living conditions. A race, to him was the total personality, that possesses all the physical and mental characteristics which have developed under the influence of historical events and destiny, having an insoluble unity.

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The language and poesy of the race won their modern rich value only through Herder. Since Herder, we have much deeper insight in the truth, that whoever attacks the language transgresses on the inner life of a race, that whoever wants to kill a race must first kill its language. The language is the clear stream, which like the blood in our body nourishes the spiritual existence. The language and with its language it decays, with it, it disappears from the circle of races.

It is not a striking occurrence that Frederic the Great and Herder lived in the same age. They were the two greatest workers in the preparation of the modern history of the German race and language. Frederic the Great, on his part, did not fall like a shooting star from heaven. It was the pinnacle of a development which began imperceptibly at the time of Germany's greatest decay during the thirty years war, the development of the Brandenburg-Russian Idea.

This idea started only with Frederic the Great's entrance into the history of large nations. The idea was further developed in the wars of liberty, the war of 1870-71, and now in the largest and most just, and so God will, the

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most decisive of all wars, (The World War). The Russian political and Herder's literary ideas are now, through generations of the greatest cultural and indefatigable work done in sweat and faith, in blood an iron welded into German ideas. Germany is here, as everywhere else, the first race educator. The history of all European races in the last hundred years is the history of the reawakening of the race states, the unity of race language and of the state. Germany is fighting now for this idea against seemingly crushing superior forces of human beings and money, and above everything else against the offspring of meanness, which puts all the fiends of history deeply in the shadow, the organized lies. But Germany possess the courage, strength, ethical force. The whole of Germany is one soul. But how does it stand with us millions of German blood, German language and German mind, as in America? We are citizens of another country. We accepted political ideals, we gave ourselves to duties, which we must and will observe loyally. Our children are born here. We are grown together with a hundred deeds of work, friendship, love and duty, and the honest conviction in the present and don't let us forget, in the future of America.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 17, 1915.

GERMAN THOUGHT AND CULTURE.

Before the Germanistic society and their friends, Professor Dr. Eugene Kuhlemann lectures amid great applause.

AN HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

Before an exceedingly large audience, the Professor of Philosophy, Dr. Eugene Kuhlemann, of Breslau University, lectured; he gave a clear and interesting picture of German thought and culture. That just this moment should be chosen for such a theme by the famous professor for his lecture, was motivated by the remark that through a purchased press the poisoning of public opinion against Germany, on the basis of German culture, was carried on, and that it is opportune to elucidate what German thought and culture really are.



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Dr. Kuhlemann said: The world never had a better teacher for centuries than this war, and only the Reformation can be compared with it. The souls of all people are shaken by it, and one feels that a new world is born, a change of attitude toward existing conditions.

Both sides of the warring nations assert that they are fighting for ideals. They plainly expressed the ideals for which Germany's enemies are fighting; to destroy Germany's commerce, to divide Austria, so that under Russia's leadership Slavism can rule Europe.

Germany is fighting on the battle fields for its manhood, England for the poisoning of public opinion, through its dastardliness. German culture does not signify what English culture means; the speaker admitted the difference; the one word is written with a C the other a K; the same difference exists in the words "cant" in English and "kant" in German. Only those nations with thoughts of culture wrote their names in the world's



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history and are continuously living in that history. Illustrating the cultural thoughts of Greece and Rome, the entrance of Christianity up to the Middle Ages, the speaker dwelt upon Luther's fight for the peace of his soul, and finds him in the certainty that, in spite of all relapses in his efforts, humans may count on the forgiving mercy of God. In consequence of Lutheran deeds, it was undecided in 1914 whether Germany could exist any longer; only 1915 blessed its deeds. Cut off from all things external, Germany found abundance of the soul. Referring to the influence of the Reformation the speaker proved the same religious depth in the music of Sebastian Bach, of which Goethe said, "As if the eternal harmony would amuse itself." Beethoven penetrates with his music into the innermost recesses of the human heart. The same can be said of German poetry. From Klopstock to Goethe, the development of the greatest liberty carried by the belief that human life can redeem itself everywhere by the same serious thought of the shaping of life. Everything rests on the eternal necessity of principles. Touching on history, the speaker said:



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"Another thirty years of Napoleon's power, and it is a question whether Germany and German culture would still exist." Frederick the Great opened the path to the thought that the state must become military and bureaucratic. The duty and thought of an iron discipline and self discipline was uppermost in Fichte's discourses to the German people, and awoke the consciousness of German heights. With philosophy, poetry and music, you are the hope of humanity, without them you decline and, with you, the whole of humanity. Therefore every sacrifice has to be brought for this thought; to die for it if necessary. The much abused German militarism is the idealism that every citizen is obliged to labour for the state. Of this consists the German's pride. In succession the speaker illuminated the origin of Germany since the rise of the people in 1813, up to the founding of the German Empire by Bismarck. The three basic ideas of German culture are:



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1. The state should be warlike; so strong that even the largest combination could not destroy it
2. The state should be so organized economically that industry and agriculture enable it to live within its own resources.
3. The German state is the unity of the people's strength and symbolizes that life is unthinkable without the state.

And this war brings the thought of culture in full force to the fore. This hour is the German people's hour of birth. Up to this time there were only individuals, today the whole nation has risen. Before others, the Socialists proved they acknowledged the state was the last savior and surety. This birth can only become a fact through blood.

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Abendpost, Apr. 17, 1915.

RIDDER'S SECOND LECTURE

Orchestra Hall Again Filled to Capacity Impressive Warning

Some day, when history will judge the attitude of the nations which remained "neutral" during the present war, the chapter "America's attitude toward Germany during the Great War" will occupy a large space. Much will be said that won't sound exactly flattering to the North American republic, but then again men will be gratefully mentioned who, putting aside all personal considerations, stood up for right and justice. One of these will be Bernhard Hermann Ridder, who delivered his second lecture in Orchestra Hall last night. The moral influence which Mr. Ridder exerted by his winning personality, his great knowledge, and splendid oratory, even on his Anglophile listeners, was clearly evidenced by the remarks which could be overheard in all sections of the large auditorium. His speech last

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night has won quite a number of intelligent friends for the German cause. By and large, Mr. Ridder spoke as follows:

"No matter how many generations there are between the American of German descent and his German ancestor--and I confess to be a member of the third generation of a German family--a warm sympathy for the fate of our old country is firmly rooted in our hearts. In the veins of us [German] descendants there flows the same warm German blood as in the veins of those who have just recently emigrated from Germany to become Americans. The English, in contradistinction to the Germans, are always trying to convince the world that they are the protectors of the oppressed and of the weak, and seek the world's sympathy by distorting facts. For this purpose, they do not shun any kind of unfair competition, or any shady business deal. For instance, while China tried so hard to protect her hapless people from the devastations of opium, by instituting stringent legislation, England, in 1908 brought all her pressure to bear that this

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insidious poison might continue to be imported, because it proved such a wonderful source of revenue to that English shopkeeper nation. This killed two flies at a time; the Chinese people are weakened and the British money bags swelled.

Poor Memory

"The present relationship between England and the United States in general, and our Federal Government in particular, is the result of England's cunning and conniving, through distortion of facts, bribing of the press, and other manipulations, to mislead and confuse the American people. The men at the helm of the American Government seem to have forgotten completely that England has tried, for 140 years, to do every conceivable damage to America, while Germany, during this long period, has always proved herself to be America's friend. Secretary of State Bryan recently made another one of those alibi speeches, in which he attempted to explain the attitude of

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the Administration during the present war. In it, he said that no president of the United States has had so many opportunities to make mistakes as President Wilson has right now. He should have added that no president has ever welcomed the chance to commit so many blunders as has President Wilson.

"The German ambassador Count Bernstorff, was probably the most popular member of the diplomatic corps in Washington before the war. But under the present circumstances he cannot convey any [German] note to the Washington government, or make any utterance without being thoroughly misunderstood and criticized. If war should break out today between the United States and Germany, all that would be left to do would be to mobilize the army against her; everything else has already been done. Trade between the two nations has already been interrupted and, to our export of arms to the Allies, we would just have to add export of troops.

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"In the concert of nations, we have long ceased to play a part. And now we act amazed that Germany's attitude towards the United States has become bitter, after all that our Government has done to that country. A Chicago morning paper published an article today in which it says that England was going to give us "permission" to export certain kinds of goods to Germany. Who has given England the right to exercise guardianship over our Government? What has happened to American prestige in the world when even Mexico and Japan treat us en bagatelle [trifle with us]?"

"But in spite of all this, the American people seem to come out of their trance, because voices are increasing in Washington which demand emphatically that our arms traffic to Europe be stopped. My utterances regarding the peace terms to be formulated by Germany have been misunderstood by numerous people. When I said that I believed Germany would be satisfied with the status quo ante bellum, I started from the premise that the Allies would have initiated

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negotiations by now. But the longer they keep this war going, the more sacrifices Germany will have to make, the harsher will be the peace terms Germany will impose upon the Allies."

The Discussion

After his speech, Mr. Ridder encouraged his listeners to ask him questions. The first question was, "Who started the war?"

"A comprehensive reply to this question would take more time than my lecture," Mr. Ridder responded. "Anyway, Russia sent a note to Serbia, directing her not to accept, under any circumstances, the Austrian demands after the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand. The assassination of this prince was the signal for the mobilization of the Russian army."

"What are we to think of the Belgian Neutrality Act?" was another question.

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"When, in 1838, the act was signed, guaranteeing Belgium's neutrality, France and England demanded that the then little Prussia become a co-signatory. But, in 1871, Thiers [French statesman] declared: "The next world war will be between France and Germany, and French troops will march thru Belgium into Germany". During the Morocco crisis, the French government sent experts to Belgium to find out whether an expeditionary force of 160,000 English troops could be landed in Belgium. The world was ignorant about all this, but after the occupation of Brussels by German troops, irrefutable evidence was discovered in the Belgium state archives documenting the intentions of the French and English to violate Belgium neutrality in case of a war with Germany."

Italy's conduct during the present war was also the object of discussion. Mr. Ridder called Italy the barometer of the war situation. It always pointed to the side where the greatest advantage for herself seemed to lie.

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There was only one difference between Italy and America, namely, that the Italian press did not fall for the same "phony boloney" stories as the American press.

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The war movies exhibited after the lecture, seven reels in all, fascinated the audience to a high degree, and contributed a lot to the German cause.

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TRUE NEUTRALITY IS THE MOTTO
Yesterday's Mass Meeting in the Coliseum
Germans Predominate

The Coliseum, largest hall in the city, was filled to capacity at yesterday's mass meeting. Almost 15,000 attended (the majority of them Germans) who had responded to an invitation to approve a number of resolutions recently adopted by a group of prominent citizens at a Washington conference. As far as attendance was concerned, the meeting certainly was a success, but whether the hopes and expectations expressed in this meeting can be realized is another question, to which some people replied in the negative. Obviously, the opinions on the purpose of the meeting were divided. Some believed that it was supposed to be a demonstration of German sentiment, directed against Germany's foes. Others imagined it to be a general peace rally. Since both factions argued their standpoints in no uncertain terms, opinions clashed, and the natural result was an almost universal mood of dissension.

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I J The establishment of an American League for Neutrality had also been mentioned some time before, but during the entire afternoon this subject was never discussed. The above-mentioned resolutions were approved, but in addition to them there were also some others which were partly contradictory in spirit, and of which nobody had heard before, making it questionable whether the movement has actually helped or hampered by yesterday's meeting.

One of the orators, Jeremiah O'Connor, made an extremely powerful speech against England and, in a way, against the present Administration, and the sustained and stormy applause which he received clearly reflected the mood of his audience. The chairman, Pastor Jenkin Lloyd Jones, judged this to be an appeal to the prejudices of national groups, and warned that the women and children should be considered, who were left miserable and destitute by the war. Another speaker, a representative of the Swedish League for Peace, declared frankly that he was ashamed to sit on the same platform with men who made such incendiary speeches. At this, there was loud hissing in the

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audience, and many left the meeting ahead of time, disgusted.

It was not quite one o'clock when people began entering the Coliseum, and soon thereafter large throngs started to pour into the hall, which was filled to capacity shortly before two P.M. From a lofty balcony Ballmann's Orchestra played German and Irish patriotic songs, which were enthusiastically received, and when the St. Louis Jaegerhof [a club, association], with fife and drum corps entered the hall, playing the "Macht am Rhein," the huge throng joined in the singing.

The Flags of the German Vereine

In response to the invitation, many German Vereine [clubs] brought along their standards which, displayed from the gallery above the speakers' platform together with numerous American flags, presented a colorful and festive picture. The flags of the following Vereine could be observed:

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I J Grand Crossing Turn Verein, Grand Crossing Unterstuetzungs Verein, Junger Maennerchor, Deutscher Krieger Verein, Chicago Banern Verein, Oesterveidirscher Bayern Verein, Schleswig-Holsteiner Saengerbund, Schlesischer Verein, Gesang Verein Fidelia, Bayrisch-Amerikanischer Verein, Sections 6 and 3, Freier Saengerbund, Wicker Park Maennerchor, Ungarlaendischer Nationalitäten Verein, Badische Saengerrunde, Schiller Maennerchor, Arion Maennerchor der Suedseite, Germania Lodge #2 Kosmos Orden, Schoenhofen-Edelweiss Maennerchor, Irish-American Society, Stammtisch Germania, Chicago Schuetzenverein, Arion Maennerchor, Gogens. /Mutual/ Unterstuetzungsverein, Schwabenverein, Landwehrverein, Senefelder Liederkrantz, Aurora Turnverein, Concordia Maennerchor, Chicago Baecker Gesangverein, Verein Deutscher Veteranen, Plattdentsde Grossgilde, Eisenhunger DeutschUngarischer Verein.

Because Pastor Jenkin Lloyd Jones of the Independent Redeemer Church, who was entrusted with the chairmanship, was detained, Mr. Horace L. Brand opened the meeting. After a short address, he made a resume of all the past activities pertaining to the desired objective, namely, the arms embargo. "We

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I J desire a kind of neutrality which recognizes neither Germany, nor England, nor Russia, nor France, just Europe. All belligerents are to be treated alike." He continued: "May our government preserve the peace and not put us in a difficult position by showing partiality and preference to one belligerent power. This gathering of Americans is motivated by the spirit of peace, humanity and neutrality."

Mr. Brand then introduced Jeremiah O'Leary, president of the American Truth Society, who made a speech which did not breathe the spirit of peace, but was full of relentless hatred for England. The audience cheered wildly. The applause reached its height when O'Leary referred to the shameless activities of the Anglo-American press. The demonstrations continued for a long time.

O'Leary's Speech

"The neutral attitude of the United States should be in harmony with the

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I J discovery, the history and the political development of this country.

America was discovered by an Italian who was in the services of the Spanish royalty. New York was settled by the Dutch, Pennsylvania by the Germans and Swedes, New England and Virginia by the English, the Northeast Canada by the French, and the South and Southwest by the Spanish, while the development of the great Northwest was due to our own enterprising spirit.

"The American Republic owes her existence to British tyranny. When it came to give birth to the nation, the Germans had their Steuben, the Dutch their Schuyler, the French their Lafayette, the Irish their Jack Barry, the Poles their Kosciusko, the English their Washington, but they all belonged to America. The Declaration of Independence was a cosmopolitan idea, a progressive step by all humanity. Its purpose was to outmode the doctrine of superiority of race and birth, which logically makes for the monarchical form of government. When the revolution was over, the people, in their first impulse, asked 'Who is going to be king?' But from the Constitutional Congress came the reply, 'We will not have a king, but a president.'

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I J "At the outbreak of the Revolution the Colonial population was about three million, which was a little more than the number of people living in Chicago today. Up to 1820 we have no authentic figures, but the growth in population was in direct proportion with immigration. Here the Germans were leading, with the Irish a close second. Then came the Austrians and Hungarians, and finally the English and the Scotch, the French being last. It is no exaggeration to say that half of the total of the population of the United States today have German or Celtic blood in their veins.

"From the standpoint of race we are not a nation. What makes us different from other nations is neither a common language nor common racial characteristics, but common principles [ideals, ideas]. Dear friends, we have dedicated ourselves to promote justice and fairness, not to gain material wealth. Our efforts are for the welfare of all races [nationalities], not just one. By bands of blood we are related to all nations and the statesman [politician] or the newspaper preaching the Anglo-Saxon doctrine, is a foe of the Declaration of Independence, a Judas Iscariot to other races [nations] whose

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I J blood was shed once that this nation might live--not as a citadel of
 Anglo-Saxonism, but as a temple of justice for all. This nation can
continue only by keeping faith with the principles of equality and justice
as they are documented in the Declaration of Independence and in the Con-
stitution.

England's Policy of Conquest

"Great Britain has never taken the United States seriously. Until 1865, it pursued a policy toward reconquering the lost colony, for which the wars of 1812 and 1861 (sic) give testimony. During the Civil War, the American people furnished evidence that they were capable of preserving the Union, the integrity and the inviolability of this nation. Subsequently, Great Britain changed her tactics to accomplish her objective, but only in respect to the means employed. You newspaper scribes, you 'neutral' Americans, take a look at Cecil Rhodes' testament, and you will find the methods described in detail: Absorption, education, propaganda, and colonization. Everything

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I J that was English in the United States was to remain so, and anything that wasn't yet English had to become so. Unfortunately, I haven't the time to quote from the statements of living and deceased statesmen to corroborate my assertions.

"The American people today are reaping the rewards of the conspiracies directed against their liberties. Our country has no merchant marine because Great Britain destroyed it during the Civil War. Our press is not free and independent; rather it exists by the grace of England. Our nation desires to purchase ships riding at anchor in our harbors, but Great Britain decrees 'You mustn't!' Our nation wishes to engage in peaceful commerce, but Great Britain's warships, lurking outside our harbors, refuse us this right. Our nation wants to send ships into the North Sea, but Great Britain says, 'Nothing doing!' The North Sea is closed. Our nation would like to transport passengers in American ships to neutral countries, but Great Britain decides who is to be admitted as a passenger and who is not. America would like to send her ships out on the high seas without Great Britain making them stop at

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I J British ports, searching their cargo, taking off what she likes, and then permitting them to proceed. Although our freedom on the high seas has been trampled underfoot by Great Britain, the United States, or rather certain moneyed interests in the United States, continue to furnish her and her allies all kinds of war material, making the United States England's storehouse and arsenal in the fight against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Our Neutrality

"Undoubtedly our Government has certain rights, but it does not make use of them, except once when Mr. Bryan wrote a letter of complaint which went something like this:

"'Dear Johnny Bull: People over here, particularly those hyphen-Americans, are making a lot of noise, and in order to calm them down I am writing you this letter. Please don't hold it against me. It is just a letter, not a protest.

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I J I know you never do wrong intentionally. You are the champion of freedom of the seas and of trade rights. People over here are saying you are stepping on their toes. I hate to put you in an embarrassing situation, but if you don't mind I wish you would tell me when you intend to get off /their toes/. I know we have made a contract, according to which you could put the matter off for another year. Nevertheless, I should like to receive a satisfactory reply, so I can straighten this matter out before the next presidential election. Give my regards to Reginald, my son, and tell him to watch out for those German 42-centimeter howitzers. Best regards,

'Bill.'

"I believe it was in this same hall where Bryan once said that the Republican party was trying to nail the American people to a cross of gold. Now he himself tries to nail the homeland of twenty-five million Americans to a cross made of British gold. If we do have certain rights in this whole matter and make no use of them, we are nothing but miserable cowards. But if, in

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I J order to appease England, it is our claim that we haven't any rights while in fact we do have them, we would be hypocrites, and a neutrality based on cowardice and hypocrisy is a bastard neutrality.

What Germany Expects

"The situation is intolerable. A great injustice is being done, and we have come together here today to protest against it solemnly. Mr. Bryan claims that this country is neutral, but he is only one man and you number thousands. If you would claim that this country was not neutral you would make a liar out of Mr. Bryan. Would you have gathered in such masses if the country were neutral? Your presence here, your protests, your cries of anguish and indignation prove that there is something definitely rotten in Washington, and that something stinks to high heaven. Our national shield of honor has been spotless so far, but our unneutral policy has soiled it. It has angered the German nation so much recently that the Koelnische Zeitung [Cologne Newspaper] wrote the other day: 'American neutrality is only a thin veil, behind which is

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I J hidden an active and zealous appeasement of England. If America were really neutral, she would demand the right to sell war material to Germany and Austria as well as to the Allies.'

"What does Germany expect of the American people? On January 22 the German crown prince declared that Germany demanded absolute justice /impartiality/ in all matters. Did she get such justice? (A thundering 'No' by the whole audience was the reply).

The Neutrality of Death

"Let every American ask himself this question: Do the United States really treat Germany and Austria with full justice and fairness? Every American-made bullet, fired from an American-made gun, that pierces the heart of a German soldier, is also fired at the Germans here in America, at the monuments of Steuben, Siegel, and Schurz. The American manufacturers of war material undermine the peace here in America. They are an abomination before

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I J God and men. While they are filling their coffers with gold, they are making countless enemies for this country. And what shall we say about this government which is supposed to represent you and me? Is it neutral? Is the gun neutral, or the bullet? Is the conspirator neutral, who presses the dagger into the hand of the assassin? Is the bullet neutral which pierces the heart of the soldier who fights for the liberty of his country, not against the United States, but against Great Britain, France and Russia? Shame on that kind of neutrality! Shame on a government which is a party to it! Shame on those knaves who reap a profit out of this sordid trade! Shame on all congressmen and senators who refuse to cleanse the honest name of the American people from this disgrace!"

In the meantime, the chairman, Pastor Jenkin Lloyd Jones, had arrived. The spirit of hate for England which filled O'Leary's speech, and the wild acclaim of the audience, apparently were not to the pastor's liking; he is an advocate of world peace. As soon as Mr. O'Leary had finished, he took the floor and began to pour oil on the waves of excitement by pointing out that

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I J it was easy to fan the flames of passion, but that this method certainly did not help the peace movement. He spoke about as follows:

"For over forty years I have worked in this community and I have always, just as I do today, advocated international friendship. This ideal does not recognize Germans, nor Anglo-Saxons, nor Russians, nor French, nor Americans, nor Irish, but it aims to unite the descendants of all nationalities represented in this country into one loyally co-operating people who would favor international understanding. Being citizens with identical attitudes, we have to condemn the prejudices and misunderstandings which are the result of racial and national jealousies, and must work for a unification of the world in which single nations are only parts of a pattern. Selfish interests, competition for the domination of the world, and similar motives are solely to blame for the present war. Not one single nation involved could face the divine judgment seat with clean hands.

"Our own nation is the product of all nations, and not just one or two. I

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I J am a citizen of a great republic of great minds, and in a sense am also a citizen of the Germany of Goethe, Schiller, and Kant, of the France of Moliere, and of the Russia of Tolstoi, just as I am a citizen of the England of Darwin, Shakespeare, and Browning. We have not come together here to thresh out national prejudices; rather let us think of the hundreds of thousands of women and children who are facing misery and destitution in all the belligerent countries. Let us put ashes on our heads and sackcloth on our bodies, and confess with humility in our hearts that all of us are worshipping at the altar of Mars, who has ever been the enemy of liberty and has rewarded the antagonists of human progress with power and riches.

"I am not appealing to one national flag, but to all national flags on behalf of which widows and orphans are now weeping. Who are we, Germans, English, Russians, French, if not children of the same God? That is reason enough to avoid anything which would cause bitterness among ourselves.

"The committee which has called this mass meeting together has requested me

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I J to speak in the name of peace, and not to say anything to incite passions. That is in conformity with the dictates of common sense. The narrow concepts of routine patriotism leaves no space for the feeling to be a member of the same great family, a feeling of which I am deeply conscious. This narrow-minded, petty patriotism has been characterized best by Dr. Johnson, who said that patriotism is the last refuge of scoundrels.

"The colors of the Stars and Stripes would fade if you would not grant equal respect and equal rights to all the component nationalities in this country, whether they be Irish, Scotch, English, French, or German. Only then will Old Glory be truly glorious. I appeal to this great audience of Chicagoans to open their minds to tolerance, mercy, peace, and the appreciation of the good in man, which is found in all nations and countries. I have grown up in this land of liberty as the child of an immigrant, to enjoy its blessings, but I don't belong in this meeting here if it was called to contribute to racial prejudices. I am fully aware of the gratitude I owe the Germanic

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I J peoples, but I appreciate equally the precious heritage I have received from France, the homeland of Victor Hugo, and from Russia, which has given the world a Tolstoi. American citizenship should mean an all-embracing spirit of brotherly love. If this meeting is in favor of international sympathy, and wants a peace that would not humiliate any nation, but would let reason rule supreme, making a future catastrophe like this impossible, then I belong here. Let us be citizens of the world, not pro-German or pro-British, and let us never forget that we are the descendants of all nations."

The effect of this speech was unmistakable. The audience displayed signs of uneasiness. The fact was realized that two elements, opposed to each other, were present at the meeting. One of them, motivated by a German desire to carry the fight to a victorious conclusion, advocated an arms embargo in order to reach this goal more quickly, while the other faction proposed that general efforts be made to bring about peace.

The next speaker, Patrick O'Donnell, president of the Allied Irish Societies,

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I J tried to mediate between those two conflicting opinions by pointing out that everybody, without exception, would welcome an early peace. But first, he said, a collection would have to be taken up in order to guarantee the continuance of this great movement which had just sprung into life, until the last shot had been fired on the battlefields and peace had returned to earth. This appeal to the generosity of the audience was responded to very liberally.

O'Donnell's Speech

"In behalf of all of us, who have sought refuge over here from oppression, I should like to state that we are taking an interest in this gigantic struggle as American citizens, and that we hereby issue a demand to the [belligerent] powers to make peace and unfurl the international peace banner. The 15,000 people assembled here demand it.

"One talks about the standing armies in Europe, but we ourselves have the

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I J largest standing army in the world here in America, namely, the unemployed, and I think it is about time that we go back to work. Of course we are not belligerents, but we have to pay war taxes nevertheless, just as the people in Europe do. We have to pay, because those people are fighting over there.

"There is certainly enough misery and destitution on the other side of the ocean, but over here the number of unemployed and hungry is steadily on the increase, and it is about time for the responsible circles in Washington to stop meddling in this war, which is the cause of all this misery. America is doing everything in her power right now to prolong the war, except that we have not issued a call for volunteers yet, but otherwise co-operation /with the war effort of the Allies/ is evident everywhere.

"American guns and American powder are doing their devilish work in the trenches, American bullets wound and kill citizens of a friendly nation.

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I J "America owes it to her citizens to close every port to the shipment abroad of war material, to recall every ship loaded with munitions or arms, and to keep all the implements of death and destruction, which could be used in war, within her borders. Only by so doing can America prove that she is the friend of all nations and, as the song goes 'The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave'."

The Resolutions

After this address, former City Clerk J. R. McCabe read the resolutions which had been adopted at the Washington conference of Jan. 30 by prominent citizens of this country, also a number of additional resolutions which, with the exception of the few gentlemen who had drafted them, nobody was familiar with. The subsequent resolutions contain items which were not contained in the original ones, among others a protest against the dropping of bombs on open cities by airships [dirigibles]. As is the habit when resolutions are proposed, they are often adopted without much study.

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I J The resolutions, including the ones adopted at Washington, are published on another page of this issue.

Mr. Schvan's Address

As the next speaker, the chairman introduced Mr. Gustav Schvan, a Swedish member of the League for Peace. This was the same gentleman who had said that he was ashamed to be present at such a [hate-inspired] meeting. He spoke as follows:

"At the time when I was holding lectures at meetings and at universities in the East, I was glad to accept Mr. Jones' invitation to come to Chicago, but I would not have come to this meeting had I known beforehand what kind of meeting it was going to be. Listening to the first two speakers, I became disgusted, and only Mr. Jones' address caused me to remain. Neither have I voted in favor of the resolutions, because they contain clauses which are likely to cause war. If you believe that world peace could be restored and

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I J preserved as long as you put American interests above all others, you are mistaken. Unless humanity, and human values, are made the prime considerations, all the talk about justice, fairness, and impartiality is just so much eyewash. The fate of mankind must not depend on emotions, but must be guided by reason, and it can be done. The present so-called international law is ambiguous, vague, and probably not more than one hundred professors understand it thoroughly. In its stead we need new international regulations, clearly outlined and comprehensible to all."

Pastor Jones' speech had caused a somewhat depressed atmosphere, but Mr. Schvan's oratory provoked open protest, and the audience hissed loudly. Many got up and left in disgust.

When the last speaker, Congressman Frank Buchanan, the well-known labor leader, was introduced, there was so much commotion that he had a hard time getting started. "I don't know whether you care to listen to Mr. Buchanan," said the chairman, "but if you do, you will have to be quiet." And jokingly

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I J he added, "He is willing to risk his life".

Mr. Buchanan, in his address, defended President Wilson as well as Secretary Bryan, and declared that both were sincerely trying to preserve peace.

Buchanan Defends Bryan

"I am a native American. So was my father and my grandfather. Nevertheless, I can say that I am taking neutrality just as seriously as anybody born in Europe. For years I have supported the efforts of organized labor, whose interests differ only slightly in other countries of the world. Organized labor is against war because it has to bear the heaviest burden; it has to pay the greater portion of the cost. I consider it my duty, therefore, to work for peace in the national legislature, and I am in favor of every bill that would prohibit the export of submarines, airplanes, cannon, and any other devices manufactured in our factories and designed to destroy human life. Labor in all countries, in France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, etc., was

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I J engaged in lively agitation against any future wars and advocated the discontinuance of the manufacture of war materials or their exports, when war suddenly broke out, and most workers had to rush to the colors to defend them in bloody battle against their fellow men.

"My only hope and my only intention is now to find a way to end this war, and that can best be done by prohibiting the export of arms and munitions. For this reason I wholly agree with the resolutions made here, and I will do my best in the House of Representatives to have them adopted, and will support the Vollmer Bill by all possible means.

"Of course, I have not yet studied the problem of neutrality very thoroughly and, although I grant everybody the right to criticise the national administration, I am nevertheless convinced that, in the present situation, the men at the helm of the nation (call from the audience: Billy Bryan too?)--yes, including Billy Bryan (loud, continuous hissing and booing)--are doing their best on behalf of peace."

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I J Chairman Jones closed the meeting with the following words:

"As we are parting now, let us ask ourselves: Have we reached a better understanding? Have we effected a compromise between conflicting opinions? Has this meeting inspired a deeper hatred against war? Or has it caused increased bitterness and farther separation, has it injured the humane way of thinking? If so, then the meeting was a failure. Permanent peace can only be built on the foundations of science and religion."

Parade After the Meeting

After the meeting, about 5,000 members of various Vereine formed a column outside the Coliseum and marched through the streets with bands playing, led by the Verein Stammtisch Germania. Behind the music came the standard-bearers and members of the Verein, carrying Chinese lanterns, which presented a gay picture as they were lit later on. A few signs could be seen in the parade, bearing inscriptions like "Freedom for this country and refuge for

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I J all," "Be Neutral! Remember, we are Americans!," "Don't send any foodstuffs to Europe, and pay more for your bread over here!" "Don't export arms and munitions to prolong the war!" The parade dissolved at North Avenue, after Mr. Emil Weidner had made a final speech.

WPA

Abendpost, Jan. 20, 1915.

GERMANY AT WAR

The Greatest Moral Spectacle the World Has Ever Seen

A realistic picture of the spirit which moves the German people in their hour of trial was given yesterday by Dr. Eugene Kuehnemann in his lecture entitled "Das Deutschtum in Seiner Entscheidungsstunde" [The Critical Hour of Germany] before the members of the Germanistic Society of Chicago [Translator's note: not to be confused with the German Society, a charitable organization] in Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute. The large attendance proved that the German element of Chicago takes the most vital interest in the struggle of the German brothers overseas. The Hall was filled to overflowing. Even the stage had to be used to accomodate the crowd. The stormy applause which frequently interrupted the speaker showed that his listeners were in accord with his views. That the speaker had stirred his audience to enthusiasm could be seen from the fact that at the conclusion they all rose from their seats and sang "Deutschland, Deutschland ueber Alles" [German National anthem]

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Using Goethe's "Faust" as an example, the speaker showed that the ultimate aim of all human endeavor is working for the common good of the people. Goethe's "Faust" clearly had the Deutschtum of today in mind. He [Faust] was the promulgator of German thought, the same that is inspiring the German people in their present struggle.

"Now," the speaker continued, "one has discovered here in America that German Kultur means something other than the English culture. German Kultur is something special, according to that American professor whose work should find a place in the books on logic as an example of irrational reasoning. The German word in particular, means the individual development of the soul, which has found its relation to the eternal spirit and lives in harmony with it. The German people have acquired this harmonious relationship.

"Frederich the Great planted into the German soul the longing for a greater Germany, unified and free. But the German spirit [soul] and the German state [form of government] were still at odds with each other. The tribulations

Abendpost, Jan. 20, 1915.

of the Napoleonic wars changed that. Only in 1813 did German idealism find an expression in the national idea of government, with which it became identical. This national idea was based on the conception that it was a man's supreme duty and honor to bear the responsibility for his country's greatness and existence as a nation, and it is still the basic reason for Prussian militarism and for compulsory military service, which is not so much a duty as it is a privilege. In 1848 the German liberal thought and the German state almost came to terms, but it remained for Bismarck to complete the merger and make it official. Bismarck instilled into the German soul the longing for power and participation in the affairs of the world. An agricultural Germany became industrialized, a feudal Germany became democratic. The first decade of the new Reich saw the old men in power, but with the youthful emperor William II a new era was ushered in.

"A young monarch and a young people did not see eye to eye. The Kaiser wanted to be a second Charlemagne. He wanted to supervise any and all activities in the Reich. The Germans are not the most docile people in the

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world (I know another people who think they have a monopoly on freedom, but are much more docile); but they are the proudest and most independent. They want to shape their own lives, develop their own art and literature, and direct their own politics. When the Kaiser attempted to meddle in foreign affairs, the entire nation, including the Reichs-Chancellor, rose in protest. It was then that the German people asserted their democratic spirit. Name me another ruler who was ever told by his people not to interfere in foreign politics.

"The greatest ambition of William II was to be recorded in history as the 'Prince of Peace'. But things turned out differently. Just as Prussia during the Seven Years' War was forced to establish her right to an existence, the new German Reich has now to defend her right to exist as a nation. This struggle, which was forced upon us, will reveal the German spirit. We Germans are individualists. Our political life proves it. There has never been a case in our history in which the entire people have unanimously accepted a certain idea. But now this has happened. From the first day [of the war]

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Jan. 20, 1915.

the nation was solidly united. In a single day the German soul [spirit] revealed itself in all its glory. There was only one desire: to give--to sacrifice everything for the national idea."

Dr. Kuehnemann related several instances to show the unanimity of the German people when making sacrifices in this war. France wanted this war. Her own reckless policy and the conniving of her allies had unloosed the catastrophe. Russia had wanted war in order to satisfy her ambitions for a great Russian continental empire, comprising Asia and Europe with Constantinople. England wanted war. But Germany did not need it to fulfill her mission. That is why the German people went to war gladly and with a clean conscience, knowing that it was divine providence that decreed it. Pre-war Europe had found it impossible to grant the Germans the right to live. The result had been this war, which the German people had gladly and unanimously accepted. They fought for truth and liberty. That alone should have been reason enough for America to understand the German people, but England's shameless lies prevented this understanding.

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"Anyone who has seen these people in their unity and sacred determination to win knows that they cannot be defeated, that victory will be theirs," the speaker continued. "Russia and France know that they cannot win. Once England has realized that her plan to starve out Germany, which is so characteristic of British civilization and humanitarianism, must fail--and any economist can tell you that it will not work--she too will awaken to the fact that Germany is invincible. The war has already disclosed one fact: The invincible British fleet has failed in its mission. There never was such heroism as that of Germany and Austria-Hungary, standing alone against a world; and this world will not get the better of them. This Germany of the first five war months presents the greatest moral spectacle the world has seen for centuries. The war has proved Germany to be a storehouse of inexhaustible moral resources. The spirit of Frederick the Great has become the spirit of the German people. The spirit of his tenacious perseverance has been revived again in Germany."

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 8, 1914.

DR. C. STROUSE TALKS.

Before the German Club this gentleman made an impressive speech on the task of the Germans in America, "Personal Freedom in the Best Sense."

The German Club is a society which is part of everything that is German or of German descent. It has created for itself the task of inculcating the ideals of our ancestors into the race mixture of this country. This purpose will be served by the speeches which will be made every Saturday evening by prominent representatives of Germans in America. The president of the club, Mr. Oscar A. Kropf, made a very happy choice by selecting Dr. Clarence Strouse as the first speaker at yesterday's meeting, and the applause which rewarded the speaker proved that his words touched the hearts of his audience.

"In these times in which we live (said Mr. Strouse) here in peace, across the ocean the people to whom we in this country are related are engaged in a murderous war. We Germans, as much as we enjoy peace, and feel sorry for

Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 8, 1914.



the people over there, demand absolute neutrality. We want the truth! Chicago has newspapers which tell the truth. We honor the Germans who were victorious in the last election and belong to this club, but we hope that they will do their duty in full, if not, then may God help them because the club will not."

The Germans should more intensively study their history and get better acquainted with the part their people have played in this country's development. The Germans in Virginia have given the first impetus to the liberation of this country through their movement against taxation without representation in the legislature. In a most dramatic moment Muhlenberg discarded his clergyman's robe and stood before his congregation in uniform, with the words, "There is a time for praying and preaching, but also a time for fighting, which has just come." These are moments out of the Germans' history. The Germans were leaders in everything - in the founding of schools, also in the iron industry. They were the teachers in all sciences, the leaders in chemistry, and now we can observe how helpless America is on account of the



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shortage of chemical preparations caused by the war. The Germans pressed the stamp of their fatherland's government upon this government. They were for liberty, freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion. All these virtues they imparted to this country, and made the ideals of their former homes actual deeds here....Those were the Germans who, in all endeavors, stood at the top. They showed the inhabitants of this country that they are Germans, descended from a race which is the first, the most progressive in all that serve to make humanity happy. Those were the Germans of the past. Those of today are different. Not beer liberty but school liberty; to acquire for the state all public works; improvement of all social conditions; introduction of measures which will bring happiness to the people - these thoughts are all of German origin.

To participate in all problems of building up this wonderful country, to take active part, not to be political heroes, but to put in individually our whole strength, to share the great inheritance of our race with the nation in the formation of a whole, through the mixing of the different races that came over to this country. All this we can do only when we know what this



Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 8, 1914.

country owes to the Germans and if we, through our acts and deeds, lay the foundation, then the succeeding generations may be able to say of us - the Germans have done all this for the country.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 18, 1914.

GERMANISTIC SOCIETY



Lecture by Professor Heinrich Spiro in Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute.

Even if the attendance in Fullerton Hall yesterday evening, was not as large as expected, those present were fully compensated for their appearance. Dr. Heinrich Spiro, Professor of the academy of Art in Hamburg, was lecturing and he understood how to captivate his audience through his clear enunciation and purity of language. His theme was "Friedrich Hebbel" and while he described the life and evolution of the poet born March 18th, 1813 in Wesselburen, he wove many interesting events into his lecture, of which the public so far has known very little. The lecturer stated, that Hebbel was the first great German poet to come of obscure stock, but he worked himself up, through an inwardly driving force, to the greatest heights. He then spoke about the creations of the poet, especially his great work, "Die Nibelungen," and his never ceasing energy. Fifty years old, he had to depart this life in 1863, and not until 1893 did he get the reward due him, namely to be classed in the first rank of German dramatists. Among those who acknowledged this first of all was Emperor William the Second.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 4, 1914.

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GERMANISTIC SOCIETY.

Before the members of the Germanistic Society Dr. Arthur Ungnad of the University of Jena, held a lecture, accompanied by lime-light pictures, on the theme, "Concerning the Old-Babylonian Culture World." The scholar spoke in a very captivating manner. Through his words, the present disappeared, and a distant past emerged, which carried the listeners into a strange world, full of peculiar charms. Especially thrilling were his descriptions about the construction and monuments of old Babylon, about the religious life of its people, and the literature of that period. It can be stated with satisfaction, that the announced lecture, drew a large audience to the Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 4, 1914.

GERMANISTIC SOCIETY.

A change had to be made in the program for the lecture last night sponsored by the Germanistic Society of Chicago. Dr. Riesser, professor at Berlin University, (Germany), who was scheduled to speak on the subject, E "Economic Concentration in Germany of Today", had to return immediately to Germany, on account of a sudden in his family. Professor M. Schnetze of Chicago University was substituted. He lectured in Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute, and his topic was, "The Original Version of Goethe's 'Wilhelm Meister', Its Recent Discovery and Significance". The speaker explained how opinions about this work of Goethe's had changed considerable since the discovery in 1909 of this new manuscript. The audience listened to the explanations of the speaker with great interest.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 8, 1911.

THE GERMAN ETHICAL SOCIETY

An interesting lecture was delivered by Dr. F. Reutter before the members of the German Ethical Society. His well-chosen subject was "Bacteriology and medical science." Mr. H. Friedländer, the president of the Society, will give a lecture next Sunday; his subject will be "Ethics in general."



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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, December 5th, 1910.

Germanistic Society.

The Germanistic Society of Chicago, announces two lectures for the month of December at the Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute.

Tonight the speaker will be Ernst von Wolzogen and his topic: The Developments of the German National Songs."

Monday, December 19th, Mr. J. P. Goode, Assistant Professor of Geography at the University of Chicago, will speak on the large harbors in Europe.

Besides these, there will be a lecture by Professor L. Morsbach of Goettingen at the Germania Club House on Monday, December 19th. He will speak about "Ben Johnson", the creator of realistic dramas.

The members of the Germanistic Society are invited to these lectures.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, March 15th, 1910.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

GERMANISTISCHE GESELLSCHAFT (Germanistic Society
or Association For The Promotion of German Endeavors.)

"An exceptionally large audience congregated yesterday, at Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute where the above mentioned society arranged a musical program. Mr. Alexander Seebald and Henriot Levy, pianist. The program listed the following:- Kreutzer-Sonate by Beethoven; Sonata in D-Minor, Opus 108, by Brahms; Sonata in A-Major, by Cesar Franks.

"It is but natural that these two eminent artists played these works masterfully and bestowed a great artistic treat to the audience, which consisted mostly of music connoisseurs. The external proof was given by the public's most generous applause. The great success of the evening encouraged the society to continue the promotion of musical divertissements. The next in line, is to be a Schumann evening."

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Die Abendpost, March 15th, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275.

This coming Monday, Prof. Goebels of the University of Illinois, will give a lecture on "The Germans in American History." The subject which Prof. Goebels has selected, concerns one of the great and vital questions appertaining to Germanism, and this alone is a sufficient reason for assembling an extraordinarily large audience.

That Prof. Goebels will treat his subject in a thorough and fascinating manner, requires no especial assurance as he is not a stranger to our public.

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Die Abendpost, March 1st, 1910.



Social Turnverein.

An intellectual, social evening is announced for next Thursday at the Hall, at Belmont and Paulina Street; Turner Jacob will give a treatise on : "The Life of the Germans during 2000 years."

The social song circle is scheduled to sing a few songs. J. Fritz and L. Saltiel will present a few declamations for the entertainment, and finally: " A March Night", an episode of the revolutionary period of 1848.
Admission is free.

Abendpost, November 23, 1909.

WPA (ILL, PAM) 20276

THE GERMAN ARMY

Mr. John Mathews Manly spoke last night at Fullerton Hall in the Art Institute before the members of the Germanistic Society of Chicago, on the impressions of an American Professor at a German University. Mr. Manly has been a Professor of English literature at the University of Chicago and had lectured last winter as an exchange Professor at the University of Goettingen (Germany), on English Literature. He told his listeners of his impressions during his 6 months stay in the small University town, where he was made very welcome. Coming into direct contact with all the spheres of University life, he was able to form a judgment and compare conditions with those in this country. He came to the conclusion that the German Professor has a better life than his American colleague. The greatest impression made upon him, as an educational project, was not the German university but the German army and he indicated this as the most important factor from an educational standpoint of the German Empire. The service in the army not only broadens the knowledge of the individual, but furthers the understanding for a better living and awakens the interest for cooperation in public affairs. The expense of the German army is not excessive to the country. It is an excellent educational institute and pays extraordinarily well. The cleanliness of the lower classes is surprising and can be accounted for by the service in the German army. The difference between the lower classes of Germany, and

Abendpost, November 23, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30272

England are remarkable. In Germany, the lower classes show a high degree of intelligence while in London, they make a very poor impression. The German professor is not as much responsible for his pupils as his colleagues in America. He has nothing to do with unimportant administration affairs and has a very agreeable and social position. Though the salary of the German professor is lower, he can live better as living conditions are much cheaper. Their time, however, is very much taken up by the completion of their learning. The picture given of the German professor in humorous magazines is not a true one. They have a great influence on German public life. The relationships between the pupils and the teachers are of the most hearty character.

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Abendpost, Jan..12, 1909.



GERMAN

A LECTURE BEFORE THE GERMANISTIC SOCIETY

In the Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute, Prof. Starr Willard Cutting of the University of Chicago gave a lecture to the Germanistic Society in the English language about the earliest German students club in its relation to Germany and the United States of America. Speaker said that under the inspiring impression of the War of Independence, V. Fichte, John and Friedland and Jena students formed the first general students association at the 12th of June, 1805 at the Inn of the Fiv at Camsdorf near Jena according to the examples of the Club of Virtue, which had been dissolved December 31st, 1809 by Wilhelm III at the request of Napoleon.

The change in the public in the years 1806-1813 has been caused principally by the influence of this Club of Virtue, which made the defeat of Napoleon possible. The students associations were formed on a Democratic principle. The leading elements were to do away with all narrow-minded disputes cruel and immoral influences, to work for harmony among the States of Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony, to fight for the solidarity of Germany and to prepare the students for the life of good citizenship and the coming political battles. This politics however found a great opponent in Count Mettleowich, the executive of the



Abendpost, Chicago, January 12, 1909.

crooked European politics. He wished to prevent an understanding of Prussia with the smaller States of Germany, fearing a danger for the Austrian sovereignty. At the celebration of the Wartburg, October 18, 1817, the students threw the writings of famous reactionaries in a bonfire to which the Grand duke Carl August had supplied the wood. In March 1819 the Jena student Karl Sand assassinated the Russian States Councillor August von Kotzebue. All students associations were suppressed. From the 6th to the 31st of August, 1819, the secret convention of ministers of the 10 greatest German towns took place, where the measure for the suppression of the students organizations were agreed upon. They were dissolved September 20 by order of the Federal diet, the liberty of the Press was restricted; the surveillance of the Universities was ordered and a Federal commission was created for an investigation of demagogical agitations. However, they could not suppress the spirit of the students. Early in 1821 part of their members formed the union of Virtue, a secret organization. The Government prosecuted the members; many were punished as traitors with imprisonment from 3 to 15 years. A number of the persecuted such as Duden, Karl, Follen, Karl Beck, Franz Lieber immigrated to the United States of America and became teachers at our Universities. Also in the thirties, many of these students came over here and acted as pioneers for culture and science. In the forties this immigration came to a conclusion.

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Abendpost, January 5, 1909.

GERMAN



GERMANISTIC SOCIETY
JENA & SEDAN

In the Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute the Germanistic Society of Chicago opened last night its second series of lectures. Dr. Alexander Franz of the Commercial School of Frankfort A. M. gave a lecture about Jena and Sedan. Speaker declared that those days which expressed the deepest disgrace and the highest glory for Prussia on the one side and for the Napoleonists on the other side, had been caused by conditions, which in 1806 were in Prussia nearly the same as 1870 in France. The Prussian Army in 1806 rested on their laurels from the time of the great King. The knowledge of the art of war was missing. No reserve system for officers and men was kept, the officers were old and unfit for service. The recruiting system was still in force and 2/3 of the army were Poles, who did not understand German. Napoleon had the best men acquired by conscription. They were well paid. The chance to be advanced to a field marshal and the enthusiasm for the Emperor made every soldier do his best.

In the year 1870 the picture reversed to the favor of Germany. Napoleon

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GERMAN

Abendpost, January 5, 1909.

had no equal army to the German conscription. The French Chassepot rifle however, was superior but the equipment of the Prussian troupes was superior. The French were too sure of their victory and Napoleon confined himself to the defense. The French army of Mar Mahon at Sedan was encircled by the 3rd and 4th army, lead by the crown princes of Saxony and Prussia.

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Abendpost, December 13, 1908

THE BOOK-SELLING TRADE



GERMAN

How it is displayed in Germany and America. The readers here and there. Professor Munsterberg draws interesting comparisons, and shows ways to deepen the intellectual life of the American public. "Books and Readers in Germany and America," was the theme of a lecture given by Professor Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard University, yesterday afternoon before the Germanistic Society in Fullerton Hall Art Institute. The subject was handled in an exceedingly interesting and captivating manner. This lecture, as the speaker remarked in his introduction, should be considered a continuation of the one he gave in the same place last spring, about the learned profession of literature in Germany and America. If he spoke at that time about humans, he wishes to speak today about books.

Professor Munsterberg, during his last stay in Germany, felt himself at home, because he found everywhere Americans, students and typewriters, fruit, chorus girls - from America. But he did not find one thing, American books, not even in the largest libraries and book stores, which sell all kinds of foreign books. They could not be had. German scholars, with whom he conversed, expressed their admiration of American works without ever having seen one in the original, but



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only on the basis of extracts. The reason for this non-appearance can be found in the looseness of the American book trade. Perhaps the American publishers do not possess the necessary business interest, as the sale of American books in Germany and Europe is naturally very limited.

It is a fact, that American books are hard to obtain abroad, because of a lack in the necessary channels for the book trade. Even if American publishers don't care particularly about selling books in Europe the indifference is to be regretted from another standpoint. How could the prevailing false prejudices and often unjust descriptions made against America, be removed if the influence of American books is missing? The works of older authors like Mark Twain, Bret Harte, lately Poe and Emerson would have found proper circulation, but with these the list of valuables is exhausted. The remainder is scattered, insignificant, accidental stuff.

The publishers are to blame. The blame rests upon the German publishers, who refuse under any circumstances and on principle, to publish translations of American works, because of the United States published refusal to participate

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in the international original protection of authors. As a consequence, German publishers are highly incensed at their colleagues in America whom they consider unscrupulous thieves. One of the largest publishing firms, that of Bruckmann, Munich, furnishes all their published books with a remark about the American protection to the original authors, in the English language, which protects them for at least one year from reprinting in the United States.

In spite of the German publishers comprehension that America has no respect for intellectual property, this is an erroneous idea. The American law for protection of the original authors is older than that of Germany. Every American book in Germany is protected for thirty years after the death of its author. Germany therefore gives to foreigners the same protection as it does to its citizens. America does the same, because here the book of a foreigner enjoys the same protection as that of its own citizens. Under the condition that the books are printed in this country.....

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Abendpost, December 8, 1908.

GERMANY'S COLONIES
LECTURE OF PROFESSOR ERNEST DAENELLS BEFORE THE GERMANISTIC
SOCIETY. GERMANY'S COLONIAL POLICIES.

Caprivis' mistakes cost Germany its best colonies. The balance is not fit for colonization and as a market of products.

The question, whether Germany would be able to settle its surplus population and find a market for its industrial products, was discussed by Professor Ernest Daenell, of the University of Kiel, in a lecture on the German colonial policy, yesterday evening, in Fullerton Hall, Art Institute, upon request of the Germanistic Society. The answer which Professor Daenell gives to this question, is not very encouraging. Except for comparatively small sections in Africa, Germany's colonies are not fit for settlers, on account of climatic conditions. As markets they are useless, at present. Germany therefore, has to strive to find territories to which can be sent to and to dispense of its industrial products, without taking possession of these territories. Germany has to be satisfied with economic expansion.

For this purpose South America and China lead and in certain respects Turkey



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also could receive attention. In South America, Brazil, which in its three Southern provinces contains a population of 400,000 Germans, might be considered. The German Emigration might be directed towards these provinces, which kept in touch with their mother country, would create an excellent market. Of course, politically the Germans in these provinces, are lost to the Fatherland. Therefore the maintaining of economic and moral relations only would receive consideration. China, where in Kiautschan, a foothold has been established, can not be considered at all for German emigration. Only economic conquests may be expected. The import trade is in spite of largely populated adjoining provinces, insignificant. On the other hand, the export trade is capable of development, because the country is very rich in products of the earth- coal and iron-ore.

Also, in Turkey economic conquests could be considered but not the settlement of German emigrants in large numbers. The construction of the Bagdad Railroad to the Gulf of Persia promises, in the near future a settling and economic promoting of districts, which formerly were the most productive of the earth, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia.



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In them, with progress through development, markets for German products could be established.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, November 3, 1908.

GERMANIA SOCIETY
HAS ENTERED THE SECOND YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE

WIA (117) PROL. 30775

Lecture by Professor Daenell

The Germania Society of Chicago, which considers it its task, to bring about a better mutual understanding between German and American culture, yesterday opened its series of lectures, which it has as a project for this winter, with a lecture by Professor Ernest Daenell, of the University of Kiel, on the theme: "The Modern Commercial Policy of Germany."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, April 4, 1908.

AFTER THE GERMAN EXAMPLE

President of the School Board, Otto C. Schneider, lectures before the School principals.

President Otto C. Schneider gave a lecture today, in the Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute before the principals of the city schools about the increasing necessity of taking into consideration the needs of commerce and industry. Mr. Schneider pointed out, that in this respect, Germany could be taken as an example, which as known possesses the best commercial schools, besides excellent trade and special schools for mechanics, mining and building, etc. There is today, strong competition among the people of the earth, for the world markets and only that nation will emerge a victor which possesses the best and most efficient armor. Mr Schneider laid stress on the great success of the so-called correspondence schools and came to the conclusion, that there exists a demand for professional education, which will, no doubt increase in the course of time.





Abendpost, April 4, 1908.

Therefore, this demand should be reckoned with in a practical way, because the correspondence schools, which teach only by mail, in the form of theoretical treatises and courses, do not fully answer the purpose and that fact may be clearly seen.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 31, 1908.



PROFESSOR LEONHARD ABOUT GERMANY'S LABOR PROTECTION.

Professor Rudolf Leonhard of the University of Breslau (Germany) gave last night a lecture on German labor protection laws at the Fullerton Hall in the Art Institute.

When Germany, through the after effects of the 30 years' war, was plunged into misery and poverty, systematic efforts of town and city administrations were started to help the helpless and unemployed. The various churches, more or less, gave their willing cooperation in a patriarchalistic way. When Prussia, particularly under Frederic the Great, became predominant in Germany, state laws there began to show a socialistic tendency. At the same time, the population of Germany grew rapidly. Business was flourishing, mines and industry employed millions in thickly populated small land areas. It was only natural, that the social problem soon was outgrowing local and state charity systems. When the situation reached its most acute stage, Count von Bismarck published on November 17th, 1881 his famous proclamation which promised to the German nation a new era of labor protection. This proclamation was well meant and sincere. The future gave ample proof of this unmistakable truth .

Abendpost, March 31, 1903.



The German Labor Insurance, sanctioned by Count von Bismarck, has 3 groups:

1st group -	insurance against	accident
2nd group -	"	" sickness
3rd group -	"	" old age and disability

The insurance is compulsory.

In the first group, all workers must be insured. The employer must pay the premiums. The insured are getting all doctor's costs, hospital expenses, medical and other treatment expenses paid, regardless of how long it takes for the patient to recover. Full wages are paid during the complete period of inability to earn.

In the 2nd group, all workers are insured and are paying two thirds of the premium, which the employer is paying one third. The insured are getting free medical care and full wages during the period of inability to earn, but for not longer than thirteen weeks.

In the third group, also every worker is insured. One half of the premium is



Abendpost, March 31, 1908.

paid by the employer, the other half by the worker. This insurance does not cover alone inability to work, resulting from old age, but also inability, resulting from inhaling of poisonous gases in mines and factories.

These insurance protection laws have proved to be a permanent blessing for the German people.

GERMAN

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WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, March 17, 1908.

PROFESSOR CARL VON KLITZKE.

A very interesting lecture on Germany's early participation in America's development was given to the Germanistic Society by Professor Carl von Klitzke at the Fullerton Hall in the Art Institute last night.

Already in the 17th century, Germany like all other European countries showed a growing interest in the young American continent. This early interest found its reflection in German literature and even in German theater plays. It prepared the ground for the full hearted cooperation, which the first contingents of German immigrants gave to this country in all colonization problems. The quick rise of the United States would have been impossible without German culture, German perseverance as work in the field and factory and German enterprising intelligence.

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III B 2 Die Abendpost, March 10, 1908.



GERMAN

Professor Henderson.

Professor Charles Raymond Henderson gave last night at the Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute a lecture on German Socialism. The lecture was sponsored by the Germanistic Society and was supposed to be spoken in German. At the last minute, Prof. Henderson was advised to lecture in English, which he did.

The World has been inclined to believe, Professor Henderson said, that German Socialism, as practiced by the German government, has been merely an experimental political campaign, to forestall a German revolution. This foreign standpoint is absolutely wrong.

While German industry and commerce was growing into gigantic proportions, the German government, with a broadminded understanding for the working classes, has not been idle and continuously studied the relations of Capital and Labor.

Business and Industry in Germany, like anywhere else, had the right and



GERMAN

Die Abendpost, March 10, 1908.

financial means, to organize and herewith dictate the prices for any kind of products and merchandise. The outcome of this organizing process were Chambers of Commerce, Trusts, Monopoly, Chainstore Systems, etc.

To counteract the organized power of money, the German workers solidified their already existing Union system (Gewerkschafts-Verbande) State-Employee Societies (Beamten-Vereine) and Commercial Employee Societies (Kaufmanns-Angestellten-Vereine). Furthermore, in order to bring the prices of merchandise in easier reach of the poorer public, Consumers' Associations (Consum Vereine) sprang up all over the Reich.

And still, the German workers, organized or not organized, were helpless in many directions to meet all situations in their growing struggle for existence. The German government felt its responsibility and duty, to step in and create the Government Invalid and Sick Benefit Institution Laws, which proved to be a blessing for the German people.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1908.

COLOSSAL MONUMENTS.

The German modern plastic art was the subject of a lecture given by Professor Paul Clemen last night to the Germanistic Society at the Art Institute. It was the last lecture of Professor Clemen, who will soon return to Bonn (Germany), where he is a university teacher.

Professor Clemen described how German plastic art, like German art painting made enormous progress during the last twenty years. A new direction, developing colossal monuments, has penetrated German plastic art. These large monuments remind us of the ancient sculptures in Rome and Greece.

The founder of this new plastic art is Prof. Bruno Schnitz, who made the colossal monuments at the Porta Westfalica, the Kyffhauser monument and the Kaiser Monument near Coblenz. Another enormous monument will be the group of giant statues commemorating the battle near Leipzig.

The latest type of this monumental art is the Bismarck statue, made by Professor Hugo Lederer at the mouth of the Elbe River.

Die Abendpost, February 11, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMANISTIC SOCIETY

Mr. Paul Klemm, Professor at the University of Bonn, gave a lecture in German last night at the Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute about the realistic movement in modern German art painting.

Professor Klemm showed also a large number of lantern-slides, which were copies of famous German art paintings and depicted the evolutionary change of painting all through the middle ages up to our modern times. The audience warmly applauded Professor Klemm, who promised more lectures in the United States on the same subject.

GERMAN



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Die Abendpost, February 4, 1908.

A LECTURE OF PROFESSOR FRANCKE

Professor Kuno Francke, German professor of Harvard University, gave last night at the Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute a very interesting lecture in German cities and their origin.

Aided by lantern slide-pictures, Professor Francke showed and explained, how small settlements about some German town or castle slowly grew up to become towns and later large cities.

The period from the 10th to the 14th century is representing a steadily progressing development of the townfolks, of whom some families became extremely wealthy. The cities soon took over the whole administration and tore loose from the domination of nobility. Also gradually the free cities were fighting off the domineering interference by the then mighty Catholic Church.

While the Trades organized their various powerful Guilds, the wealthy Patricians consolidated their influence and privileges as prosperous



Die Abendpost, February 4, 1908.

merchants and bankers. With the final exclusion of noblemen, the city-councils then consisted of about $2/3$ guildsmen and $1/3$ patricians. During this period up to the beginning of the 16th century, Germany controlled the commerce of the whole Europe and was predominant in trades, arts and science.

The Reformation by Martin Luther gave German intelligence a powerful impetus towards world dominion, if it would not have been for the 30 years's war, which set Germany back for 100 years in its future development, until the rise of the Kingdom of Prussia and German Empire.

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Die Abendpost, January 4th, 1908.



GERMAN

GERMAN LECTURES.

The Germanistic Society of Chicago gave last night at the auditorium an entertainment, which consisted of a lecture on "Germany's Industrial Future" by Professor Robert Liefmann from the University of Freiburg (Germany). The hearty applause of the audience proved, how much the American people appreciates the opportunity, to get acquainted with German commerce and industry. Other lectures of the same kind will follow and will be announced in this newspaper.

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Abendpost, December 21, 1907

GERMAN PHONETIC SYMBOLS



GERMAN

Dr. Heinrich Banga last night in Fullerton Hall, at the Art Institute, before the Germanistic Society, opposed the idea of the Germans giving up their Gothic type of letters for the Latin. This lecture was inspired by the discussion of a new edition of a well-known medical book in a German medical paper. It was regretted that the book was printed in Gothic letters, and that it could have a larger distribution if printed in Latin letters. One of the principal points of the discussion was that, through the acceptance of the Latin letters, the learning of the German language would be facilitated for foreign elements. This, however, Dr. Banga said, was wrong as the letters were phonetic symbols. For the same reason the Japanese would refuse to adopt the Latin letters as it would greatly affect the pronunciation of the language. The speaker accused the German scientists as traitors to the national language. It is important that all Germans cooperate in maintaining the natural character of their language, which is an inherited legacy from their forefathers and must not be laid open to attack by foreign elements.

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Abendpost, December 13, 1907.



GERMAN

EDNA FERN.

Mrs. Fernande (Edna Fern) Richter of St. Louis, the well-known poetess, gave a lecture last night before a large audience in Schmidt's Hall at 547 N. Clark Street. She was engaged by the Historical Society. Mrs. Richter chose as her lecture a sad chapter from the history of immigration namely that of the so-called Redemptionists and particularly the role of the Germans of that class.

She demonstrated with historical proofs, that the treatment given to immigrants without means during the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century caused conditions approximating white slavery. Many died on the way shortly afterwards. Many who had means, when they started their great journey, arrived without cash, being robbed and plundered by scoundrels of captains.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, April 7, 1907.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Professor Schumacher Gave His Last Lecture
Friday.



Professor Hermann Schumacher of the University of Bonn, held his last lecture on Friday. In the course of it, he said trusts in Germany, would become just as important a factor, in its commercial life, as in this country. Regarding the consolidation of banks, Professor Schumacher declared, that they were a necessary counterpart to the National development of Germany. Without the present banking system in Germany, commercial life could not be active. Consolidated strength, helped in the development of industries during their infancy. It created competition and finally business prosperity.

About the relative importance of the wholesale manufacturers and the big banks, Professor Schumacher said, in regard to the question, which are the most important factors, power of capital, organization and personality have to be taken into consideration; but everything points to the fact, that, big industry is the main power of Germany's business activity.

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Abendpost, Feb. 13, 1907.

GERMAN



LECTURE BEFORE THE GERMAN-AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The German-American Historical Society held last night their annual general meeting in the "Chicago Historical Society". Judge Eberhardt the President, opened the meeting at half past eight and introduced Dr. Evarts E. B. Greene, of the University at Champaign. He spoke about Gustav Koerner, the typical German-American diplomat. The speaker mentioned first the bad political condition of Germany after the wars of independence. He pointed out the activities of the League of Virtue and the secret societies of students and gave a short description of the Frankfort attentat. By his participation in this unsuccessful riot Gustav Koerner was obliged to flee from Germany. He came to Belleville and established himself as a lawyer. He became one of the most important members of the legislature and was chosen by the governor as a member of the State's Supreme Court. At the following election the nomination for this office was offered to him, but he had to refuse as the salary of \$1200 was insufficient for the maintenance of his family. Soon afterwards as a Democrat he was elected as Vice-Governor, but before the expiration



Abendpost Feb. 13, 1907

of his office he turned Republican, which was considered much in his favor because of his personal relations with Senator Douglas. He attended the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1860. He was the first of the delegates to visit Lincoln at his modest residence at Springfield after the convention. As an anecdote it is said, that Koerner advised Mrs. Lincoln, when she prepared a reception lunch for the delegation, which had come to inform Lincoln about his nomination, not to put any whisky and champagne on the table as among the members of the delegation there might be some prohibitionists. Koerner had been chosen by Lincoln as a successor to Schurz, who retired as ambassador to Spain to join the army, but he was not much taken with this office, as he expected a higher position in the diplomatic service of the Republic such as an ambassadorship to Berlin or Vienna. After the end of the war Koerner did not take much part in the political field, but till his death a few years ago he was a good example of true citizenship and had the esteem of his fellow citizens in large circles.



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Lincoln and the Germans

The second speaker of the evening was Mr. Otto C. Schneider who gave a description of the relationship of Abraham Lincoln and the German-Americans. He started with the political change caused by the acceptance of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, especially the influence of same with the German-American element of the citizens in the North; how the greater part, which formerly had been Democratic now went Republican, and how he helped to organize them. In the year 1858, when Lincoln, who 2 years previously nearly became Vice-President to Fremont, opposed Douglas in the Senate, the cream of the Germans in Chicago under guidance of George Schneider, Kaspar Betz, Henry Greenebaum etc., sided with the Republican candidate. Karl Schurz, who for this election had been lent from Wisconsin, did much in the campaign on the side of the Republican Party. Lincoln's nomination in the year 1860 was the result of an arrangement between the Radicals voting for Seward and the Conservatives. The election of Lincoln according to the election reports was the result of the voting of 500,000 German-Americans for the Republican candidate. If only half of them had voted for Douglas it would have turned the scale in his favor. Lincoln often expressed himself favorably about



Abendpost Feb. 13, 1907

the loyalty of the German-Americans. The well-known modesty of the German citizens in not pushing themselves to the front in the job hunting, is the reason, that the German element was not considered to a great extent in the administration. The speaker then pointed out the dissatisfaction in German circles at the beginning of the administration caused by the long period of waiting and delay about the repeal of slavery. There was a movement to nominate in 1864, an independent Republican opposing candidate. Fremont who had already accepted the nomination however refused later. Especially two newspapers the Milwaukee Herald and the Cleveland Guardian were for a long time opposed to Lincoln; as he would not put their demands in his programme, that after the subduing of the rebellious Southern States, the slave holders should have to give up their lands and properties as a punishment for their misdeeds.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, October 10th, 1906.

INTERESTING LECTURES.

Just as Professor Oncken lectured last winter so this winter Professor N. Kraeger, who reads art-history at the Art Academy in Duesseldorf, will give weekly lectures in the Club building of the Germania Men's Chorus in the German language. Professor Kraeger was called here from Germany to read at the University of Chicago. For these readings, he uses the English language.

Non-members can be introduced to the lectures at the Germania Club by members.



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Abendpost, October 5, 1905.

" GERHARDT HAUPTMANN "

PROFESSOR DR. KUEHNEMANN MADE AN INTERESTING SPEECH
ABOUT THE POET.

Before a very numerous and selected public Prof. Dr. Eugene Kuehnemann, the Rector of the Royal Academy of Posen last night in the Steinway Hall made his second and last public speech and chose for his theme: "Gerhardt Hauptmann and German Literature."

The adorable but difficult task to give this interesting new German poet whose future works are still in the making, his rightful place in the history of the literature, and to bring him closer to the understanding of the public , the speaker achieved with great talent.

The principle, that the development of the German drama did not keep pace with the magnificent growth of other intellectual activities and that the great drama, which could be regarded as the crown of German literature had not been created yet was assumed by the speaker. At the time when the German classics created their immortal masterpieces, there



Abendpost, October 5, 1905.

was no German people, nor a German Society nor a German public. That all had to be created; after that was a time of literary descent.

The aurora of a new and better time began to dawn when authors like Grillparzer and Hebbel offered their creations. The great monumental German drama still remained a dream. At the later date, it was expected that Wildenbrech and Sudermann would be the redeemers. Though both created splendid works and especially Sudermann possessed an unmistakable stage instinct, they did not rise to the desired expectations. In the year 1888-1889 Hauptmann, attracted great attention with his first work "Before Sunrise." Never was a work so much discussed as this. Everybody had to agree, that here was an eminent poet, who had dared to bring to the stage fresh pulsating life, real humans with all their faults. The speaker criticised the different works of the authors in a very interesting manner. He pictured the infatigable action of the poet of real longing for light and perfection as it often slumbers in the souls of the people. He showed how Hauptmann always tried to solve new problems and how each new work created a new admiration and always showed a different view of the author. The first works "Before Sunrise",



Abendpost, October 5, 1906.

"The Day of Atonement," "Lonely People" have only been experiments, dramatized novels, till he dared to create the great drama: Die Weber (The Weavers.) His greatest strength and the most time he sacrificed to "Florian Geyer", which to a certain extent surpassed Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen" and was of high dramatic and staggering effect in the 3rd and 4th acts, but was a failure in the lecture and on the stage.

The poet, who felt himself related to Nietzsche in his philosophical world views suffered much from this failure. In his fairy tale creation "The Sunken Bell" (Die versunkene Glocke) he complained about the fight, which existed in the breast of the creating poet between ideals and the rough reality. The speaker concluded that Hauptmann did not reach his ambitious goal to climb to the top of his art, but he strives continuously for perfection. He succeeded best in describing gloomy persons and to create monumental works. Like Leo Tolstoy and Henrik Ibsen, he has not achieved real success, though he worked hard for it. It is however not impossible, that he may still succeed in creating the long wished for German drama.

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Abendpost, July 2, 1904

GERMAN



Criticizes

Professor Camillo von Klenze, head of the German Department of the University of Chicago, criticized in a lecture, which he gave yesterday, before students of the summer school, the method of teaching at American Universities which, in his opinion, interfere with the field that should be left exclusively to Colleges. The duty of these teaching institutions is to teach facts and general knowledge, while it is the concern of the Universities to further scientific research. Many of our College students had no idea what modern study meant, and most to be regretted was the fact that the conditions seem to become worse in place of better

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GERMAN

Abendpost, January 3, 1902.

CHRISTMAS ECHOES.

Yesterday afternoon the monthly meeting of the "Columbia Ladies Club" took place at the Germanic Club House. Miss Louise Troost held an interesting lecture about "Christmas Music of the various nations." The captivating explanations given in poetical language were made clear by a double-quartet of men's and boy's voices besides some soloists. Christmas carols in the German, English, Scandinavian, and Russian languages were recited, and made like the lecture itself, a deep impression upon the numerous club members.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 24, 1901.

SUPERSTITION

A Lecture by Doctor Emil G. Hirsch



A small, but select audience gathered at the Central Music Hall last night to hear Doctor Hirsch lecture on the highly interesting subject, "Superstition." The speaker was introduced by Doctor Frank Gunsaulus.

Doctor Hirsch's lecture follows. "It is an indisputable fact that superstition existed since time immemorial, and will continue to exist as long as life is perpetuated. No argument founded on reason, nor religion itself, could prove sufficiently powerful to eradicate the deeply rooted superstition.

"Much takes place in the ether, in the distance between Heaven and earth, of which pedagogues have not the slightest conception." This led the lecturer to the justified remark that to a certain degree every member of the human family is inclined to lean toward superstition. Continuing, Doctor Hirsch said, "It is also an established fact that religious persons are far more susceptible to superstition than moderate believers."

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I C (Jewish)
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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 24, 1901.



It was a most cleverly prepared lecture. At the conclusion, Doctor Hirsch wisely omitted the advice to throw off the yoke of superstition. How well he knows that superstition cannot be laid aside at will. To relinquish one's religion is far less difficult than to throw off superstition.

As regrettable as the fact is, it would be quite impossible, due to lack of the necessary space to print the complete lecture of that learned Rabbi. Thus, we must confine ourselves to the most important excerpts of his speech. The lecturer spoke about the origin of superstition, rather than about superstition itself. He gave his theory of its influence and transmission, also the relationship between religion and superstition.....An unsuccessful war was waged by science, and by the church, against superstition, which also shows itself early in the life of every child....

"The poet also gives rise to superstition," said Doctor Hirsch, "since he

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GERMAN

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I C (Jewish)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 24, 1901.



lets the flower whisper, brooks prattle, and speaks of the language of stars.... "

The speaker then defined at length the superstition of an "evil eye", still dreaded by mothers of small children, to an extent as if Satan, himself, were at work.

Many phases on the subject of superstition were included in this learned man's lecture. Doctor Hirsch also gave a splendid analysis of superstition among seamen, and in conclusion gave a humoristic oral sketch of the custom of showering newlyweds with rice, and finally, when leaving home, throwing old shoes for good luck after them.

It was indeed a highly interesting evening, the last one in the Central Music Hall. The building which can be regarded as a part of Chicago's history, will soon become only a memory. Doctor Hirsch was loudly acclaimed at the close of the lecture.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 11, 1901.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY
Lecture by Professor M. Frank

An interesting lecture on the subject of wireless telegraphy was given by Professor M. Frank at the North Side Turner Hall last night. He said: "The cost of the experiment of wireless telegraphy from England to France across the channel, amounted to 24,000,000 marks. However, with a similar sum of money at my disposal, I could demonstrate in a rather short time wireless telegraphy to New York and even Hamburg."

Professor Frank, who is associated with the Electro-Technical School of the society, used his own apparatus to demonstrate his explanations before a small but select audience.

On the other hand, Professor Frank did not try to conceal the fact that the experiment is still in its infancy, because electricity, which is the most important factor in the experiment, is an almost unknown force,



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 11, 1901.

recognized for its effectiveness only. It is beyond doubt, however, that this invention when completed will replace the present wire and cable communications. This assumption is justified, if for no other reason than that atmospherical conditions would have no bearing on the same. While describing the apparatus which he had used during the lecture, Mr. Frank showed the audience a radiator he invented [used for outgoing messages] which is constructed from a special preparation, the compound of which he did not disclose.

In conclusion, Professor Frank demonstrated his apparatus by sending wireless telegraphic messages in every direction throughout the hall, and then reversing the procedure by receiving messages from the audience.

The lecture and experiments were followed closely by an interested and appreciative group of listeners.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1901.

SUCCESSFUL BEGINNING

The Chicago Gymnastic District Offered Its
First Popular Scientific Lecture Program
Yesterday

The first of the Chicago Gymnastic District's popular scientific lecture series and entertainments, at the Liberty Turnhall, 3417 South Halsted Street, was well supported by our Germans, and the Gymnasts in particular. The committee, with Dr. John A. Schmidt, chairman, Louis A. Scherbaum, Vincent Kaukusch, Frank Kyas, and Paul Schmidt, arranged an excellent program which was given in grand style.

The overture, "The Chimes of Corneville," was the opening number of the entertainment, followed by the lecture of Adolph G. Vogler, editor of The Western Druggist, who spoke on "Child Investigation, the Results of the Department of Education." He restricted himself mostly to the



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1901.

report of C. Victor Campbell and Professor Fred W. Smedley's findings at the Alcott School. His treatise was illustrated with drawings and tables. It received great acclaim.

The next item on the program was J. V. Eichendorff's aria "Evening," a splendid offering of the Southside Gymnast's Song Club, which brought requests for an encore.

Dr. Emanuel Schreiber gave a very intrinsic and excellent treatise on "Goethe, as an Epic Poet and Dramatist," wherein he uncovered many new angles.

The remaining numbers consisted of a piano solo by Henry Verbeck, and several recitations by L. Saltiel.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1901.

A ball and lively dancing were a fitting finale to the evening's entertainment.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 30, 1893.

LECTURES ON GOETHE'S FAUST

Professor A.E. Ahlers, of Colorado College, will hold a series of lectures about the legend of Faust and Goethe's "Faust". The Germania Men's Choir is sponsoring these lectures, the first of which will be held tonight at their hall.

Non-members are also welcome. They can obtain tickets from the secretary of the club.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Abendpost, October 27th, 1896.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

The well-known German antiquary, Dr. Wilhelm Dorpfeld, who has been in Chicago the last few days, will lecture today, tomorrow and day after tomorrow, under the auspices of the Chicago University, at the Haskel Oriental Museum, about the latest excavations in Troy, Mycenae and Olympia.

The lectures will be made visual, through showing of stereopticon pictures.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, September 24, 1894.

ESTIMATION OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE IN AMERICA

Professor Edward S. Joyner of the South Carolina State University gave last week an interesting lecture on Germany and its civilization.

He pointed out the marvelous rise of Germany which only 82 years ago was a helpless shackled province of Napoleon's Empire. He praised the undaunted courage and perseverance of the German nation, which vanguished successively its military opponents and finally built an Empire which politically, commercially and socially has become the heart of Europe.

German immigrants have carried German civilization to all parts of the world, particularly to the United States, which without doubt is owing its cultural rise to these immigrants.

German Science in every direction is leading to-day the world. Our country is sending every year thousands of students to Germany, to acquire German knowledge of every part of Science, arts and music. To learn the German language will be more and more a necessity for every educated American for the growing benefit of both countries-Germany and America.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 29, 1893.

AN INTERESTING EVENING AT THE GERMAN PRESS CLUB

Yesterday was Ladies Evening at the German Press Club and in connection therewith Dr. Peters was invited. He is a well-known African explorer and also Commissioner of the German government. After the delightful musical part of the program came to an end....., the famous traveler gave an interesting account of Kilimandschara and its inhabitants, a mighty mountain which rises from the Massai prairies to an imposing height of 23,000 ft. He described the natural beauty of that territory in a fascinating manner, saying how one may experience all climates of our earth by climbing to its summit, from tropical primeval forests to eternally frigid glaciers and to snow-covered Kibo, one of the two cones of this ancient and more recent volcanic mountain. He then spoke on the cultural phases of the various people of the district and their subjugation, which was a part of the explorer's problem. He gave a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 29, 1893.

lengthy resume of the animosity of the sanguinary Karombo tribe, whose peculiar fortifications on the mountain-side made it exceedingly difficult to subdue them and to make them amenable to civilization.

During the early part of the evening musical selections were given which found much acclaim. The Misses Beck and Siegel, Viennese singers; Mr. Charles Balatka; Mr. Selz, as well as an excellent monologue by the Reuter narrator Mr. Bartelt, who is scheduled to tour the United States in the near future, helped to make it a most enjoyable evening. Later, during the social part of the program, Mr. Balatka proposed three cheers to the future welfare of Mr. Peters, who had celebrated his birthday on the previous day, and the assembly responded with great enthusiasm.



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GERMAN

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1893.

THE EXTINCT VOLCANOES OF THE MOON

Professor Sophus Tromholt, the well-known Norwegian astronomer, gave a lecture at the Turnhall under the auspices of the Intellectual Entertainment Committee. His subject proved most interesting. As it was given in an easily understandable form, it is bound to make a lasting impression upon his audience, especially through the addition of imposing lantern slides 8 X 10 ft. square, which provided magnificent illustrations. . . . His lecture was admirable, and the scientific investigations which he explained in modern terms proved fascinating. Copernicus, that gigantic crater of the moon, with its countless smaller extinct volcanoes, was shown with plastic realism. . . . Mount Vesuvius was also reflected on the curtain by the magic lantern giving a comparative picture. . . .

The Chicago Turngemeinde deserves great commendation for having selected such exceptionally entertaining, scientific subjects for its intellectual evenings, and it is to be hoped, that Professor Tromholt will present the lecture on the



The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1893.

planetary system and our sun, to complete another program for us. The large lower hall was crowded, and every available seat was taken. The Male Chorus of the Turnverein and Fidelia gave choice vocal selections, which were welcome additions to the enjoyable occasion.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1893.

THE TURNGEMEINDE OFFERS INTELLECTUAL ENTERTAINMENT

To ^{the} Editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung:

The Chicago Turngemeinde has always considered the dissemination of knowledge, to be one of its duties and to provide information, engages bonafide scientists and eminent speakers. It has tried to reach its goal regardless of the fact, that the German-American public has not always shown proper appreciation for these efforts. The majority of the audience are generally regular members of the Turngemeinde.

Recently a notable improvement has been noticed which makes the Turngemeinde re-double its efforts. Tomorrow evening Prof. Sophus Tromholt will give one of his popular lectures on astronomy at the North side Turnhall. The subject matter will be illustrated with lantern slides of excellent quality.

Prof. Tromholt, investigator of the Aurora Borealis, speaks the German language so well, that one does not perceive his foreign origin. He has a certain peculiarity of pronunciation which, combined with his poetic sentiments,

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1893.

make a deep impression.

Considering the aforesaid, it is to be hoped, that tomorrow's lecture will be well attended. Ladies and gentlemen who are not members of the Chicago Turngemeinde, will be admitted for the nominal fee of 25 cents. The visitors will thereby help the Turngemeinde solve its problem: that aside from physical culture, which strengthens the body, we should also acquire knowledge, for knowledge sets us free.

Max Stern, Chairman of the C. T. G.

Committee for Intellectual Aspirations.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 3th, 1893.

CONGRESS OF PHILOLOGY.

PROL 3027

Next week of the World's Fair Congresses, will bring us also a Congress in Philology. Dr. Max Ohnefalsch, a Judge of Berlin, will speak on the "Archeology of Cyprus."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 16, 1893.

CARL SCHURZ'S EASTERN SPEECH AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The German Ambassador in Washington, Baron von Holleben made a short speech, after which the principal festival speaker, Mr. Carl Schurz was introduced. Mr. Schurz is well known as an excellent orator, but to our regret, his voice was not very clear, consequently a large part of the audience was unable to understand him. He spoke in an accomplished way about Germany's progress in every sphere, seasoned his speech with cleverly applied humor and achieved great applause. He spoke in extract as follows: "This is the German day of honor in the peaceful competition of the nations on the hospitable soil of the American Republic. From far and near have we come, to pay our homage to the genius of the German nation. When I received the great honor of a call, to give expression in the name of my countrymen of this homage, I found many obstacles in my way. But the German blood in my veins, has not prevented me and here I am to unite my voice with yours in the joyful salute to the old Fatherland. How little our clan over there know us, if they think that the heart of the German born Americans grew cold in selfish chase after the almighty dollar and does not feel with the old country any more. Today they may hear the language of the heart." After the speaker pointed to the fact that the German-Americans, in spite of



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Abendpost, June 16, 1893.

their attachment to the land of their origin, are doing their full duty towards their new fatherland, he continued as follows: "We look back upon those dark days of the Civil War, when the union seemed to stagger on the verge of ruin, when our armies were suffering defeat, after defeat, when not only our enemies and the envious, but also our weak hearted friends in the old world prophesied with certainty the division of the great republic, when the credit of our Republic was at its lowest ebb, when the hope of even the most courageous was shaken. With joyous satisfaction we remember that of all nations of the globe, the Germans alone did not lose their confidence in the final victory of our just cause and the future of America, that it cheerfully loaned its savings by the millions to our hard hit Republic enabling it to start the fight with new strength. This was the real friend in need, who helped the friend in his trouble, and was gratefully rewarded for doing it. To uphold this friendship between the nations of the old and new world, is the sincere wish of the German-Americans and which we no doubt also discovers in the heart of every noble minded native of this country. He who does not honor his old mother, can never be true to the young bride, he who does not respect his old fatherland, is not worthy to be a son of a new one. These words caused a great applause among his listeners, which subsided only when Dr. Schurz, after a

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Abendpost, June 16, 1893.

short pause took up the thread of his speech, and with eloquent words described the beauties of the dear old country, on the other side of the ocean, every foot of which is precious to us, the dark woods of the Black Forest, the Bavarian Alps, the Dunes of the North Sea, the thousand year old oaks in red earth, the beech trees on the Baltic Ocean and then turned to the time of the great war against the arch enemy and said the following: "That was a glorious time. Wherever there was a German heart, it beat with admiration and gratefulness towards the race in the old country, and wherever the German tongue was heard there rose in joyous chorus the great word. The German has again a Fatherland." Every German breast rose with self respect, and every drop of German blood was heated at the sight of the new sun of German honor and greatness. Many years have passed since and we see now the Germania in the laurel wreath, this time not the bloody laurel, won on distant battlefields, but here, on our grounds, under our own eyes, the Germania decorated with the citizens crown, which they conquered in peaceful competition of inventions, the art, the productive labor, the fruitful struggle of civilization. Here she stands, not mixed with the large crowd, taking no back seat from anyone, but far ahead of most; she heard it and read it. That Germany is able to produce in peace time, that can be seen now. The speaker referred now to the present exposition, its wonderful success, which the rainehearted, after the experiences with the

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Abendpost, June 16, 1893.

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Philadelphia Exposition, never ventured to hope.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 4, 1893.

SENIOR PROF. HERMANN VON HOLST.

Prof. Holst, whose scientific achievements and personal history are well known to our readers through previous articles in this publication, gave a public lecture at the Central Music Hall. It was his first appearance, held in connection with the Chicago University's celebration.

The famous German author of historical works, notably the American History of Democracy, spoke about the necessity for a "real university in this country" and proved himself to be an excellent English speaker. With a sympathetic, and exceedingly sonorous voice he expressed his opinions in an animated, compelling manner; he showed manly independence and conviction. He is not blind to the present woeful insufficiencies of our American institutions of higher learning, as well as the general educational system. He was absolutely fearless in his exposures of these shortcomings.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 4, 1893.

We gave a synopsis of his address yesterday, in our local column but the main issue deserves to be emphasized on our Editorial page. Prof. Von Holst does not deny his intense admiration for the tremendous development of the American people and its popular form of Government, an insight derived from a twenty-five year analytical study, neither is he silent about the great problems which this nation must solve - no annihilating wars like the fight for Independence or the Rebellion, but the solution of eventual colossal inner difficulties. He considers these to be: the unprecedented increase in population, and the chase for huge wealth. He feels convinced, that if a free government is to endure, then a large part of the masses must be placed on a higher plane, both mentally and morally, all in all, a more ideal public spirit is a national necessity.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 4, 1893.

Human nature amongst American men and women - according to Holst - is identical with the characteristics of other nations and therefore dominated by the same eternal, moral principles; history will not make exceptions in their favor. The inference is, that the rapid materialistic improvements are no definite safeguards for the future of the United States; on the contrary, it must lead to a gradual disintegration, if we cannot add a measure of loftier sentiments and elevating emotions to it.

From this confusing medley of ever improving materialistic accomplishments, grow a variety of increasing difficulties and in order to solve them, it is paramount that we first raise the mental and moral life of the people into a lofty realm.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 4, 1893.

Even today, we have no university in the United States which conforms to the European definition of that word. All American schools, under the name "University," are either a combination of a "College" and "University," where the university forms an appendage or becomes the outgrowth of the lower classes; or it is a cross between a college and university. We find a university which conforms to the fundamentals, an entirely separate hall of learning, independent of college work, a true university organically comprising all the four faculties, is non-existent in the United States at present.

Through observations in various countries he noted that on the average, the American student does not compare in knowledge with others but in his earnest, persistent and enthusiastic quest for wisdom, he is indeed the



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 4, 1893.

highest type, and nature, in fashioning the convolutions of his brain has not shown any parsimonious tendencies. Give the American student adequate opportunities and he will be on a par with the scientists of the cultured European countries. But at present we have neglected him in a most abominable manner.

The best method to realize a higher cultural level for the masses, consists in doing everything possible, so that an ever growing minority is enabled to reach higher mental and moral standards. This makes universities of the first rank an increasingly necessary adjunct for the maintenance, growth and vitality of the American Democracy.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 4, 1893.

The university must not only teach, in conformity to college procedure, it must demonstrate how the treasure of knowledge may be increased by the individual, by his own independent effort. That teacher and student is indeed puerile - at best suitable only as an intellectual hireling - whose studies do not create an all-consuming, encompassing zeal to ennoble and illumine his earthly existence. These lofty aims can only be realized if we apply the true and fundamental principles of university teaching. No drilling, no training, but education by direction which tends to create independence not only in the diverse branches, but above all in thinking. To become "dry as dust" professors by infiltrated knowledge....to be experts only on specific subjects does not suffice....we must be citizens of such character....that it is felt in palace and log house.....A large, erudite and also critical assembly accepted his diction with great applause.

Die Abendpost, April 16th, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Hypnotism.

Dr. Bernhard gave his last lecture yesterday on hypnotism, combined with experimental demonstrations.

Explaining the fundamental nature of Hypnotism, Dr. Bernhard stressed the fact, that hypnotic achievements are not the results of black magic but the outcome of psychical forces which control our brain-activity and the subsequent reaction of the human nervous system. Hypnotism by all means, he said, should be taken away from misleading stage-performers and spiritualistic fakers.

Hypnotism has entered the stage of serious scientific study and as such should not be mixed up with imaginary miracles. Hypnotism in its true nature and realistic effects will draw more and more the interest of scientists, who predict for hypnotic experiments a great future on the field of medical science.

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I E Abendpost, November 2nd, 1891.



GERMAN

Independent "German"-Americans.

The executive and finance committee of the Independent German American Club No. 1 held an excited meeting last night at their clubroom at 406 Armitage Avenue.

A motion was made and carried to erect a six story building, containing two great halls, two clubrooms. stores, etc. The costs of the building shall not exceed the sum of \$60,000. The amount of \$20,000 has been signed already for this purpose. Plans are being made and construction engineers invited to send in their bids.

After business matters were disposed of it was decided to accept the "Abendpost" as the official organ for the publication of all business transactions.

Abendpost, July 2, 1891.

SEVEN MEMBERS OUSTED

At yesterday's meeting of the "Chicago Turngemeinde" (Gymnastic Assoc.) seven of their members lost their membership on account of their disrespect toward certain officials of the association. Mr. Nettelhorst, acting chairman, extended an opportunity to the defendant to defend or explain their attitude. Four of the members accused of disrespect made use of it. After they got through talking, the other members present voted 45 to 15 in favor of ousting the unruly men.

After business matters were taken care of, Dr. Max De Vries lectured on the subject: "The destruction of the world". The speaker undertook to fascinate his audience for one hour and was compensated by an extended applause.

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Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1891.

GERMAN PRESS CLUB

Tomorrow evening a meeting of interest will take place in the Club-rooms of the Press Club; of interest because the famous lecturer, Mr. Arthur Koebner, has prepared a fine program. Part of his talk will be in Low German and part in High German.

No doubt the criticism and discussions following the recital will be most interesting. Prior to the lecture, a business meeting will take place and many important subjects will be discussed. Thus the meeting as a whole should be of interest to every club member.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1890.

GERMAN CHARACTERISTICS



Dr. Dubs of the Evangelical congregation, whose name has been mentioned quite often lately on account of denominational strife, made a trip to Germany after the church trial was over and has just returned. On the day before yesterday he gave a lecture on the characteristics of the German people in the old Fatherland and on German home life. He expressed himself as follows:

"The German still clings to his house and his soil unless adverse conditions and serious reasons drive him away from home. It is one of the principal traits of German character to cling to memories of the old homestead, fought for by his ancestors and cherished through many generations up to the present day."

Describing the interior of a simple German dwelling Dr. Dubs praised the orderliness, the thorough cleanliness, etc.

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Illinois State Museum, April 10, 1950. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE INVISIBLE WORLD.

Over 1 hundred spectators, consisting of members of the best German society gathered last night at the North Side Turnhalle to attend the marvelous demonstrations of Dr. Klug with his giant microscope. Not one of the many left the lecture hall dissatisfied. It was amazing, indeed, and highly captivating that which the surprised spectators saw!

With rapt attention they looked forward to the next revelation. Even those among them who were familiar with natural sciences found many things presented to them which were imposing and startling. The giant microscope magnified as it was shown a million times, and an electric light threw the picture on the screen. There can be seen in an interesting succession and in bold outlines the most diversified phenomena from the plant and animal kingdoms, and the life of the inorganic. Briefly stated, one can see the deepest mysteries of nature, as only these giant instruments can reveal them to man.

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GERMAN

Die Fackel, June 22, 1884.

[SOUTHSIDE SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Group Soutside held its regular agitation meeting yesterday evening. Comrade Fischer lectured on the theme: "The Unions and the International Workingmen's Association." Speaker laid stress during his lecture upon the fact that the I.A.A. does not oppose the unions as such, but that it fights against the reactionary tendencies, which seem to be prevailing in them. He refuted the union's principle: A good day's wages for a good day's work, and spoke against the silliness of harmony between capital and labor.

The unions should desert the legal basis of the capitalistic way of production and follow a more radical principle, that of communism. He contrasted the confused principles of the Union with those of the Communists and pointed out, that only in the free communistic society could humanity live a happy life. The speaker was loudly applauded. The lecture was followed by a short but lively debate.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1884.

GERMAN



[SOCIALISTS MEET]

The General Committee of the I. A. A. held its regular meeting yesterday evening; Comrade Rau presided. Twenty-five delegates were present.

The following new delegates were appointed: Otto Holger, American Group; Carl Greb, Vorwarts; Chas. Thieme, South Side; Chas. Klappe, Southwest Side II. Reports: North Side Group reports that the proposal for an invitation to Bebel was declined with 27 against 26 votes. Vorwarts reports that the invitation proposal was accepted with 11 against 2 votes. Eruderlichkeit accepted the proposal unanimously. Northwest Side reports that the invitation was unanimously declined (20 votes). Frieheit accepted and the South Side accepted unanimously. Reports arrive of the establishment of a new group in Town Lake. Bridgeport voted, with fifteen members, for inviting Bebel. Southwest Side II decided with 19 votes for the invitation. Southwest Side III, with 20 votes for the invitation. Lehr and Wehverein, with 21 to 2 against invitation. Jefferson, with 10 to 1 against invitation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 17, 1884.

[NORTHSIDE SOCIALISTS MEETS]

The Socialist Group of the Northside held yesterday evening in the Thuringer Hall, its regular Agitation Meeting, Comrade Hoffmann presiding. The Hall was over-crowded by 8 o'clock. Comrade Matzinger from Vienna (former collaborator of the Socialist Newspaper "Zukunft") reported on the theme "The Value of Knowledge and Union." The speaker pointed in his lecture, which lasted 1-1/2 hours, to a series of historical examples, through them he proved the power of knowledge and union. The audience followed his lecture with attention and rewarded him with applause. The International Workingmen's Association possesses in Comrade Matzinger a fervent, capable and well poised Agitator, who certainly is very welcome. The Picnic Committee made its report, and requested all those who wished to participate in the parade of the decorated wagon, to announce it.

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GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, June 16, 1884.

SOCIALIST MEETING

Under the presidency of Comrade Fischer, the Club Jefferson held its regular Agitation meeting yesterday. A lively discussion of Comrade Fehlings' lecture, which he held day before yesterday, ensued, in which Comrades Meeske, Blum, Hirsch, Fehling and Fischer participated.

After this they proceeded to finish the reports submitted. It was resolved, to hold a Picnic in cooperation with the Northwest side club, in the near future, and for this purpose, a Committee was appointed to get in touch with the aforesaid club. Furthermore it was resolved, to procure agitation pamphlets and distribute them gratuitously, also to subscribe to three copies of the "Freiheit."

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 9, 1884.

THE SOCIALIST MEETING

The Group Jefferson No. 1 held yesterday an Agitation Meeting in which Comrade Fehling lectured on the theme "Change for the worse of the working men's position." The speaker remarked that the anarchists were reproached, that they would have nothing to do with unions; naturally the anarchists could not be persuaded to be enthusiastic about Reform swindles and Election Humbugs, but they tried to prepare the people for the coming Revolution.

Furthermore, he pointed to the uselessness of strikes. In conclusion he opposed the assertion of certain Reform advocates, that the workers conditions have improved and proved the foolishness of such statements, through statistics.

The debate on this lecture was postponed till the next meeting. Comrades Hirsch and Bulian were elected as delegates to the arrangement committee of the next picnic.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 4, 1884.

[SOUTHWEST SIDE SOCIALISTS MEET]

Club No. 3 of the Southwest Side held a well attended Agitation Meeting on Saturday evening, May 31st in its Hall at 633 Blue Island Avenue. Comrade Rudolph presided. Comrade Grottkau held his announced lecture and choose as his theme "The Rule Of The Upper Classes." In the course of his lecture, the reviewer spoke about free competition and business risks, and came to the conclusion that the whole system has to be dropped, because to-day's methods of production are nothing but gambling.

At the conclusion of his lecture, he touched upon absolute freedom, and proved, as the club did in its last meeting, that this is impossible. Immorality was pointed out as an example. The speaker was loudly acclaimed at the end of his lecture. The following took part in the discussion: Comrades Meeske Kiesling, Rabusch and others.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 4, 1884.

The Committee reported on plans for a large picnic of the I. A. A. which is shortly to be held and the proposals were accepted. A proposition was submitted, that Comrade Kiesling should make inquiries as to when the stenographic report of the business matters were attended to, the members decided to attend the Furniture Joiners Picnic in large numbers.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 3, 1884.

SOCIALISTIC MEETING

The Socialist Group of the Southside held their regular meeting last Saturday. Comrade Stapke presided. Comrade Pollmacher held a lecture on the theme; "To-day's Social Conditions and the Growing Social Revolution." which was loudly acclaimed. Comrade Thime made the report of the General Committee which was approved.

To the Arrangment Committee of this year's picnic, Comrades W. Uhlhorn and Schmidt were elected. Two new members were admitted and the meeting adjourned.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 30, 1884.

[NORTHWEST SIDE SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Socialistic Group of the Northwest side held their weekly meeting at 636 Milwaukee Avenue yesterday evening.

Comrade Fischer presided. Because the reviewer, Comrade Schwab did not appear, Comrade Fisher started a debate on the theme; "What Is The Difference Between The International Workers Association And The Socialist Workers Party?"

Comrades Gebert and Blume participated in the debate. Several business matters were attended to. As members of the arrangement committee to this year's picnic, Comrades O. Schmidt and Hubner were elected.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 28, 1884.

[SOUTHWEST SIDE SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Southwestside Club No. 3 held its well attended Agitation Meeting on the 25th inst. in Heine's Hall, (formerly Sachse's Hall) cor. 19th St. and Hoyne Ave., at which Comrade Kiesling presided. As there was no reporter present, Comrade Scholz was requested to speak about any subject he choose, respectively to start a discussion on same. The reviewer selected:

1. "Is it possible that we could exist without laws?"
 2. "Is it possible that we could carry through an absolute freedom?"
- At the end of his lecture, the reviewer was accorded an acclamation by his audience. Comrade Kiesling complemented his lecture. Furthermore the meeting elected comrades Legh and Scholtz as a committee, which should get in contact with the arrangement committee of the next picnic. An invitation of the furniture joiners union to their picnic was accepted and participation promised. After finishing current business matters, and admitting new members, the meeting was adjourned.

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GERMAN

Die Fackel, May 25, 1884.

[ANARCHISM AND COMMUNISM]

The meeting which was called in Steinmuller's Hall yesterday evening, for the purpose of discussions, was very well attended. Comrade Wm. Lange presided. Comrade Grottkau started the debate. After him Comrade Most spoke. They both spoke again later.

The debate was very interesting and the audience listened very attentively. Because the debate will shortly appear in print, we abstain to-day from a more detailed report of same.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 19, 1884.

[A SOCIALIST MEETING]

The Group Jefferson I, held a meeting in their Hall, 1497 Milwaukee Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Comrade Bulian presided. Same was well attended. After the protocol was read and accepted, the members began to debate about the submitted business matters. A lively debate was provoked about the question of arming, which resulted in establishment of an armed section.

In regard to the picnic affairs, the groups decided for a procession of allegoric productions. They decided to subscribe to the revolutionary paper "Nemesis", which is published in Baltimore. The election of officers resulted as follows: Recording Secretary: P. Bulian; Financial Secretary: Fehler; Delegate to the General Committee: R. Hirsch; Comptrollers: A. Fischer; O. Reh and H. Brettschneider. Comrade Fehling held his announced lecture in a satisfactory manner. He described how, through development of technic, the small capitalism received its death

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 19, 1884.

blow, on the other hand that monopolism made great strides towards perfection. Further more, he proved how speculations and creation of false values by capitalists, made worthless, the working faculty of the wage slaves.

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GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, May 8, 1884.

[SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Socialist Group "Bruderlichkeit" held its regular monthly business meeting yesterday evening. Comrade Schmidt presided. Elected were: Comrade William Muller, Examiner, Ernest Miller, Librarian and delegate to the General Committee. It was resolved that, in the future, any Comrades who are already members of another group can not be admitted except if they resign from the group to which they belonged. Furthermore it was resolved to assign \$10.00 to the Agitation Committee.

The rules, recommended by the Agitation Committee were unanimously accepted. Finally it was heartily impressed upon the comrades to work actively for the success of the foundation festival, to be given by the Northside group Saturday, May 17th, in the Northside Turnerhalle. On this occasion Comrade Johann Most will hold the Festival address.-

Comrade Fehling will lecture next Wednesday.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 6, 1884.

[SOUTH WEST SIDE SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Club of Southwestside No. 3, held its regular Agitation meeting Saturday, May 3rd, in its Hall at 633 Blue Island Avenue. Comrade Lassee presided. The order of the day was: "Women and Child Labor in the Capitalistic State", reviewer, Comrade Fehling, speaker, was loudly applauded when he finished. A very lively discussion followed, in which comrades Kiesling, Schoning and Meeske participated. The delegates of the General Committee made their report, which was accepted. At the same time there was submitted to the Club a proposal by the General Committee in regard to the question of arming, same was referred to those Comrades, who are willing to establish an armament fund.

After finishing current business matters and after accepting new members, the meeting was adjourned.

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GERMAN

Die Fackel, May 4, 1884.

[NORTHSIDE SOCIALISTS CELEBRATE]

The Founders day of the Socialists of the Northside. On May 17th, the Group of Socialists of the Northside celebrates the 2nd year of their foundation, A genuine public fete is promised our comrades.

The honored guests will not as was the custom at bigger festivals, be entertained by theatrical performances, but instead they will listen to the serious words of a prominent socialist speaker who understands how to enthuse and inflame the masses. Johann Most will deliver the festival address. All these who participated in the Socialist movement of the last years, will no doubt be present. The group of the Northside was the first on the basis of reorganization to be created. When Socialists meet at a festival, they exchange their reminiscences, tell about their experiences and then go, with renewed strength to secure new followers for the Communistic doctrines. Such a festival is in itself an agitation, and none of those present should neglect

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GERMAN

Die Fackel, May 4, 1884.

to work in the interest of socialism, so as to bring about the day break of a better future, which will frighten away the dark nights of capitalistic production methods.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 3, 1884.

[BRIDGEPORT SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Group "Bridgeport" held their regular business meeting last Wednesday. Comrade Hacker presided. Among other business matters, there was an accounting of the receipts and expenditures of the last evening entertainment. Part of the net proceeds was used for the founding of a library and the balance given to the clubs' fund. The committee, which undertook to arrange the peasant affair was discharged and it was decided to express thanks to the Southwestside Clubs, Men's Club, Comrades Kroening and Pollmaker, Mrs. Sellhorn and Mr. Becker for their kind participation.

After winding up several smaller business matters, the meeting was adjourned.

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GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, May 2, 1884.

[SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Socialist Group "Vorwarts" held its monthly business meeting last night at 130 Wells Street. Comrade Hemenan presided and in the absence of the Recording Secretary, Leron, Comrade Altherr took his place. As the expected speaker did not appear, business matters were discussed.

As delegates to the General Committee, comrades Iewschke and Grottkau were elected as librarians, , Comrade Knieser as Comptroller, Comrade Altherr, the Financial Secretary made his report of the cash conditions, which was accepted. \$5.00 was placed at the new Librarian's disposition, and he was instructed to order 25 copies of "The Nemesis", 2 copies of the "San Francisco Truth," 1 copy of the "Freiheit" and 1 copy of "The Social Democrat." Comrade Greb reported on the last two meetings of the General Committee, which was followed by a length debate. An invitation of the Southside Group to a festival was received and accepted. Next Wednesday, May 7th, Comrade Grottkau will lecture.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 30, 1894.

[SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Group "Einigkeit" held a well attended Agitation Meeting, at which several women also took part. Comrade Kieslin presided. The discourse about "Equal Rights" by Comrade Fehling was greatly acclaimed. Several new members were admitted, after which the meeting was adjourned till the next Agitation Meeting, May 5th.

Order of the day: lecture by Comrade Fehling on "The Religion of the Christians" which promises to be very interesting. The comrades are requested to appear in large numbers. Bring your wives and friends with you.

New readers will be admitted. Everybody is welcome, no admission charged.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 10, 1884.

[THE AURORA TURNVEREIN]

The "Aurora Turnverein" held its regular intellectual meeting yesterday evening. The program was very copious and consisted of Zither productions of Messrs Wm. Krause and Chas Kobelli, declamations by Messrs. Knocke and Rosenow, also a lecture of Mr. Waterstaat, same was read from a book of Max Nordau "Conventional Lies". It was also resolved, to install a reading room and clubroom.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 29, 1884.

[NORTHSIDE SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Northside Group held its regular agitation meeting yesterday evening at 58 Clybourn Avenue. Comrade Meng presided. It was intended to hold the discussion in English, but considering that everyone present understood German this language was chosen.

The minutes of the last meeting caused a lively debate over anarchism and communism which we hope will lead to the clarification of views.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1884.

[NORTHSIDE SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Socialist Club of the Northside held night before last its regular business and agitation meeting. Comrade Herman presided. Because Comrade Spies was prevented by illness to be present, Comrade Schwab gave a short lecture about "accidents". He spoke extensively about the causes of such accidents and proved that they were nothing but indirect murders.

Nobody thought of blaming the rich and well educated murderers, but if a poor unfortunate creature was expelled from society, driven by hunger and misery to desperation and holds up somebody on a street corner, then the people are at once ready to morally condemn him. The latter should be held less responsible for his action, than the former. He (Schwab) personally could not shed any tears, if for once an exploiter, like a stock exchange robber meets with the same fate that he caused others, because until such a scoundrel amasses a fortune, would a number of people be ruined. Many of these who are thus ruined commit suicide or still worse become incurably sick and demented.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 6, 1879.

and the husband of his victim (Count and Countess Herbersberg and their supposed nephew, Rudolph von Sternan). He thought that he was just about to get into possession of money when his step-sister, the former fiancée of Count Herdersberg, who broke the engagement, accused her of being the mother of the child of his future wife, Auer told him about the true situation and immediately after, met his son. The son, despairing over the disgrace, although the innocent victim, decided to end his life before the eyes of Auer, in order to punish him for the attempt to make money in such a disgraceful way, but was prevented by his mother's appearance. Auer gives his promise to his step-sister to become a better man, and she herself was cleared of suspicion; even Rudolph's mother was forgiven by her husband, for the secrecy of her misstep.

Whether Rudolph won the hand of his cousin, the daughter of Auer's step-sister, was not quite obvious, although the ensuing dialog would give us this impression. The strength of the play lies in the exquisite portrayal of the "Revolver Journalist." Mr. Ravene, who portrayed the "Revolver Journalist", was excellent.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 7, 1884.

[A SOCIALIST MEETING]

The Social Club "Fraternity" held a regular monthly business meeting yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of Comrade R. Schnaubett in Hage's Hall, corner Clybourn and Southport Avenues. Comrade Wm. Roiser dealt with the topic "Science, handmaid of Capitalism" and this occasioned a lengthy and interesting debate. --

A mass meeting was announced for the following Sunday at Greenebaum's Hall.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Tuesday, July 26th, 1883.



GERMAN

[A SOCIALIST MEETING]

The Socialistic Club "Vorwarts" held last night its regular meeting at the Samonia House, 120 Wells Street. The members were present in large numbers. After Comrade Wehner's election, Comrade Heinemann, Sr., made a speech about "Cholera and Epidemic Diseases in General" in which, starting from the present epidemic in Egypt he discussed the causes, symptoms and consequences of the cholera as well as the means of prevention.

The explanation was listened to with great interest...

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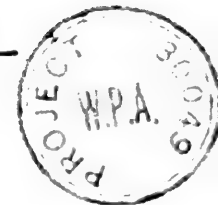
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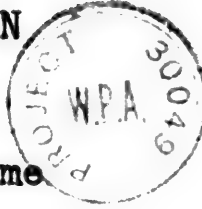
Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 16, 1883.

[NORTHWEST SIDE SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Socialists of the Northwest Side met last night at Nutzhorn's Hall. The Subject of the debate was "Our newest Achievement" and the Illinois Coporal Punishment Law. All the speakers taking part in the debate condemned the newly established "middle ages" in America.

To maintain the slave system, the workers are denied schools and education, therefore one should not be surprised, when occasionally one of these individuals becomes rough and brutal. But to think that brutality could be conquered with brutality ! To establish a punishment like that, would have a demoralizing effect on the people. Corporal punishment would be inflicted only on the lower classes, it would never be resorted to on a wealthy man. This punishment intended at first only for the wife-beater, would soon take on larger dimensions if once established.





At times when unemployment reigns and thousands of unemployed (given the name of tramps) wander through the land it would be an every day occurrence, to punish the misery by a public exhibition like that. The meeting decided to send a petition to our legislators against establishing this kind of punishment.

Then Comrade Spies reported on his agitation trip to the East. According to his opinion revolutionary Socialism enjoys favor everywhere . There are locals in all the larger cities which are growing rapidly. Several of the Van Patten associations have declared themselves tired of the milk and water policy of the "Knights of Labor and will soon join the Federative Socialists. It is a strong demand for an information bureau in Chicago. Spies then gave a vivid sketch of the agitation which is planned for the coming summer. His proposals met with general favor. It was suggested to request the Central Committee to call a general meeting at which the information bureau shall be established. The proposal was accepted.

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CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, Friday, January 27th, 1882.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

In Smrz Hall.

A meeting was held of about 20 persons for agitation purposes, Comrade Schwab presiding. Over the Spring election, arguments were debated and the final conclusion was a committee of six members should be elected, their duties should be, making observations and report the results.--

For the next Thursday evening meeting, the following topic was accepted: "The Disclosure of Corruption and Mischief, also exposing Disloyalty in Our City Administration."

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CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, Monday, January 23rd, 1882.

Meeting At the South Side.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Yesterday, at "Bohemian Hall", an agitation meeting was held. About twenty-five persons were present. Comrade Nothdurff was elected as President. Comrade Aug. Spies reported, in a long discussion, the development of human society. He indicated as our history shows, that all Nation's efforts were due to the fundamental motive of association, and, through this, that our development resulted.

We always were under the impression that freedom in politics, in the sense in which it is used in this country, was to end all slavery. But experience has taught us how deceptive this belief has proved. Corruption can never be wiped out through reform, or anti-monopoly parties, however much one may try. All attempts in this direction are bound to fail because corruption is the inevitable consequence of our economic system.

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CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, October 4th, 1881.

REF ID: A66130275

The German Section.

The monthly business meeting of the German Section was held last night at 54 West Lake Street at which Herman Ullrich acted as Chairman. Messrs. Fabe, Niemann, Schoening and Sewer were proposed for members, but the definite acceptance of their membership, has been postponed until the next meeting. The report on finances has been read, and submitted to the auditing committee, for an examination. Messrs. August Spies, Oscar Neebe and Henry Bonnefoi, were appointed delegates to the Central Committee.

The Congress question was the next subject to confer upon, and with a certain purpose in mind, it has been decided, to hold the congress in Chicago, instead as it has been first planned in Cincinnati, for which October 21st, has been chosen... As delegates of the Chicago Section to the Congress, Messrs. Jacob Winnen, August Spies, Jim O'Meara and A. R. Parsons were appointed. The out of town Sections, which won't be able to send their own delegates to the Congress, can appoint any of the following named members of the Chicago Section, and who have been approved to act as proxies: August Winiger, H. Dusey, F. A. Stauber, Wm. Jeffers, Oscar

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CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, October 4th, 1881.

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Neebe, Wm. Blum, R. Lorenz, H. Stein, P. Peterson and E. Johnson. The sections or groups, which wish to be represented by Proxies, are requested to send their instructions at the earliest possible moment, to the secretary of the Central Committee, August Spies, 87 Fifth Avenue.

It has been also decided to arrange a festivity or a banquet, for which a committee has been appointed, consisting of Paul Grottkau, Oscar Neebe, and H. Ulrich, who have also been entrusted with the arrangements for the meeting of Congress here.

CHICAGOER ARBEIT R. ZEITUNG, September 9th, 1881.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

REPORT OF THE MEETING.

The agitation meeting, has been held yesterday, at 12th and Waller Street, Comrade F. Winnen has been appointed Chairman. Comrade Grottkau, chose for his subject: What are the laws, the economic as well as the political, which have to be abolished without delay, in order, that Socialism may break through, and in case, the Socialists would win in politics?

The speaker gave his opinion, as to what course things would take, under that new Government and, what would be best, for the new Government to do, to secure the activities of a national government.

Mr. Grottkau was enthusiastically acclaimed by an attentive audience.

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, February 18th, 1881.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

"Die Agitations-Versammlung"
(The Agitation Meeting)

has been held last night, at the Arbeiter Halle, corner 12th and Waller Streets. Although, there was a heavy snowfall, the meeting was well attended. After agent Bartels opened the meeting, and Comrade H. Selle was appointed Chairman, Comrade Sievers took the opportunity to speak on the necessity of a strong labor organization.

He pointed out, that the movement is of utmost importance, not only for political and industrial reasons, but assistance should be given, the armed organizations also. But above everything else, be mindful, that only in unity, is strength. Professional politicians are not needed for the socialist movement, but we do need a unity of the workingmen, who are self-sacrificing and courageous enough, to help the labor movement toward its aim. The lecturer, Mr. Sievers was much acclaimed for his speech, which was followed by a discussion, in which Mr. Bartels and Mrs. Saubert took a lively interest.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 1, 1880.

[TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN SECTION]

On request of Mr. Stauber, Altpeter, Lorentz, Ch. Meyer and George Meilbeck, a meeting of all members of good standing of the Socialistic Workman's Party will be held in Chicago next Saturday night, at 54 W. Lake Street. The object of this meeting will be a collective action of all party comrades with references to the coming elections. After the excitement of the discussions for and against cooperation with the Greenbackers had cooled down, since the Greenbackers themselves have refused at their last convention in Chicago to make concessions to Socialism, and since the majority of the Socialist Party in Chicago has decided to depend entirely on its own strength and to introduce their own program; the time has come, when a cool discussion should again unite the temporarily estranged party members to common action and cooperation. The Chicago Central Committee of the Socialistic Workman's Party officially has no concern with this meeting, but the individual members of same are also of the opinion, that all endeavors, to restore harmony amongst

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 1, 1880.

various members of the party should have their full support. The same tendency is prevalent with the "Socialistic Publishing Society" and with the management of this paper. The crisis, which had existed with us, has been completely overcome. Experiences of the facts and a constantly increasing number of supporters of our paper has taught us, that the confidence of the people to the sacred cause of Socialism and its publications cannot be subdued by agitation of the opposition, hostile to our cause. The zeal of the German, Scandinavian and Bohemian comrades of the party in hours of danger and difficulties and their loyalty to our cause has given us the above gratifying results. We herewith openly express our recognition and gratification for their service. Also the last shadow of discontent and estrangement amongst all honest thinking comrades should be removed as much as possible. Therefore the endeavors of the above mentioned gentlemen, of the members of the Central Committee and the management of this paper should be supported by all true Socialists. We ask all members of the German section to attend the meeting on Saturday in large numbers and cooperate that way towards a restoration of the harmony of the party in the cause of the Socialist pro-

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 1, 1880.

gram. We hope that all those, who did not object weeks ago to take part in those animated discussions will not stay away, and thereby prove, that they do not wish to make a personal question of a tactical question of dispute, which had since been overcome, or that they would quit the cause on account of not having been able to carry through their opinions. The Socialists point of view has been maintained and brotherhood can now take its place.

To support this ideal view will bring pleasure to every Socialist.

Forward! members of the German section, come Saturday, man for man to the aforesaid meeting for the above mentioned object.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 17, 1880.

MEETING OF THE GERMAN SECTION

In the Hall West Lake Street, No. 54, the German Section of the Social Labor Party held its meeting yesterday afternoon, William Jeffers presided. Oscar Heber acted as Secretary.

Four new members were accepted, and Comrade Bartels received another extension to collect in the case of Tebbens. The Finance Secretary's report showing a receipt of \$13.40 was acknowledged. The treasurer was requested to make a written report at the next meeting. The agents states that for the last six months, probably due to increased earnings, a slackness in the movement is noticeable, that the agitation meetings are very sparsely, if not at all attended, that according to his views, the division of sections should be restricted, and on important occurrences Mass-meetings held. The library must be located in a place, to which all the workers could have an easy access and all books should be kept there. Comrade Kempke seconded this motion, and it was resolved to keep up the sections for the purpose of collections and call mass-meetings to discuss important questions.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, May 14, 1880.

[LECTURE]

An interesting lecture was given last night in Hoff's Hall, 703 Milwaukee Avenue, by Mr. F. Bielefeld, a socialist, who spoke about immigration to America and its increase from year to year, with special reference to German immigration. The speaker stated that one of the major reasons for this increase was high taxation [in the countries of origin]--a taxation brought about by the expenses of a large standing army. He pointed out that we should mix with these newcomers and get them united with us before the rich factories get them for small wages. The big men are tickled pink to see the immigrants, unaccustomed to our wages, go to work for them. The speaker received great applause.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 6, 1880.

A LECTURE AT THE TURNHALLE

Last night in the Northside German Turnhall, the famous Explorer, Robert von Schlagintweit gave a lecture on "The Way of Living in India."

Looked upon from a German standpoint, we Germans should be ashamed to be so little interested in the other part of the world-all in all only 100 seats were taken. Mr. Robert Schlagintweit, made his lecture very interesting by showing pictures of all the places he visited.-

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 15, 1879.

[A SOCIALIST MASS MEETING]

A Mass-meeting at the Vorwarts-Turnhalle, West 12th Street, Sunday,
May 18th 2:30 o'clock P.M.

Agenda: The introduction of the eight hour work day and the victory
of the Workers in California.

Council of the Trade and Labor Union.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 24, 1879.

THE LADIES' CLUB OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The Ladies' Club of the German Society gave a luncheon at Klare's hall yesterday afternoon and many members, as well as friends of the Society, were present. After coffee, the president, Mrs. Hedwig Voss, gave an address which was received with much acclaim; she spoke about American ladies' clubs, and we herewith quote her speech:

American Ladies' Clubs

"The American ladies' clubs of late have enlarged their activities. Formerly, these clubs were mostly concerned with temperance and blue laws, equal franchise, and the usual benevolent activities. We German women are not much interested in such subjects. If religious sentiment (the belief in more inspiring matters pertaining to the world and human nature) does not pervade our daily actions, then it is not worth much. If religious belief is genuine, then we cannot believe in religion during festive occasions, or discard our belief, putting it on or off like clothing, according to circumstances. Undoubtedly, according to

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German views, the same harmless procedures should be tolerated on Sunday as on weekdays. Now, as to moderation, it is surely an excellent idea to be moderate in all things, and this applies particularly to women; but these nice virtues cannot be enforced by police measures. Virtues can only develop through a proper, sensible education, and by adherence to good principles. But particularly, with respect to temperance, so many of our American women show such an entire lack of tact that the temperance cause and the women behind it are being ridiculed.

"And the voting privilege! I do not think many of us are going to get gray hair thinking about it. Upon to the present time, we have not been concerned about politics, and our inherent modesty prevents us from becoming involved in matters of which we do not know much. But, unfortunately, there are also many men who are absolutely uninformed about our institutions, the American Constitution, and matters pertaining to the state; their efforts, as citizens, manifest themselves accordingly. And that is the claim to which our American women subscribe. The American women declare that men have made an awful 'mess' of politics and

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I B 2 that, naturally, women should also have something to say in
I K politics. The American women, are of course, better enabled to
 participate in politics than we [German women] are, because they
have been more interested in the subject, and they have even entered the various
professions; there are ministers of the Gospel and doctors, even lawyers, regard-
less of the protests of their male colleagues. Many women are newspaper writers
and give lectures. Hence a large number of intelligent men now declare that the
abstract right of voting cannot be denied the fair sex; after all, they are
capable human beings endowed with intelligence.

"As employees of the state (of course, so far only in subordinate positions) women have proved to be very capable. Considered on the average, women are more ambitious and conscientious than men. Who knows, at long last we may attain this 'equality', the right to vote, and it may be given to us even without effort; allegorically speaking, it drops into our lap like ripened fruit, and then it may not appear as sour and unenticing as it does now.

"Lately, clubs have been organized in which the aforesaid aims appear to be

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somewhat relegated to the background. Among these associations are first of all, the 'social science clubs'. The word gives difficulty in translating from English into German, because one cannot obtain a proper conception of what is meant by a 'social' science. The object of these clubs is to investigate the shortcomings of our present social structure, to find out the reasons, and to eliminate the undesirable features, in so far as possible. The two main causes which promote bad conditions in general are attributed to laziness and ignorance. If the people could be given enough understanding, so that they may perceive the consequences of their foolish actions, and, if it were possible for the people to be aroused to pursue useful activities as a matter of habit, then a great many temptations would be removed; poverty, sickness, vice and misery would diminish noticeably. These newer women's clubs consist of seven divisions, in each of which the chairman, president, secretary and treasurer constitute the executive board. The divisions are: benevolence, education, art and literature, sanitation (that is, instruction on matters pertaining to health), home management, industry, and politics. Love for the state--the state of being well dressed--is taken

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for granted in so far as women are concerned, so the fair sex need

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only alter the conception a little, and then the women will soon be splendid citizens.

"Then, aside from these divisions, these clubs have subdivisions, for example, in the education division: lectures, education for women, schools, kindergartens, and care of small children. The other branches are divided in a similar manner. It thus becomes apparent that this presents a large field in which those with the most varied abilities can assert themselves. In considering only the last phase, every woman, even if she has no children, is a teacher, even if she only serves in giving an example to our growing youth. And, above all, as a teacher she must develop her abilities on her own initiative, otherwise she will not be able properly to fulfill her duties.

"The leader of the social science clubs of this State is Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbort, assistant editor of the Inter Ocean for many years. This newspaper /Inter Ocean/ has a special department for women, and publishes two pages every

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Saturday entirely devoted to women. Under the headline 'Woman's

Kingdom' one finds accounts of women's attainments, club activities, etc., whereas the heading 'Home' is restricted to household matters.

On one page we may obtain inspiration from philanthropic ideas, and on the other page we may learn how to bake a pumpkin pie or build a so-called 'air castle' of cards. That newspaper Inter Ocean has a large circulation, particularly in the country districts, and it undoubtedly has a good influence. It provides a sort of substitute for clubs and associations with people, since these social activities are restricted to rural communities.

"Mrs. Harbort also publishes a paper expressly for clubs, The Social Science Journal, and every member is given a copy free. The first issue was published on New Years's, and a somewhat triumphant note is contained therein: 'Hail, Sisters, our harvest is well-ripened, may the gatherers not be lacking. For the sake of the Country, truth and justice, let us not dedicate ourselves to luxury, idleness, and mere superfluous ornamentation as we did in the past, but let us take an interest in more valuable endeavors, such as diligence and independence.

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Labor is honorable, even for women. We need improvements in the

home, school and church, in society, associations, and politics, and

the women must help. Let us co-operate and forget our immaterial

personal affairs for the sake of the common weal, and success will be assured.'

"Much may have been said and written while activity was lacking, but, at the beginning, one must express himself, consider, and seek advice. We may be exceedingly intelligent and benevolently inclined, but it will not benefit others, if we remain aloof and mute. And, considering the activity of American women, their energy and sacrificial spirit, they will not stop with mere words. At present, hundreds of women are making arrangements for an authors' carnival, which is to be held at the Exposition building for the benefit of charitable institutions. It will be a fair, but of an unusual character. The salesladies will appear in groups, representing various persons and scenes from the works of well-known authors, and the presentation--in costume and action--is to be shown in an authentic manner. The idea has proved popular elsewhere, and has exceeded expectations. The people come, they want to see--and they buy; the

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latter, after all, is the most important feature.

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"The Women's Shop is also an innovation which is scheduled for the near future. A store is to be rented, a saleslady will be employed, and all women may then dispose of homemade articles without the necessity of functioning as clerks. The members of the club [which establishes the store] will try to obtain customers in order to help their less fortunate sisters. Everything made by women will be acceptable: paintings, drawings, ornaments of all kinds, fine embroidery and other handmade articles, clothing for children, linen, bakery goods, candy, preserves, and most assuredly, popcorn. The list of the executives contains many names of German women who may thus benefit members of their sex who are of foreign origin.

"Also a trade school for girls is to be founded; this is very commendable. The wife of former Governor Beveridge leads these organizations. Poor, neglected children roaming the streets are to be taught, so that they may become useful. Many states have such schools for boys, but no places can be found for girls; in

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fact, the latter, in many cases, were virtually driven from these

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institutions to make room for the boys; and, as the girls were left

to shift for themselves, one can readily imagine what became of

them after growing older.

"In the police annals of the City of New York, an account is given of a woman called Margaret, the mother of criminals. She grew up under the influence of street environment, without schooling or work. In the course of time, she had many children and still more grandchildren, until the progeny amounted to hundreds of persons. More than one half of this large family became wards of the state. The women almost invariably became prostitutes, while the men were feeble-minded or drunkards, thieves, tramps, robbers and murderers. The state has had to pay more than one million dollars to apprehend, prosecute and support these criminals--not to mention....the bad influence upon others caused by association with that element.

"Would it not have been worth while for the state to educate the child in the

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first place? The women in particular, the mothers, are responsible;

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they can even curb the negligence and vices of a man, if they are of superior stock. However, it often requires a deplorably long

period until such a humanitarian idea penetrates into the craniums of our politicians and united action is taken. Women's meetings were also held in our State, even in the senate hall after adjournment; motions were made, resolutions passed and petitions signed; many lawmakers were present, but so far nothing has transpired.

"During such meetings women often became fresh and arrogant, and so, regardless of the gallant and submissive spirit of American men, some became disgruntled and obstinate. When Miss Frances Willard, with her temperance regiment, appeared and also demanded the senate hall, some gentlemen objected, and one of them declared vehemently: 'According to my view, these women would do better by going home and taking care of their children; their offspring will surely develop into ruffians if left to themselves.' Another gentleman declared that one should not spoil Sister Willard's fun; he, for his part, enjoys the sight when women

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harangue unrestrictedly. Those senators who do not care to be reproached for their sins need not be present; no law makes it mandatory. He also does not believe that small children will be neglected, since neither Miss Willard (an old spinster) nor the protesting senator are blessed with progeny. Of course, such banter appealed, and a large majority of the senatorial group gave their consent for the use of the hall. The ladies could argue to their hearts' content, and undoubtedly did.

"The trade school for girls is not yet favored by the Senate, but the school is to be started, though on a small scale. A suitable place has been rented, and much interest has been aroused. Even among the elite Americans, two clubs for small girls have been founded; one of these clubs has already collected more than one hundred dollars in furtherance of the cause. According to the report, the children are not 'forced' to go into the school, nor are special efforts made to obtain attendance, but, nevertheless, the children appreciated it--they were zealous and declared they would never give up their school membership. That is gratifying. Even if there appears to be an inclination to imitate the older

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people, such ideas given during childhood are not likely to be disregarded entirely in later years, and in many cases may cause a wonderful development.

"Herewith, ladies, I bring to a close my discourse about American women's clubs, although the subject has only been shown in general. However, I would like now to speak to you as a German.

"Many of you may probably think: 'How can a German housewife find time for such involved affairs?' Of course, if a woman has small children, or a large household to be managed with little or no extra help, then she will hardly be able to take an active interest in such matters. But many of us are better situated, so that we need not 'stay within our shell' like a snail or remain in a burrow like a marmot. We German women have a reputation throughout the world for having a sense of domesticity, and may heaven prevent us from disregarding our duties and from acting in an irresolute, unintelligent manner. We surely have sympathy for anything that suffers, and individuals hardened by selfishness--thinking only of personal gratification--are rare among us. But are

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we not often too particular, penny-pinching and one-sided? Of course,

the home should be our main interest, but it should not--and must not

be--our boundary. Regardless of how carefully we protect our

children, eventually they must face stern reality, and....our offspring cannot

escape reality: If women reach the stage where they take an enthusiastic

interest in affairs which benefit the community, then, to quote a well-known

German author, 'only a boor would insist that women stick to their brooms and

darning needles.' (Applause).

"Our minds and sentiments should be susceptible to broader activities. After all, we are so closely related, so similar despite our dissimilarity, composed of the same substances, motivated by identical wishes, virtues and weaknesses--differing only in degree--and we have the same sentiments toward anything which is really good and commendable. May we, therefore, also display a growing interest in a better conception of life, for honest endeavor, and let our proverb be 'progress!'"

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Generous acclaim followed this splendid address, which undoubtedly made a lasting impression.

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Then followed a number of musical selections, under the direction of Oscar Schmoll:

Romance from "Robert der Teufel," (Robert the Devil) by Meyerbeer, and airs by Franz Schubert, sung by Miss Alice Sittig; Recitative and Aria from "Hans Heiling," by Marschner, and songs by R. Franz and Raff, sung by Miss Amalie Kleinofen; Fantasy for violin and piano, based on the motif from "Stradella," by Sinzele, played by Messrs. Von Goetzen and Oscar Schmoll; "Leichte Cavallerie" (Light Cavalry) Overture, by Suppe, and a "Rhapsodie Hongroise" by Eugene Ketterer, played by Miss Minna and Mr. Georg Claussenius.

The excellent renditions were awarded deserving applause.

After that, various topics of interest were discussed in an informal manner,

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and new members became affiliated with the Club, thus furthering the
beneficent work. Not only the members, but also many friends, were
present who, after learning the facts, expressed their willingness
to help the cause.

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Der Westen, Mar. 18, 1877.

HERMAN LINDE TO GIVE SHAKESPEARE RECITATIONS HERE

Mr. Hermann Linde, the famous Shakespeare reciter, will give here next month a number of recitations. Mr. Linde does not read the dramas but recites them from memory in such a manner that the audience always listens with the deepest interest. The most eminent critics of Germany have praised his performances. A picture of Mr. Linde has been displayed at the Enderis book store, corner of Clark and Lake streets.

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Illinois Staats-Neitung, June 1, 1875.

HANS BALATKA ON MUSIC
Lecture at the Atheneum

Hans Balatka gave a lecture yesterday....at the Chicago Atheneum before a large, refined audience. His subject was music....its history and development. He spoke in English. [Translator's note: As he did not speak in German and as English newspapers may have given an account of it, the translation is only fragmentary.]....We must admit that Mr. Balatka dealt very successfully with this tremendous theme, which involves consideration of the entire civilized world, and of a period of nearly three thousand years. It is a great accomplishment to speak and write so briefly on this subject and yet give a clear picture of the whole.

Mr. Balatka briefly indicated what is known of the music of the ancient races, and then turned to a consideration of more recent periods. He described church music in its early form, how the material became more involved when the purely melodic form was augmented by harmony. Then he gave a short account of the development of counterpoint, the thriving era of Catholic ecclesiastical music up to Palestrina, and its gradual decadence up to the present; the origin



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 1, 1875.

of the oratorio in 1600 A.D., and the evolution of opera from the old church plays....the blossoming of Protestant church music and the oratorio under Bach, and Handel, up to Liszt's "Saint Elizabeth" of our day.....He told of the origin of opera in Florence, Italy, and its triumphant progress throughout the world....

He extolled Wagner....as author and composer.....Mr. Balatka speaks English well, at times with dexterity and effect, and with scarcely a trace of accent.at the conclusion of his lecture he was given enthusiastic applause. The lecture was highly successful, and we congratulate Mr. Balatka.



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IV

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 27, 1874.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

A great meeting of the opposition party took place yesterday in Thielemann's National Theater.

A. C. Mesing was the main speaker. He said: "Some time ago I was told, that I would not dare to enter the old settlement of the Germans on the Northside to make a speech, because all my fellow countrymen had once more become Republicans. Today's meeting is the best proof, that the movement started 18 months ago, is still alive. It is said that Mesing has left the Republican party; I maintain that neither I nor you have left the Republican party, but that the Republican party has left us. When I had the pleasure in May, 1864 to speak at the same meeting with F. Hussaurek in Cincinnati, it was in order to found a new party in opposition to the Big and Democratic party. Soon afterwards I moved to Chicago and in June of the following year the first Republican meeting took place and there I helped to found the Republican party. From this time until the revolt of the temperance fanatics I have adhered to the Republican party. But in the year 1871 the Republicans started to introduce their temperance laws in the legislatures.

GERMAN



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 27, 1874.

But it is not now only a question of temperance laws but also of corruption. When a man who ten years ago came to Washington as a poor soldier has now from 5 to 6 million dollars and occupies the chair of Washington and Lincoln, is it to be wondered at if corruption is widespread in the Republican party.

Robert Thien the next speaker, said: "When one year ago I started to fight for our sacred rights, together with J. C. Resing, Hermann Liebo, Carl Knobelsohn, Adolph Schoninger and other German leaders, I never believed that I would stand here today, to fight once more the same enemy. In several states the Republican party has even dressed into its ranks the scum of the feminine sex, I mean the prayer sisters, those saloon boys, of which this go was free, due to our victory, on November 4th. The main thing is that politics must once more become honest. This can be obtained only if each of you takes an interest in politics."

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

3. Athletics and Sports

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
June 2, 1935.

During the cruise there will also be Indians who will entertain the guests.

Upon their return, supper will be served and there will still remain a brief period until the return trip home, and everyone may spend it as he sees fit. The return trip will be made by special train.

The expenses will be \$7.50 per person, for children between 5 and 11 years \$5. The price includes the train fare, two meals at the Dells, the three-hour steamer cruise and the entertainment by the Indians.

For information, those interested in the outing should immediately send in their names to the business office of the Sonntagpost and Abendpost, 225 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1934.

MEETING OF THE FIRST GERMAN SPORT CLUB

Last Friday, at the Logan Garden clubhouse, the general assembly of the first German Sport Club of Chicago was held. The interest of the members in the proceedings was quite keen. The administration was in the hands of the first chairman Richard Jaitner, who gave a resume of the year that has just passed. He gave special thanks to the members for their co-operation, and for the trust put in him.

The annual reports of the individual men in charge of various groups were not favorable. The man in charge of football, Leo Eignen, gave a detailed report of the activities of his men. It was received with applause. Foreman Mueller reported the activities of the heavyweights who, from lack of sports tournaments, had not won the expected number of prizes. The lightweights, according to the report of Foreman Richard Teutsch, acquitted themselves quite bravely. The junior department managed to get a few first, second, and third prizes at the

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1934.

sport fest of the Schutzbund. Rudolph Schaper, leader of the handball department, reported that, owing to a slackening of interest in handball his branch had resorted to fistball games, in which it managed to get good results. The ladies's department, under the leadership of Frau Sophie Eisenberg, made splendid progress, and was able to render valuable service to the club, not only in the realm of sports, but socially and financially as well.

Great interest was given to the annual report of the treasurer, Ernst Mueller. His report showed financial improvement over last year. The chairman thanked Ernst Mueller, in behalf of the members, for his activities and sacrifices. After such a successful year, it seemed natural that no changes would be proposed concerning officers for the coming year. All qualified officers, with some few exceptions, were re-elected. Under the leadership of the chairman of the election committee, Herman Eisenberg, with Joe Haas and Hans Mundt acting as co-chairman, the following officers were elected:

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1934.

First chairman, Richard Jaitner, 2904 North Damon Avenue, Telephone Wellington 9450; second chairman, Heinz Irge; secretary and keeper of records, Franz Lotz, 2433 Crawford Avenue; treasurer, Ernst Mueller; heavyweight foreman, Georg Mueller; football foreman, Henry Joswig, 1905 Wolfram Street; manager of second team, Gustav Bonk; handball and fistball, foreman, Rudolph Schaper; lightweight foreman, Richard Teutsch; in charge of publicity, Herman Eisenberg; leader of the ladies' department, Mrs. Sophie Eisenberg; delegates to the Schutzbund: Richard Teutsch, George Pfister; delegate to German Day, Richard Jaitner.

The meeting which was quite harmonious, agreed unanimously that, by continued co-operation of the members, the first German Sport Club may be justified in its aspirations for a fruitful development.

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GERMANY

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1934.

SIXTH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY
OF FOOTBALL CLUB HANSA A. SUCCESS

Last Saturday the Football Club Hansa celebrated its sixth anniversary (which was well attended) in the rooms of the Swiss Clubhouse. The guests began to arrive at an early hour, and soon the hall was filled. The guests kept dancing continually to the gay strains of Wolf's orchestra.

President William Weyer, in a brief address, thanked all the guests who were there for the good attendance and for their co-operation at last year's festival and asked them to continue giving their support to the club and to German sports in general. The best of provision was made for food and drink so that the hours passed by quite quickly.

The committee which deserves the credit for the arrangements for the successful festival was composed of President W. Weyer, Julius Arnold, Bill

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GERMANY

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Abendpost, Nov. 30, 1934.

Koehnke, A. Schramm, Hermann Ohm, F. Fischer, P. Stabenow, and the fest
secretary Raymond Huber.

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Abendpost, Oct. 13, 1934.

ILLINOIS TURN DISTRICT

At the board meeting, held Saturday, October 6th, in the new hall of the Chicago Turn Community, eleven members were present. Turner Saltiel opened the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were accepted as read.

Today's meeting takes place on the occasion of the 82nd anniversary of the Turn Community, in the latter's hall. If opportunity should offer, future meetings will take place in other halls. The regular meeting place is, however, the Social Turner Hall.

Rlafs; the turn warden, has reported on contemplated arrangements for next winter. November 25th will be Turner Day for the cadets (boys and girls) in the Social Turner Hall. Competitive turning is planned for the month of February. The volleyball games will be played in the Vorwaerts Turner Hall. Turnclub Eiche will take over the Turnfest for the cadets at the end of May.

The basketball players have organized, with Turner John Weigelt as president

Abendpost, Oct. 13, 1934.

and Robert Eichin as secretary. The games begin November 11th.

Mrs. McDonald, representative of the Bund, will be in Chicago in the Spring. Turner Pfustler will make a report about her visit to the representatives of the organizations on the day of the meeting.

Show turning is contemplated for the Winter months; every club is to take over one performance during the season.

Turner Saltiel reported his visit to the Turnclub "Frisch Auf Aurora". The club employs Turner Stahl as teacher. There is every indication of successful activities in the future.

Turner Koenig reported his activities in the interest of youth. Two clubs, with a total of 63 boys, equipped with official shirts, belong to the organization. Thanks should be given to the ladies, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Senn, for their work in the interest of the youth of the suburb.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 5075

Abendpost, Oct. 13, 1934.

Turner Woodrow reported that the Turnclub "Eiche" will do its best to pay its taxes, which are long past due.

It was resolved to hold the next meeting, together with the camp committee, on the third Friday of October, in the Social Turner Hall.

The Swiss Turnclub has issued invitations for a harvest festival and dance to be held Saturday, October 20th.

A letter from the Turnclub "Lincoln" was read. The matter will be discussed again with the camp committee at the coming meeting.

A letter from the Wisconsin Turn district will be read on the day of the next meeting.

A letter calling for the unification of the German-American clubs was handed over to Turner Pfustler, who is to report at the next meeting.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 13, 1934.

Receipts: T. V. (turnclub) Aurora, dues, \$4; T. V. Peoria, dues, \$4; Swiss T. V., dues, \$22.20. Authorized for payment: Turnward's salary, \$100, secretary's salary, \$75.

(Signed) William A. Schelling, secretary.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 16, 1934.

SACHSEN VEREIN SAXONIA

The Sachsen Verein Saxonia celebrated its Saxon bird shooting yesterday in the traditional manner in Link's Grove on Glenview and Waukegan Roads. These shooting parties are quite well known and popular in German circles.

Favored with good weather, the participants began to gather in the forenoon, and in the course of the day more guests came, so that from afternoon until late in the evening a veritable orgy of bird shooting prevailed. No little contribution to the gay mood was the very good care that the Saxonia took to entertain the guests by providing bowling alleys, shooting galleries, and other games which were put at the disposal of the guests. The bird on the pole was there too, of course, and the guests did their best to shoot it off. Genuine Saxon pork sausages and other foodstuffs, as well as drinks, were there in abundance and were of a good quality, so that those who did not bring their food with them would have to suffer neither hunger nor

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II B 3
III B 2

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 16, 1934.

thirst. Oskar Seifert and his wife incited the audience to real mirth with their performances in a truly Saxon fashion. The corps of drummers and pipers of the Verein Deutscher Weltkriegs-Veteranen (Association of German World War Veterans) entertained with music, while an orchestra played gaily, offering ample entertainment for the young folks who wanted to dance. The Landwer-Verein and the Thuringer Verein were present in large numbers.

The committee, which carefully made all preparations and thus contributed much to the success of the bird-shooting party, was composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Kurt Bendorf, chairman of the festival; Albert Reiher, Kranz, Klemm, Greiner, Kraft, Gerber, Doeblner, and Mathesins.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, July 11, 1934.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE SWABIAN ATHLETIC CLUB

Last Friday, the Swabian Athletic Club held its semiannual general conference, with election of officers. It was well attended and it was harmoniously conducted.

The managers of the individual teams made their reports; they were favorable throughout. The first team, directed by their manager, Eutsch, was the first German team to win the championship of the International League. The second team won an honorable third place, and the third team had reason to be satisfied with its achievements. Quite successful were the lightweight athletes of the club. They achieved victory at the meet of the Schutzbund on the 4th of July in a bout under the direction of S. Goetz and L. Stopelfeldt, and for the first time won the Fritz Weis Memorial trophy. The old-timers definitely succeeded in wresting the Curtiss Candy cup for this season.

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All in all, these are successes of which the Swabian Athletic Club may well be proud.

The social activities of the Club, which have always been crowned by success showed that the entertainment committee has been hard at work. The report submitted by the treasurer was quite favorable.

The chairman read the names of the outgoing board of directors, who were given permission to resign by the assembled delegates. The election of "new" directors was swiftly accomplished, because all members of the board were re-elected by acclamation. The board of directors of the Swabian Athletic Club is composed of the following:

President, Hermann Trumpp, 1924 North Karlov Avenue; vice-president, Hans Hansen; Secretary, Robert Epplen, 2517 North Mozart Street; treasurer, Hans Fuchs; secretary-treasurer, Kurt Ulrich; manager of first team, Franz Kutsch,

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755 Cornelia Avenue; manager of second team, Ernst Bubeck, 2714 Maplewood Avenue; manager of third team, Otto Springmann, 3823 North Monticello Avenue; supervisor of football, Karle (sic!) G. Storz, 611 1/2 Arlington Place; entertainment committee: Willy Baun, chairman; assistants: Karl Schwab, Richard Schleehaus, Karl Piesenann, Fritz Schwartz; lightweight athletics: Ernst Stovelfeldt, chairman; assistant; Wilhelm S.Goetz; local treasurer, Karl Schwab; assistant, Henry Stier; supply manager: Anton Vetovsky.

In conjunction with these elections the chairman thanked the members for their assistance given the Club during the past year and asked them, as well as the directors, to give the same devotion for the Club in the coming year and to help continue its progress.

Sonntagpost (Sunday edition of Abendpost), Dec. 25, 1932.

THREE RESOLUTIONS

The Illinois Turn District submitted three resolutions to the proper personalities and authorities taking a decisive attitude to a number of important questions of the day.

In the two first resolutions, they are protesting against the curtailing of education, against an attempted reduction of teachers' salaries, against overcrowding of schoolrooms and in general against the ever greater usurpation of power by the authorities, especially of the city schools by self-appointed citizens, committees, and similar organizations.

The third resolution recommends Mr. Ernst J. Kruetgen for the important position of Chicago's postmaster.

Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1932.

ILLINOIS TURN DISTRICT

A committee meeting was held Saturday, December 10, at the hall of the Chicago Turnverein. Eight members were present.

Turner Saltiel opened the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read. Turner Saltiel read an answer from the State Board of Health. This public office is well aware of the unsanitary conditions on the Fox River. The towns of Cary and McHenry have already made plans for a modern system of canalization. These plans, however, at the present time cannot be materialized, because of financial difficulties.

The secretary reported that, up until now, only the Grand Crossing Turnverein found it necessary to send in a list of its members. It is to be regretted that the organizations give so little heed to the resolutions of the meetings making it difficult for the suburb to start the necessary

Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1932.

propaganda for the cause of turning (sic).

The two turn-warders (sic) Klags and Brookmann from the Indianapolis meeting of turn-teachers (sic) report that the meeting was the best attended so far. Quite instructive were the performances by the students of the Seminary, showing various systems of turning. That the two turn-warders had to say convinced the members of the suburb that a congress of turn-warders and teachers is of great value to the turn organizations and that, in the future, every turn organization should be represented by a teacher or warder.

By the director of the Seminary, Turner Bath, we were given assurance that he would not refuse his co-operation in case the district should perform publicly at the World's Fair. Resolved: To show only mass performances at these public affairs. The members of the suburb, camp committees, and the speakers of the organizations will have to deal with the program at greater

Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1932:

length at the meeting of January 7. In order to be able to make a workable propaganda for the cause of turning, Turner Koenig is entrusted with working out a few things.

Turner Klafs reports that our crack turners participated at the German performance of the Carnival of Nations. Resolved: To defray the expenses accrued from the installation of apparatuses.

The members of our crack organizations have decided to arrange an evening of entertainment toward the end of February.

Frank Berndt of the Turnverein Lincoln was elected member of the camp committee.

It was further resolved to have an Eskimo picnic in our camp on the day of the ski meet in Cary. The turners Koenig, Wild, Kraft, Klafs, and Brockman will make all preparations.

Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1932.

A letter of thanks from Mrs. Jahn was read.

Present at the meeting was the teacher, T. Hall, who told of conditions prevailing in Chicago schools. He told of the work of a so-called citizens' committee. He said that there was danger that, because of financial difficulties, such subjects as art, music, and gymnastics would have to be dropped. Resolved: To work out a fitting protest to be sent to the mayor and the board of education.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Abendpost, Dec. 13, 1932.

GERMAN BOXING CLUB

About the middle of January the German Boxing Club will present their first public event. It will give all its members an opportunity to box, and this will naturally give a great impetus to all boxers taking part in training; and every athlete is doing his best to get into trim as soon as possible.

In the gymnasium at 953 Belmont Avenue there is "heavy traffic" day after day and the superintendent, Bernie Hessling, is always on the spot to give instruction to tyros and experts alike, and to recommend improvements in fighting form. It is one of the policies of the German Boxing Club to match boxers properly, a thing seldom observed in such contests. Thus, when the names of the contestants are drawn, often a beginner is faced with a man who has been boxing for months (or years) and so he is badly defeated. Not only may this damage his body badly; this athlete may be retarded in his career for months. Not infrequently this may also be the end of his career as a boxer.

Abendpost, Dec. 13, 1932.

The training of a boxer must be unhurried and conscientious. It is in this manner alone that skill is coupled with strength, and made to grow. Bernie Hessling's professional aptitudes afford assurance that every boxer will be treated as an individual and, in fighting, will not be matched against superior opponents. There is no doubt that the German boxers will be able to show greater achievement within a reasonable time.

The gymnasium is open daily from 11 A.M. until 10 P.M. On Sundays the hours of training are 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. The costs of training are relatively low. Enrollment may be made at any time. Spectators are admitted free, and are always welcome.

Abendpost, Dec. 12, 1932.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE VIENNA FOOTBALL CLUB

In July of this year, the Vienna Football Club looked back upon ten years of its existence. This gave occasion for a celebration last Saturday at the Lincoln Turnhalle.

The program was launched by Angelo Lippich. His offerings were well received. The "five enemies of work" were heartily applauded for their numbers.

The president of the Vienna Football Club, Hans Jansch, gave a brief recapitulation of the Club's history. The first football crew of the club occupies at present a leading role among the amateur players of Chicago. It may properly look forward to the championship. Years ago the Club occupied a like position, but a change in the direction of the professional league threw the club considerably to the rear; but now it has again worked itself to the top.



Abendpost, Dec. 12, 1932.

Hanns Kroiss, president of the Schutzbund (sic) of German sport organizations, tendered the Vienna Football Club the congratulations of this organization and of all German athletes of Chicago. He expressed the hope that the Club would be the first among the German organizations to win the championship of the International League.

Various other features contributed to the entertainment of the guests; Mohr's orchestra played dance music. The German athletic organizations have all sent representatives.

The attendance at the entertainment was, considering conditions, quite good, although one might have expected a full house at the anniversary of Chicago's oldest German football organization. What was lacking was the honoring of the founding members, of whom many were present at the festival.

Abendpost, Dec. 6, 1932.

PROCLAMATION

The sixteen organizations belonging to the Schutzbund Deutscher Sportvereine are requested to send a delegate, with credentials from his organization, to the general assembly of German Day, and for the election of all officers for 1933, which will take place this coming Friday, December 9, at 8 P.M., in the Hotel Atlantic, 316 South Clark Street.

At the election of officers, only such delegates are allowed to vote who can, following registration, identify themselves as such. Applications are to be made to Adolph Glauche, Secretary of the German Day Organization, care of Hotel Atlantic, 316 South Clark Street.

German athletes have been highly interested in the shaping of the German Day celebration in the year of the World's Fair. It is, therefore, necessary that each organization be represented by a delegate. The Superintendents must not neglect their identification cards.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 4, 1932.

ATTENTION SWIMMERS

At the request of various swimmers, and through the intervention of one of them, it was possible to obtain one of the best private swimming pools for the training of members of the Schutzbund (Lifesaving Club). This is the swimming pool of the Mid-West Athletic Club on Hamlin Avenue and Madison Street. The pool is sixty by twenty-five feet, has a high and low jumping board and all modern sanitary equipment. Bathing suits are lent to the swimmers.

Lessons in swimming will be given for the first time Tuesday, December 6, from 8 to 10 P. M. to ladies and gentlemen. Admission has been fixed at fifty cents for the present, but with sufficient participation a considerable reduction is to be expected. One of the Athletic Club's swimming instructors volunteered his services free of charge. The swimming pool of the Mid-West Athletic Club is easy to reach by either the street car or the elevated. The main entrance is through the basement. The superintendent of the Schutzbund expects many

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 4, 1932.

participants, and he asks all who are interested in swimming to make their appearance.

Abendpost, Dec. 6, 1932.

ATTENTION, SWIMMERS!

At the behest of many swimmers and through the mediation of one of them it was possible to obtain one of the best private swimming pools for the training of the Schutzbund men. It is the swimming hall of the Midwest A. C. on Hamlin Avenue and Madison Street. It measures sixty-two by twenty-five feet; the pool has a high and a low jumping board and all other sanitary equipment, as well. Bathing suits are provided.

Swimming exercises for ladies and gentlemen will take place for the first time tonight, Tuesday, from 8 to 10 P.M. Admission fee is, for the present, fifty cents; should there be many interested, then a considerable reduction is to be expected. A teacher of swimming for the club has offered his services free of charge.

Abendpost, Nov. 30, 1932.

GERMAN BOXING CLUB OPENED

Has Adequate Gymnasium and Competent Teaching Force

For many years repeated attempts had been made by the German athletic movement of Chicago to provide German boxers with a suitable place to train. Although these attempts were made by qualified persons, and although they found many who were interested, the enterprises were either shelved or provided facilities for only a limited number of persons. To have regular classes and training periods the boxing sport requires, above all, a well-furnished training hall or gymnasium and much equipment which is quite expensive. Large sums are necessary to create a boxing organization. It was this financial problem which until recently had hindered all similar enterprises.

There is obviously an enormous interest in boxing within the German or German-American sport movement of Chicago. This is best proved by the many inquiries

Abendpost, Nov. 30, 1932.

made by friends of the sport, and also by the great interest shown the German amateurs in their interstate match in Chicago.

The news that at last German boxing in Chicago has found a proper training place will certainly be greeted with joy by all pugilistic fans. So many have responded to a few advertisements which recently appeared in Abendpost and Sonntagpost that the founding of the Deutsche Box Club (German-American Boxing Club) has been made possible.

It is especially fortunate that from the start the club will have at its disposal a gymnasium of its own which contains all the paraphernalia expected in a training hall of this kind. The credit for this gymnasium, and for giving the German boxing movement an even chance belongs to one man, Mr. Bernhard Hessling, a well-known German boxer, who, as an amateur and a professional, has enjoyed a splendid career.

His great achievements as a boxer, and the experiences he gained through the sport, qualify Bernhard Hessling--or "Bernie"--to act as leader and guide of

WPA (A1) 67-10375

Abendpost, Nov. 30, 1932.

the Deutsche Box Club. In our day and age we rarely find a man who is as devoted to an ideal--in this case the fostering of boxing among Chicago's Germans and German-Americans--as Hessling. Up to the present time he has been bearing all the expenses of the enterprise, but the beginning he has made is nevertheless exemplary.

His experiences as a boxer of many years' standing have served him in good stead. The recollection of gymnasiums in the many cities he visited throughout his career helped him when he was selecting equipment for the German Boxing Club.

The German gymnasium is on the North Side, on the second floor of 953 Belmont Avenue, in the heart of the Chicago German settlement. It is the building on the southeast corner of Belmont and Sheffield Avenues, quite close to the German Victoria Theater. The gymnasium is open daily from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The equipment may be described as excellent. Beside a modern boxing ring of

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Abendpost, Nov. 30, 1938.

regular dimensions, there are all kinds of apparatuses for training and use: sandbags, punching bags, footballs, tugging machines, rowing devices, training bicycles, and all the other necessary equipment. To sum it up, the equipment is superior. The men in training also have access to baths and dressing rooms.

In the few days since its opening, training has taken an enormous upswing. Under the constant supervision of their leader, Hessling, German amateurs are training diligently. Our hope is at last to become a reality. For once, German sport will be honorably represented in the great tournaments and bouts. The training of boxers by a capable instructor gives rise to great expectations.

It is to be hoped that Bernhard Hessling's work will find recognition, and that out of the new foundation a strong movement will develop. To an extent this is already true, for other German amateurs have decided to resume their training in the German Boxing Club. A large group of German-American boxers, headed by the well-known trainer, Karl Steinmetz, have already moved into the German

WPA (LIT) PROJ 200-75

Abendpost, Nov. 30, 1932.

gymnasium. Now there are two teachers available to the students.

We recommend that all German friends of the sport pay a visit to the German Boxing Club. The costs of training are low for amateurs, and many will find it easy to exercise there. As has been stated, the gymnasium is open on weekdays from 11 A. M. until 10 P. M. and on Sundays from 11 A. M. until 3 P. M.

Beginning next week there will be several exhibition bouts in the gymnasium every Wednesday.

WPA, III, 17001.3077

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 28, 1932.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE CHICAGO SPORT CLUB

Last Saturday, the Chicago Sport Club celebrated its seventh anniversary at the Germania Club. The large number of participants were an indication of the reputation enjoyed by the organization. There were well over six hundred persons present.

The Alvin-Bevier orchestra played for dancing in the large hall, while in the adjoining hall a trio entertained the guests. In addition, the well-known artist, Kurt Schlegel, contributed to their entertainment by giving his recitations.

Not until the morning hours did the crowd of participants begin to diminish, and it is said that the faithfuls did not start for home until dawn.

The first entertainment at the Germania Club won new friends and sympathizers for the Chicago Sport Club. All but a few German sport organizations were represented by delegates. Likewise, various singing organizations were represented.

WPA (HU) PROJ. 30275

II B 3

GERMAN

II B 3 (Danish)

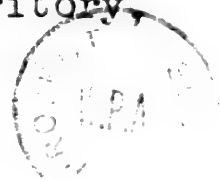
II B 3 (Norwegian)

Abendpost, Oct. 17, 1932.

SELECTED GERMAN ELEVEN PLAYS TIE

In the first rounds of the contest for the Mayor Cup an eleven selected from the German football teams met a team of Norwegians and Danes yesterday. When the regular time was over the result was one to one. Even after the match was extended the outcome was still undecided, with the score two to two. The match will probably have to be repeated.

The match was quite interesting and showed that the Germans had good playing material at their disposal. The combined Norwegian and Danish team opened the game at a lively pace and immediately began dangerous attacks. The game had scarcely lasted a minute when the Norwegian-Danish combination attained its first success. A left wing ran from the center toward the outer left and drove the ball into the net in fine style. The umpire failed to see, however, that the player was already offside before he ran the ball. Then the Germans came into the picture, carrying the play into enemy territory, but could make no scores in the first half.



II B 3

- 2 -

GERMAN

II B 3 (Danish)

II B 3 (Norwegian)

Abendpost, Oct. 17, 1932.

In the second half, also, the Germans had the edge on their opponents. Kramer managed to even the score. Although the Germans continued to have the advantage and at times completely tied up their opponents, the winning score was denied them.

As the game continued the Norwegian-Danish combination again made a tally. For the Germans Kramer again tied the score. Toward the end both teams tried to gain the victory, but both were without success.

In general the Germans outdid the Norwegian-Danish combination, but they often failed to play together. The umpire overlooked many crude misplays by both teams, arousing vociferous disapproval from the onlookers....



Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1932.

FOOTBALL REPORTS

Schwaben Athletic Club vs. Chicago Sport Club.-- The matches of these teams have always been interesting, and for the last few years they have also been the most decent one could see. It was not always like that, but fortunately both camps arrived at the conviction that more can be attained by comradeship and friendly spirit than by club fanaticism. And so this time a match was played in which every player displayed great zeal to gain victory for his own flag, remaining fair and decent withal. Neither team had enough players to put on a spectacular battle. The Sport Club was compelled to play without Tannert, Kroll, Boyens, and Frey. Mueller was playing with an injured hand. The Swabians had to replace such players as Jordan, Breithaupt, Teschner, Absiel, and Trimmel. The substitute men of the Swabians were superior to those of the Chicago Sport Club, and thus the Blue-and-White victory.

The eleven victors deserve the praise of all. For the Chicago Sport Club, Rudel, Daiber, Mueller, Weiss, and Schmuck were the stars.

Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1932.

Last Sunday the first team of the first German Sport Club had their third match against the Football Club Wanderers. Although the men, because of the incapacity of some of the players, could not step out in the manner they intended, they did their best to chalk up points.

Vienna Football Club vs. Norwegians

The Norwegians turned out a strong and quick team last Sunday. With a little more luck they might have succeeded in winning all the points from the Viennese.

Wanderers vs. Danes

The second Wanderer team seems to have recovered its composure since last year. Being sure of themselves, they could beat the second team of the Danish eleven. Good offensive and defensive work left no doubt about their superiority.

Wanderers Freedom Football Club

The third team of the Wanderers is now going from one victory to another. The

Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1932.

team is possessed of an excellent sporting spirit. Considerably strengthened by two new players, they decisively beat the strongest opponent in their division. The whole team took part in the victory and every individual player deserves praise.

Abendpost, June 29, 1930.

CHICAGO'S TURNERS RETURN HOME WITH MANY LAURELS

The lion's share of all prizes went to the Chicagoans, victors at the Turner festival. The magnificent festival is over; the thirty-fourth festival of the American Turners' Alliance in Buffalo was brilliantly concluded with a final festal display at the All High Stadium yesterday afternoon. The wonderful weather favored the performances; 15,000 people were present when the speaker of the Bund, Seihel, began the distribution of prizes.

The Lincoln Turner Society finished with honors and won with 230.73 points the third prize. The Chicago Turner Society won sixth place.

Chicago Rich in Honors

The Turner festival was a tremendous advertisement for German gymnastic exercises, and the Turner Bund can rightfully be proud of the success of the festival, which was held in Buffalo. For the Chicago Turners [especially]

Abendpost, June 29, 1930.

this festival was a great success. Even though some [individual] societies had perhaps greater hopes before the festival, still the [total] result exceeded all expectations. Chicago carried away the lion's share of the prizes. No other city can be compared with Chicago.

The officials of the North American Turner Bund are George Seihel, president; Dr. Hermann Groth, vice-president; William Voelker, secretary; Ernest Herklotz, assistant secretary; and Henry Thier, treasurer. The festival committee consisted of Dethloffs E. Klein, president; Emil Wohler, vice-president; Anthony M. Paul, secretary; John Steger, assistant secretary; Emil Lene, treasurer; Clarence G. Zangerle, assistant treasurer; and Andrew Lascari, manager of performances and director of the field meet.

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Die Abendpost, Jan. 6, 1930.

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ARE SOCIALISM AND TURNVEREINS COMPATIBLE

The Chicago Turn-Verein in a length discussion voted to give a prize on the theme "Is Socialism" and "Turnerei" compatible?

1,000 copies were published likewise 6,000 pamphlets, advocating gymnastics in the Chicago public schools.

This literature was distributed to eminent teachers, English athletic societies, the German and English press being circularized, advocating gymnastics as a health measure in schools.

Abendpost, Nov. 25, 1929.

GERMAN CHESS CLUB

The first double game announced by the German Chess Club was given on November 15, in due conformity with the program.

At this meeting in the new club room of the Lincoln Turner Hall, twenty-nine persons were present. Charles Elison, president of the club and its greatest exponent among the members, played eleven games simultaneously, winning in every instance.

The second double game was given on November 21, at the Club's headquarters, 4522 North Ashland Avenue. Due to the bad weather, only fifteen persons came to this game, including three women. Mr. Csemiczky, who replaced Mr. Elison because the latter was indisposed, played eight parties, winning four games, losing two, and making two ties. As a result of the performance, seven guests joined the Club, including one woman.

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G. H. HAN

Abendpost, Nov. 25, 1929.

In view of the approaching competitive games with the City League, the Club is in need of several good players.

Applications may be made to the secretary, P. G. Ritscher, 2500 Farragut Avenue, Telephone, Sunnyside 0950.

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Abendpost, May 21, 1929.

LEADERS IN GERMAN ATHLETICS WARMLY GREETED AT BANQUET
Chicago's German-Americans Welcome Doctor Lewald
and Doctor Diem at Hotel Atlantic

"German athletics has made such rapid progress during the last ten or fifteen years that America would have every reason to send a commission to Germany to learn about athletics from the Germans." This was the opinion expressed by Avery Brundage, president of the A. A. U. [Amateur Athletic Union], at the banquet held yesterday at the Atlantic Hotel in honor of Theodor Lewald, former under-secretary of the interior [of the German Reich] and Doctor (honoris causa) Carl Diem, both of whom are leaders in German athletics. The two German guests are at present on a tour of this country for the purpose of studying American athletics.

In words which obviously came from the bottom of his heart, Doctor Lewald thanked the A. A. U. (whose guests he and Doctor Diem are) for its kind hospitality.

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He recalled the fact that he had visited Chicago, for the first time, some thirty-six years ago, and expressed the opinion that no other city in the entire world had experienced such a phenomenal growth in such a relatively short time as had Chicago. He had nothing but the highest praise for every phase of American athletics, in particular for the incomparable athletic facilities in this country, in respect of which [facilities] Germany could not even begin to compare with America. To be sure [he said] a great deal of hard work is being done in Germany, and it was his ardent wish that American athletes would visit Germany for purposes of study. It was his hope that the German team which will attend the Olympics in Los Angeles in 1932 would meet with success.

At the conclusion of his speech, delivered in fluent English, Doctor Lewald awarded the medal of the Deutscher Reichsausschuss fuer Leibesuebungen (The German Reich's Committee on Calisthenics) to the following, in recognition of their splendid services in behalf of American athletics: Avery Brundage, president of the A. A. U.; Reinhold Oeschler, president of the Schutzbund Deutscher Sportvereine Chicago (Alliance of German Athletic Societies of

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Chicago); and Fred Klotz, of the Illinois Soccer Football Association. These three men accepted the honor with felicitous expressions of gratitude.

Doctor Diem, also, expressed his heartfelt thanks to his hospitable host, the A. A. U.; nor did he forget to mention the many German-Americans in Chicago who had prepared such a hearty reception for him and for Doctor Lewald. He, too, had visited Chicago some sixteen years ago, while engaged in a study of the American physical culture movement. America and Germany [he said] have much in common as far as athletics is concerned; and if an American commission were to visit Germany in the near future for purposes of study, its members would undoubtedly be surprised to find athletic fields and recreation parks in almost all the large German cities, which, in respect of their facilities, are quite similar to their American prototypes. This proves [he said] that Americans and Germans are alike in their love of nature. He, too, had been impressed by the phenomenal growth of Chicago during the last few years. Expressing his desire for useful co-operation in the development of athletics, and for friendship between the two countries, Doctor Diem concluded his heartily applauded remarks.

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Abendpost, May 21, 1929.

In addition to the two German guests and Avery Brundage, there were speeches by Ernest J. Kreutgen, representing the German delegation associated with the World's Fair; Doctor Schueller, vice-consul, appearing for Doctor Hugo F. Simon, the indisposed general consul; and Doctor Peter Peel, president of the U. S. Soccer Football Association and the Illinois Soccer Football Association.

Reinhold Oeschler served as chairman, and Attorney Leopold Saltiel was the toastmaster. The latter, an old turner [member of a Turnverein, a turner (gymnastic) society] and, for many years, first speaker of the Illinois Turnbezirk [Illinois Turner District], expressed, in his customary humorous manner, his great pleasure in being able to welcome, in the person of Doctor Diem, not only a worthy leader in athletics but also an old turner comrade.

The banquet was attended by: [the names of about sixteen German-Americans are listed]. Miss Gertrude Clauss sang a number of German and English songs. . . .

After the banquet, the men proceeded to the Broadway Armory to attend the carnival of sports arranged by the Schutzbund Deutscher Sportvereine Chicago.

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Abendpost, May 21, 1929.

The sports carnival at the Broadway Armory, held in honor of the German leaders in athletics, unfolded itself in splendid fashion. The athletes and turner members turned in impressive performances, which were warmly applauded by the numerous people that attended.

The parade of all the participants in the carnival presented a colorful picture. The procession was headed by the cyclists of the Deutscher Radsport Klub (The German Cycle Club); then came the feminine members of the Illinois Turnbezirk; and then--in double file--the athletes of the Schutzbund Deutscher Sportvereine and the masculine members of the Illinois Turnbezirk. As the parade came to an end, R. Oeschler, president of the Schutzbund Deutscher Sportvereine, welcomed Doctors Lewald and Diem, in the name of all the turner members and athletes. He expressed the hope that athletes and turner members would continue to enjoy friendly relations, of the kind manifested at this carnival.

Doctor Lewald, who was warmly greeted, addressed a few words of thanks to the German athletes and turner members, who had prepared such a hearty reception

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 21, 1929.

for both him and Doctor Diem. He was especially grateful to the A. A. U., in particular, to its president, Avery Brundage. From the day of the arrival of the German leaders in athletics, the A. A. U. had--in exemplary fashion--done everything to make their visit to America as pleasant as possible. They were everywhere afforded the opportunity to inspect athletic facilities and to make studies. In concluding, he expressed the wish that German-American athletes would continue to cultivate German customs and the German way of life, and would maintain friendly relations with their old homeland.

Doctor Diem . . . invited all athletes, who planned a trip to the homeland, to visit the Reichsausschuss, where they would be most heartily welcomed. Avery Brundage, president of the A. A. U., voiced the hope that, at the Olympic games to be held in 1932 in Los Angeles, he would be able to welcome a really strong German team, which would certainly prove America's most formidable rival.

The program [at the Broadway Armory] was opened by a gymnastic exhibition given by the feminine turner members, who were briskly applauded. The old men's class of the Illinois Turnbezirk performed splendidly, and received well-earned applause.

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The athletes then competed in the forty-meter dash, the 400-meter run, and the 1500-meter run. The winners of these events and the victors in the wrestling and weight-lifting contests were wildly applauded by the spectators. Indeed, all the events were enthusiastically received by the attending public.

Today, the German leaders in athletics will inspect the West Park System and the athletic facilities of the Western Electric Company. The Hawthorne Club has invited the two men to lunch. In the afternoon, Doctors Lewald and Diem will be the guests of Wm. J. Wrigley, and will witness the baseball game between the Chicago Cubs and the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Yesterday, Doctors Lewald and Diem visited the Chicago A. A. [Athletic Association] and, later, the University of Chicago. With [A. A.] Stagg, the well-known veteran in the world of sports, acting as guide, they inspected all the athletic facilities, and then lunched at the South Shore Country Club. In the afternoon, they inspected the South Park System, under the guidance of Park Commissioners Donahue and Brown. Doctor Diem was particularly interested in the splendid equipment of Gage Park, which even serves as a model for Chicago.

Abendpost, May 2, 1929.

WORKERS SWIMMING MEET

Athletic and Sports Club of Chicago Gives Outstanding
Exhibition of Its Prowess

This organization held its first swimming meet last Saturday night in the swimming pool of the Lincoln Turner Hall. The event, which was witnessed by about a hundred and eighty guests, was a great success.

After a brief explanation of the aims of the association was given by its chairman, the exhibition got under way.....



Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1929.

THE GERMAN CYCLE CLUB

Founding of the Club yesterday witnessed by Many

When the first German-American Cycle Club of Chicago was founded yesterday, the dream of bicycle sport fans was at last realized. Germans will now have the opportunity of sending their representatives to cycling contests, thus achieving what is customarily required of every sport organization. These Germans will, no doubt, defend the German colors with the same interest and zeal manifested in the past by members of other sport clubs, and thus will contribute to the eminence of the German people.

Great joy was manifested by all present over the message received from those well-known leaders in the field of bicycle sport, Otto Petri, Franz Duelberg, and Chicago's "Hy" Kockler, who offered the new club their assistance at all times. Nick Kockler's offer to enlist as co-worker for the Club, was cordially accepted. (Nick is the brother of one of the foremost cyclists of the day.)





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When the National Bicycle League meets tomorrow, the affiliation of the new club and its members will be requested. Thus ample time will be provided for members to participate in the contests which are scheduled to take place in the near future. The members of the new organization also decided to take active part in the German Day Celebration and, moreover, to appear as a unit in the parade.

Temporary officers were then elected, with the following results: H. Nordegg, president; Nick Kockler, vice-president; Joseph Koch, secretary; Gerhard Stielau, treasurer; Hellmut Stolle, correspondent.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1928.



ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF GERMAN GYMNASTICS IN AMERICA.

In these days when thousands of American gymnasts are sojourning in Germany, while in Cologne-on-the-Rhine, where a large gymnastic festival has just ended, it will be of interest to review the development of German gymnastics in the United States.

One hundred years ago, Karl Beck, with his translation of Jahn's "German Gymnastic Skill," inculcated the idea of gymnastics into the American people. His work served as guide in private schools. As the founders of German gymnastics in America, besides Karl Beck, Karl Follen and Franz Lieber must also be mentioned. They were young German scholars, who were driven to America by the political storms in their homeland. All three of them were political friends of Jahn and ardent gymnasts. They were also highly educated, enthusiastic men, and capable of realizing their aim in this country.

Jahn's ideas meant a great deal to America. Just as without Jahn's gymnastic ideals the German war of liberation could not have been fought, so the Civil War could not have been won without the German gymnasts, the pupils of Jahn.

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Gymnastics were taught for the first time in the year 1825 by Karl Beck in the neighborhood of the Round Hill School in Northampton, Mass. This therefore can be considered as the first gymnastic school in America. The example of Round Hill was followed by Yale and Amherst in the following year.



Little was heard for a long time of German gymnastics; the three brave pioneers had to restrict their activities. Then help arrived! Every new year brought more and more fugitives to America. Young patriots and famous scholars set foot on the shores of the Republic. They all wanted to promote the German gymnastic system.

In 1848 the first German Turnverein was founded by the famous fighter for independence, Frederic Hecker. Foundations in New York, St. Louis and Chicago followed, and two years later, the organization of individual societies was so far advanced, that they were able to form the North American Turnerbund. This mighty organization still existing today, is composed of 195 societies with 35,000 members.

The German Turners in America remained true to their principles. From the very beginning they advocated individual liberty, physical training, and



Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1928.

political and social progress. Their Turner societies were, at the same time, educational institutions. Inestimable is the influence which the German Turner exercised upon the Americans.

The magnificent gymnasias and playgrounds, in almost every large city of America, are the results of propaganda by the German gymnasts. But not only physical and moral development of its youth does this country owe to the Turners. The German regiments which fought for the Union during the Civil War were mostly composed of Turners.

After the war, the development of the German gymnastic system received a fresh impetus. In the year 1869, a German gymnastic teachers' seminary was founded. Until 1907 it was connected with a similar institution in Milwaukee, but it was afterwards transferred to Indianapolis.

Although the admission of young Americans gradually led to the disappearance of the typical German Turnverein, the ideals of Jahn will forever remain impressed on the minds of thousands of Americans. Of all the German establishments in America, the American Turner federation will endure the longest.



Abendpost, June 25, 1928.

TURNER SOCIETY WINS THE ASSOCIATION PRIZE.

In spite of unfavorable weather, a considerable number of participants appeared at the Turner camp for the sports festival of the Turners. Over 1,000 visitors were interested in the contests.

The high jump was closely contested, when seven Turners failed to reach the five-foot-seven-inch-mark, and had to repeat the jumps, until finally F. Neher of the Grand Crossing Turnverein, was the only one to succeed. The 100 yard dash had to be shortened, on account of the uneven ground, to a fifty yard "cross-country" run. Eugene Freiss of the Turngemeinde won the silver cup for his society with three victories. With a lead of four points, the Chicago Turner Society won over "Frisch Auf" Aurora.

The Winners.

Winners in the single events were:

High jumps:

1. F. Neher, Grand Crossing, 5 feet 4 inches.



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2. H. Bade, Turner Society.
3. S. Holdren, Aurora.

Broad Jump:

1. S. Holdren, Aurora, 21 ft. 1 in.
2. Eugene Preiss, Turner Society.
3. T. Koeber, "Vorwarts."

Bowling:

1. Emil Preiss, Aurora.
2. H. Mayer, "Vorwarts."
3. C. Arend, "Vorwarts."

Hammer Throwing:

1. Eugene Preiss, Turner Society.
2. W. Schachermann, Swiss Turner Society.
3. C. Arend, "Vorwarts."

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Abendpost, May 20, 1928.

SWIMMING EXHIBITION OF GERMAN WATER SPORTSMEN.



Among the German athletic societies of Chicago, the popular Water Sport Society is undoubtedly one of the most active. Yesterday evening the society arranged a swimming exhibition. Different swimming styles were presented, a few tricks of life saving shown, and acrobatic and waterball plays demonstrated.

The directors, Strauwald, Fern and Prager, are themselves active swimmers, and it is well known that active sportsmen are the best instructors.

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Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1927.

APR 11 1967 PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO TURNER SOCIETY CELEBRATES ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY.

The Chicago Turner Society, the oldest Turner society of Chicago and one of the oldest organization of the city, is preparing the celebration of its 75th diamond jubilee festival on Oct. 2nd . The celebration will last four days, namely from Oct 2nd to October 5th.

In a historical festival play episodes of the history of the Turner society will be reproduced....The first part of the four main scenes of the festival play will represent the founding of the Turner society of Chicago, the inaugural ceremony of the first Turner hall on Griswold Street (now La Salle Street,) the brilliant festival ball with ladies wearing the styles of those times.

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W.L. (111) 2801.30275

Well known characters such as Carl Stone, Emil Dietsch, Dr. Ernst Schmid, Casper Butz, Lorenz Brentano, Casper Hesing, will be called back to life in this performance.

The second scene will represent the Civil War. Lincoln's "Call to Arms," the enlistment of the Turners, Mayor Wentworth's speech, and the presentation of his pistol to the captain because he himself could not go.

The third scene will stage the great Chicago Fire of 1871; Turner Hall in flames; the dance of the "Flame-Ghosts," with music; Chicago Singverein singing the great "Fire Song" by Max Bruch from Schillers "Bell." Turners forming a safety council, - the Illinois Staats-Zeitung building burning down....

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In the fourth scene the rebuilding of Chicago closes the play. It represents the rebuilding of the Turner Hall.

The future appears in a rosy light. Youth looks on in confidence, and promises to keep up the good cause. Turners compete in graceful exercises. A poetically beautiful epilogue with music, brings this wonderful "Pageant" to a splendid conclusion...

The musical part of this program has been entrusted to Mr. William Boeppler. The costumes will be furnished by Minna Schmidt.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 22, 1927.

GERMAN SPORT INSIGNIA IN THE UNITED
STATES.

The German-American Athletic Union of North America is bestowing a sport badge insignia for athletic performance, which is similar to sport insignia in Germany. This is the only one of its kind in America. This badge will be bestowed only upon members of the union.

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Abendpost, May 18, 1927.

GREAT GYMNASTICAL DISPLAY.

Chicago Turner Society and Illinois Turner District
Do Their Share to Help the Flood Victims.

Among the arrangements made for the benefit of the flood victims in the Mississippi valley, to be mentioned first is the great gymnastical display which will be given by the Chicago Turner societies and which is supported by the Illinois Turner district. It will take place at the North Side Turner Hall.

United States Senator Charles S. Deneen and Mayor William Hale Thompson are the invited guests of honor. Both have promised to make short speeches.

The extensive gymnastical program includes eleven different performances by various gymnastical societies. The admission fee will be \$1.00 per person. The receipts are forwarded to the flood victims' relief fund.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, December 3, 1926.

GERMAN SPORT SOCIETIES ACT AS GERMANS.

The official founding of a Protective Association of German sporting societies is a successful achievement. Chicago's German sports societies have made a great decision. Forgotten were all rivalries, Germans were sitting among Germans in a peaceful conference for the best of the sport, for the best of the German sporting ideals. The forming of a workers' union of German sports societies which repeatedly has been proposed by the Abendpost was successfully put into effect. How simple this sounds, and still what significance lies in these words. It is, as if the hour of redemption had struck for German sport in foreign countries, the hour of redemption from small subterfuges. It is possible that through this union of German sports societies, the aim will be reached of creating for German athletics in America, or better still in all countries to which we have access, a lasting and worthy home.

Abendpost, December 3, 1926.

The intention is clear to work harmoniously together. The protection of interests, shall be adjusted to remove difficulties. If the inner front is established, suspicious removed, then action can be taken. Led by **these** considerations, establishment of a workers' union was started last Tuesday. The societies represented accepted the proposition made for the founding of a society for protection of German sports interests. In the lodge room of the Lincoln Turnverein, thirty persons were present, mostly representatives of societies.

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GERMAN

Abendpost Sept. 12, 1926.

SPORTS ACTIVITIES OF GERMANS IN CHICAGO

Young immigrants, upon their arrival in Chicago have found that Americans, in regard to sports activities, are far behind. Their ignorance of the English language, their battle for existence, made them blind to American sport events, at least for a time. All they found was, the German Turnverein, which was, according to the standards of the immigrants in regard to physical educational institutions in Germany, antiquated. Of the grand German sports activities, they found nothing here. They were disgusted. They felt something was missing in this country.

On account of lack of money and ignorance of the language, they could not join the American sports organizations - the Dutchmen would have been ridiculed any how - so what was finally left for them to do? They started a new organization, a new German sports club, to show the Americans what German sport really means, as the German Societies were too much Americanized for them already.

This way of acting is understandable and can be explained. How grand would it be if a German sports organization should exist in Chicago! That would place the

Abendpost Sept. 12, 1926.

German name - as far as sport is concerned - ahead of the other organizations. But - to be a leader requires something, which in this country plays a prominent part, and this something which is missing in the large German societies, is money. Therefore German sport has to find other ways to play its part. In Chicago so far, this way has not been found. The sports events sponsored by the Abendpost may serve as a guide. They have proven, that in spite of all disadvantages, the element which is fit to play is to be found in the Turn-Vereins, and that furthermore if it is to accomplish anything, it must be directed by an experienced hand. Such is proven in swimming, and can, undoubtedly, be proven also in other sports activities. In union and in the direction of all sports activities, lies the future of German sport of Chicago, if leaders of societies would realize this and persuade their members to develop sport in the highest form, then soon would the German name march at the head in athletics.

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Abendpost, Apr. 19, 1926.

FESTIVAL OF THE SCHWEIZER TURNVEREIN
Performances of the Various Classes Receive
Universal and Merited Applause



The Schweizer Turnverein yesterday celebrated the thirty-seventh anniversary of its founding at the Lincoln Turner Hall, with gymnastic exercises, a concert, and dancing. The celebration was well attended and was harmonious throughout. The program, exceedingly rich in content, began with a lively overture followed by performances of the various turner classes, whose prowess met with general applause. Various exercises, which are to be performed at the meeting of the Schweizer-Amerikanische Turnverband in Cleveland and at the National Turner Festival in Louisville, were likewise shown. In short, the turners--both men and women--were a credit to the organization and to their teachers, Burger and Fricker. The songs of the three Swiss singing societies; the Schweizer Liederkranz, the Schweizer Maennerchor, and the Schweizer Damenchor, were well received, and did much to beautify the festival of their countrymen.

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IV A pleasant dance concluded this evening which had been so enjoyable for all participants. The festival committee, consisting of Mr. C. Mueller, chairman; Messrs. A. Vogelsonger, E. Wirth, A. Longworst, and J. Schuepp, worked hard to make the festival of the Schweizer Turnverein an outstanding success.

In the same building, in the large turner hall, the Baere (Senior Class) of the Lincoln Turnverein arranged a great bunco and card party which included pleasing entertainment and dancing. This festivity likewise took a pleasant course; visitors came in large numbers, so that not only was the immediate aim of the arrangements attained, to get money for the turner festival in Louisville, but everyone of the participants enjoyed a pleasant and agreeable evening.

Yesterday, in the Garfield Temple, the Liedertafel Vorwaerts celebrated the fifty-first anniversary of its founding by a social gathering and dancing.



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IV The festival committee, consisting of J. Jung, C. Roule, F. Fleck, H. Dettmer, F. Poulke, J. Reinmueller, and C. L. Fassbauer, made careful preparations and provided for a good program, thus taking care that the festival turned out a success. The chorus, under the direction of H. A. Rehberg, sang a number of songs, among which "Zieh mit," "Die Muellerin," and "Der Traum der Liebe" met with general applause.

But the sensation of the evening was certainly Miss Ruth Steinmetz, a promising young singer who, with her solos, took the hearts of the entire audience by storm. The other soloists, Mr. G. Kuhn and Mr. Paul Richter, also won general applause by their recitals.

The women's section of the society deserves praise for the way they took charge of refreshments and provided a hearty repast. A pleasant dance concluded an evening that was in every way enjoyable.....

The following affairs were also very successful: the campaign meeting of the



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IV Deutsche Kriegerverein (German War Veterans' Association) at the Lincoln Turner Hall; the concert, followed by a ball, of the Ferdinand La Salle Frauenchor at Fleiner's Hall; the spring concert of the Chicago Zither Club at De Paul Auditorium; the founding festival of the Erster Deutsch-Bukowinaer Kranken-Unterstuetzungsverein (First German-Bucovinian Sick Benefit Society) at the St. George School Hall; the nineteenth anniversary celebration of the Buerger-Frauen Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Women Citizens' Aid Society) at the Social Turner Hall; and, finally, the bunco party and dance given by the Badischer Frauenverein NR. 1 (Baden Women's Society No. 1) at Sachs' Hall.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 4, 1925.

SWISS TURNERS

Yearly Fair a Marked Success.

The Swiss colony met yesterday for the yearly fair of the Swiss Turn Verein; the fair is to last for two days. The hall, festively decorated, was filled quite early, and the most pleasing atmosphere prevailed. Upon entering, one was greeted by the bazaar arranged by the women, and the women's "turn class." It did not take long for one to be taken into the right mood by the melodious Swiss songs and refreshing musical pieces. The entertainment had all the easygoing characteristics of the Swiss. Of course, the Swiss dialect reigned supreme.

The Schweizer Liederkrantz (Swiss Singing Circle) and the Schweizer Damenchor (Swiss Ladies' Chorus) sang a few songs. These were followed by performances of the fighting class of the turn society Vorwaerts (Forward) and by other gymnastic exercises.

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Abendpost, Oct. 4, 1925.

The committee, under the leadership of Mr. Walter Gesle, deserves full praise. The committee comprised, among others, the following ladies and gentlemen: Ernst Senn, Karl Mueller, George Spaet, Robert Burger, Eugen Tricker, Mrs. Robert Burger, Adolph Schachermann, Marie Hammer, Ernst Wirth, and Albert Langhorst.

The festival, which as already mentioned, was well attended, will continue this afternoon.

No less successful was the arrangement of the twentieth anniversary by the singing section of the German Krieger Verein (Warrior Association). Their efforts were rewarded by a large crowd. The festival committee stood under the leadership of Mr. Henry Bartsch and, with song and dance, the crowd was entertained until late at night. Excellent ball music brought the mood of those present to a high pitch and, every time there was a lull the talented singers of the Krieger Verein were on the spot to a man. From among their performances

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may especially be mentioned "In Leiterer Gesellschaft" (In gay company), a song suitable to the panel of the entertainment. Further songs were a soldier's march, "Tag des Herrn" (Day of the Lord), and "Harmonie".

The following gentlemen, among others, were members of the festival committee: Dietrich Paulsen, Adolph Kopp, August Wolf, John Steven, Arthur Geschler, Otto Kern, and Philipp Wagner.....

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Abendpost, Aug. 30, 1925.

WPA (ILL) FROM CUBA

GERMAN SPORT CLUB OF CHICAGO.

What even the most daring optimist would not have dared to hope, became a realization. More than 100 sports enthusiasts came together in the Lincoln Turner Hall, to organize a sport club. With tremendous enthusiasm the German Sport Club of Chicago was organized. The strict objectivity of the debate, and a sincere desire to accomplish something distinctive in the field of sport, ran like a red thread through the entire meeting. In them lies the guarantee of a good future for the organization. It is to be hoped, that later they will act as the strong talisman for the young German sporting element.

It shall be the task of the German Sport Club, to gather the German sporting elements around their banner to continue the work of physical education, which was begun in the old homeland. The difficulties are not to be minimized. But such are only there to be overcome.

The elected committee will endeavor to attend at first to the necessary organization of its new members. So far a quick survey has been made, and it shows that the predominating interests are swimming, light and heavy

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athletics, and all lawn sports, therefore the practices of same should begin at once.

The question of where the sports events should be held, and other similar questions, will be decided shortly.

Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1924.

GERMAN CLUB SOCCER FOOTBALL TEAMS NOW
AFFILIATED WITH MAJOR LEAGUE


After considerable effort, manager Reinhold Oeschler succeeded in having the travelling division of his football players accepted by the Major League. This represents definite progress for the Club and German sports.

That the Club was able to attain the respect of its adversaries during its speedy rise can readily be shown by the delegate session of the Major League. Altogether, five teams applied for affiliation with the League; three finding acceptance. The German club obtained six votes, North Shore, four; and Harvey, two.

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Now it behooves the German Club to do its best always so that the German colors will be well represented in future games. Simultaneously, the clarion call admonishes all German sportsmen and compatriots to visit the contests, and thereby support the Club in its endeavors. Interested parties can obtain further information at the Club's headquarters, 201 West North Avenue.

The German Club will leave for Milwaukee tomorrow with its first two teams, to compete with the German club, Wacker. The players will leave at 8:30 P.M. on the steamship "Illinois," Michigan bridge. Return journey: Saturday evening, 11 P.M. arrival in Chicago: Monday, 7 A.M.



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 24, 1924.

COVERED WITH GLORY

Participants of Regional Turnfest
Return from Fort Wayne to Chicago



The Chicago turners (athletes) who took part at the regional turn festival in Fort Wayne, Indiana are coming back to Chicago today covered with glory. The Chicago Turn Community has carried the palm of victory with 148.5 points, and the Lincoln Turn society, with 124 points, won second place. In competitive turning of group A the Turn Society Eiche, with 99 points; Vorwaerts, in competitive turning of group B, with 98.5 points, won second place. The "bear" stalwarts of five local turn societies took part in the competitive turning. The final result was: Chicago Turn Society, 42.25 points; Lincoln Turn Society, 44.50; Swiss, 44.25; Vorwaerts, 41.80, and Eiche, 39 points. Active ladies and "bears" of the local turn societies also won a number of individual prizes, the complete list of which will appear in tomorrow's Abendpost. Following the distribution of prizes, there was a party in the

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turn hall in honor of the "bears," while the young folks enjoyed the Elks' Club gaieties with a jolly ball. The Chicagoans will leave Fort Wayne tonight in a special train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and will arrive at the Union Station at 10:10 P.M.



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Abendpost, Apr. 5, 1924.

HERMAN CLUB SOCCER FOOTBALL TEAMS
(Formerly S. F. C. Victoria)

The S. F. C. Victoria, founded by a few young Germans in 1916, changed its name to the "German Club Soccer Football Team", with the approval of the board of governors of the German Club, at a meeting in March. It is now a branch of the German Club, Chicago. It will be the endeavor of the club's administration to continue along its regular lines, even under the new name. It sees, as its foremost task, the educating of its members to become, mentally and bodily, healthy individuals by furthering and exercising lawn sports, especially soccer football, light gymnastics and swimming, also by fostering self discipline and comradeship. That in this endeavor it may count on active support on the part of the German Club becomes clear from the fact that the latter has nominated a committee, for the protection of these interests, composed of Judge Walter P. Steffen, Albert W. Weinberger and Reynold Oeschler. But to all German countrymen is issued the call: "Lend us your aid to give the



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German popular sport in Chicago its due status."

The headquarters of the German Club Soccer Football Team is at 201 West North Avenue. Meetings are held every Friday at 8:30 P.M. Friends and patrons are at all times cordially welcome.

Abendpost, Apr. 28, 1919.

ILLINOIS TURNBEZIRK
ELEVENTH CONVENTION AT LINCOLN TURNER HALL

The eleventh convention of the Illinois Turnbezirk (Turner District) was held at Lincoln Turner Hall yesterday. [Translator's note: In an Abendpost article of April 27, 1919, the convention is called the twelfth.] The session was opened by the chairman, Turner John G. Blessing. The roll call revealed that all of the societies which belong to the District, with the exception of the Einigkeit (Harmony) Turnverein, were represented, and seventy delegates were accredited after examination of their credentials. Thereupon the chairman of the society which is host to the convention, Turner Hermann Wiedenhoeft, welcomed the officers and delegates. Turners Balthasar Rau and H. A. Engelken were elected temporary chairman and secretary respectively.

Turner George A. Schmidt, chairman of the committee on intellectual endeavors, reported next. In a short address he stressed the necessity of mental training. He said that great care should be exercised in the selection of food for the mind. He concluded his report with the proposal that all the periodicals

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published in the interest of the District by individual societies, be merged into one District publication.

The recording secretary read a summary of the receipts and disbursements for the past year as follows: balance at beginning of year, \$490.51; receipts for the year, \$1,287.53; disbursements for the year, \$992.86; balance to date, \$785.18.

.....

The camp committee reported and made recommendations regarding the operation of the camp at Cary during the coming summer.

Then the following were elected officers of the Convention: Balthasar Rau, (Soziale Turnverein), chairman; Ernst Templin (Peoria Turnverein), vice-chairman; H. A. Engelken (Aurora Turnverein), secretary; Franz Urban (Lincoln Turnverein), assistant secretary.

The committee on nominations moved that the following committees be appointed to consider the various requests and suggestions of officers, committees, and

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delegates, and offer pertinent recommendations: committee on district and national affairs, committee on endorsements, committee on camps, technical committee, and committee on finance. These suggestions were adopted. After a lengthy report by the committee on reconstruction, which was appointed to devise ways and means to increase the membership and further the interests of the organization, the session was adjourned at one o'clock.

In the afternoon session the committee on intellectual endeavors reported, and recommended that the plan of so-called "community centers" be adopted and altered so that it is conducive to the best interests of our organization. The committee also suggested that the debates which are held in our meetings for mental relaxation be so arranged and constructed that our aims are better understood, for "our principles are of such an ideal nature that they would undoubtedly be carried out if people had a better knowledge of them". The report was adopted.....

On the recommendation of the technical committee, it was decided not to arrange a pre-Turner class in camp this summer. Evidently the majority of the delegates were of the opinion that the Turner camp should be a place for

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amusement and recreation. Again, it was argued that the necessary apparatus for systematic instruction is lacking in camp. It was also resolved that the District spring meeting be held as soon as possible after the exhibition of gymnastics. The delegates to the National Convention were ordered to use their influence and their votes to retain the National Training School.

All recommendations of the camp committee were adopted. The camp will be opened on June 22. Turner, Frank Glembow will be manager, and Alfred Wild, superintendent of the First District, will act as director. Weekly rates will be as follows: Turners, \$8; non-Turners, \$14; children, ages 2 to 5, \$2; ages 6 to 14, \$4; ages 15 to 18, \$6. Single meals for Turners will be 50 cents, for non-Turners, 75 cents.

After the finance committee had reported that the books, receipts, etc., of the financial secretary were in good order, the committee on national and district affairs was given the floor. On the committee's recommendation, the convention voted to send eleven delegates to the national convention in Louisville, and that each delegate should receive twenty-five dollars for expenses. In addition

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it was resolved to give credentials to other Turners who are willing to pay their own expenses.

Twenty-one delegates will represent the District in the convention at Louisville. [List of names is given.]

.....

The delegates were instructed to cast their votes in favor of maintaining the present form of the Alliance, of moving the offices of the Alliance to Chicago, and of holding the national exhibition of gymnastics in this city if a committee elected for the purpose can collect the necessary money. It was also decided to request the Alliance to excuse the Eiche Turnverein from paying national dues from 1916 to 1919, because of the Society's adverse financial condition.

The recommendations of the reconstruction committee evoked a spirited debate. The most important of these recommendations was to organize English-speaking societies for the purpose of acquiring young members. According to the

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advocates of this plan, these new societies could use the halls of existing German organizations, which should help them as much as possible. After a long debate the recommendation was rejected by a large vote.

Turners Hartung, Kusswurm, Rau, and Willig explained at length that the German Turner societies, if they should adopt such a recommendation, would be cutting their own throats, and that the Alliance would not be strengthened as the advocates of the plan claimed, but rather, weakened. The opponents of the proposal stated that it would be contrary to the interests of the German Turner societies, which are already beset with difficulties, to create unnecessary competition, and that the German language must be maintained in the Alliance.

The proposal that the societies co-operate with other German organizations, such as choral societies, etc., was accepted by the delegates. They voted to place their halls at the disposal of such societies whenever it would be possible to do so without harm to Turner interests.

Election of officers had the following result: chairman; John G. Blessing,

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Vorwaerts Turnverein; assistant chairman, Dr. A. C. Weil, Lincoln Turnverein; secretary, Leopold Grand, Turngemeinde; assistant secretary, Henry Engelken, Aurora, Turnverein; financial secretary, George Bauer, Lincoln Turnverein; treasurer, Henry Schoelkopf, Turngemeinde; director, Alfred Weil, Eiche Turnverein; assistant director, Ernst Glass, Vorwaerts Turnverein; chairman of the committee on intellectual endeavors, George A. Schmidt, Turngemeinde; advisory committee, Moritz Schmidt, Soziale Turnverein, and Jacob Willig, Vorwaerts Turnverein.

It was resolved to hold the November meeting in Grand Crossing. The chairman thanked the host of the convention. Adjournment of the eleventh convention of the Illinois Turnbezirk followed upon the singing of the impressive Turner song, "A Call Has Been Issued".

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 27, 1919.

YESTERDAY'S SOCIAL ACTIVITY

Splendid Spring Exhibition of Gymnastics by Chicago Turngemeinde

The great annual Spring exhibition of gymnastics by the Chicago Turngemeinde has always proved to be a popular attraction, not only for the members but also for the general public. Last year's attendance was not quite as large as that of previous years; but last evening the large hall of Lincoln Turnhalle, including the gallery, was filled to capacity by guests, many of whom failed to obtain seats. However, the impressive exercises of the various classes which performed under the able leadership of their teacher, Albert C. Teuscher, made standing not intolerable. It would have been very difficult for a judge to decide which of the classes excelled....The apparatus exercises are always the same, of course, but since Mr. Teuscher has taken charge of instruction, he has always offered something new in exercises for beginners and for female classes. Therefore the marching and maneuvers

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of Ladies' Class A, as well as the spirited dances of the beginners, could be called the highlights of the program. The performances on the bars by the First Division of Actives, and those on the horse by the Senior Division, were excellent, as were also the exhibitions of the Second Division of Girls. The program closed with a well-executed pyramid formation by the Actives....

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 27, 1919.

ILLINOIS TURNBEZIRK
Twelfth Convention at Lincoln Turner Hall

The twelfth convention of the Illinois Turnbezirk (Turner District) of the North-American Turnbund (Turner Alliance) meets today at Lincoln Turner Hall, Diversey Parkway and Sheffield Avenue. Since important business is scheduled for transaction, the session should be very interesting. One important matter to be disposed of is the election of delegates to the national convention, which will be held shortly in Louisville, Kentucky. The gist of the report made to the convention by the chairman, J. G. Blessing, is as follows:

"Our hopes that the various turner societies would profit by the wide-spread knowledge of the necessity of gymnastics have not been realized. Instead of increasing their membership, some of the societies are at a standstill, while others report a decrease in membership. And although everybody is complaining about the situation, nobody does anything about it.

"At the last convention the district committee was commissioned to persuade

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the members of the various societies to send their children to the gymnasium. These efforts should not be restricted to members of the society. In many instances the homes of members are so far from the gymnasium that there is some danger in sending the children unescorted especially in the evening when the streetcar service is not dependable. The gymnasium must seek pupils from its vicinity. This is borne out by the failure of all attempts to combine societies. These attempts did not result in the consolidation, but rather in the dispersion of our already scattered membership. Many members were ashamed of disloyalty to their original societies. But consolidation was advanced by many as a reason to sever affiliation with the society. Recommendations for new arrangements and adjustments to changed conditions will be made to the coming convention and to the districts. Though these recommendations are well meant, they apparently proceed from the assumption that world politics has uprooted us, just as it did the states of Europe. But that is not the case. The war has not shaken our foundation; on the contrary, it proved that our turner societies have a right to exist.

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"The only urgent question that must be answered is: How can societies utilize the altered conditions? It would be useless to appeal to the Alliance or to a district. Neither the Alliance nor the district constitutes the foundation of the societies. Only the individual society can expand its activity in a certain district; its endeavors are local, and a basic difference in conditions and problems often obtains in various societies in one and the same city. This is not the time to go into details, and we merely wish to call attention to the fact, that self-help is the only fundamental principle from which all recommendations in regard to reconstruction must emanate.

"The fourteen resolutions which were to be carried out by the committee are not as important as the well-known Fourteen Points of President Wilson, but they were just as carefully considered. I can only say that perhaps the results did not measure up to the expectations. What could be done was done. Some resolutions were not carried out because it was not possible to do so. For instance, a pregymnastic course was not arranged because of an insufficient number of pupils; and a district organ (paper or magazine) was

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not established because Stevenson refused at the last minute. The property of the Turnverein Eiche (Oak) was taken over by the Oak Land Association. It can be said of the camp committee that the meetings were well attended, and that good results are certain.

"We hope that fees for admission to our gymnastic exhibition, which is to be held on May 4, will yield a profit large enough to defray the cost of the replacements which were made at our camp. The committee has received a request that we repeat our gymnastic exhibition in connection with a mass demonstration which is to be made in the interest of the Victory Liberty Loan. The Committee agreed, convinced that it will benefit our Alliance if we appear before the public at large, since it does not come to us.

"The reorganized Turnverein Frisch Auf (Arise), of Aurora, Illinois, has joined our Alliance.

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"In closing, let me express the hope that our deliberations and resolutions will be guided and controlled by the spirit of progress; and especially that the pending convention will carefully consider the resolutions which will be submitted to it. Three cheers for our society, districts, and our Alliance!

"John G. Blessing, chairman."

The secretary, Leopold Grand made the following report to the convention:
"The present membership is 2175, compared with 2173 last year; the number of societies is 22, against 21 last year. During the course of the year we had the pleasure of accepting into membership the Turnverein Frisch Auf, of Aurora. The latter society has one hundred members, and is represented at this convention....

"The convention should also consider the question: How are the various committees to operate, especially those which receive and disburse money?

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302.5

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In my opinion, a definite group should be responsible for the society's funds. Such a group is the Board of the Illinois Turner District; all other boards and committees are under the supervision of the District Board, and must report to it."

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Abendpost, Jan. 22, 1919.

CHICAGO TURNGEMEINDE
Ladies Auxiliary Observes Its Fortieth Anniversary.

The members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Chicago Turngemeinde observed the fortieth anniversary of their organization last evening in the dining room of the Nordseite Turnhalle (North Side Turner Hall).

The members' husbands and some intimate friends also participated in the celebration, which began at eight o'clock and consisted chiefly of a banquet, various recitations, and dancing. President Isabella Carr requested Mr. Ernst Kusswurm, the first speaker of the Turngemeinde, to act as chairman, and he acquitted himself of the task with credit, although he was not prepared to perform the duties involved. Having presented a pretty bouquet to the auxiliary in the name of the Turngemeinde, he thanked the ladies for performing many tasks on various occasions, and especially for their distribution of gifts during the Christmas season. The male chorus of the Turngemeinde assisted in entertaining the guests with several well-rendered vocal selections. Others who contributed to the enjoyment were: The Misses



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Elsa Guhler, Grace Meyer, Frieda Brehmer; Mrs. Charlotte Bremer, Mrs. Marie Schultz, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Sophie Schumann, Mrs. Bianca Dreyer; Messrs. Charles Eichin, Herman Dietz, George A. Schmidt, Charles Appel, Musswurm.

Greetings were sent to Mr. Adolph Georg, only male member of the Ladies Auxiliary, who is confined to his home by illness. News of his gradual recovery was received with great joy.



Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1918.

CHICAGO SCHUETZENVEREIN
Annual Banquet

Anyone who has ever participated in the festivities of the Chicago Schuetzenverein (Chicago Rifle Club) knows in advance that he is going to have the sort of good time which true hunters and marksmen enjoy. The untiring president of the Club, Judge George Kersten, who has been in the center of activities for years, always tries to show his club members a good time. This was also anticipated for the great ceremony of distributing prizes for accomplishments during the closing year, which was to take place yesterday in the Atlantic Hotel, but at the last moment word was received that Judge Kersten was confined in bed with a fever. This, naturally, put a damper on the festive spirit.

A real riflemen's dinner was held, after which Dr. E. C. Sayre, master marksman, delivered an address to those present, encouraging them to take active



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part in the shooting exercises in Palos Park. Dr. Sayre had contributed a splendid silver cup, which was won by Mr. Andreas Kolar. Secretary J. W. Wec-card then gave a detailed report of the activities of the club during the past year, which was received with great applause. From his comments it could be learned that 130 members of the club had joined the colors, a fact which, naturally, was reflected at the shooting exercises. As the prizes were distributed, the following marksmen came out victorious:

Charles Urban: First prize, military shooting in standing position, gold medal; second prize, military shooting in sitting position; second prize, military shooting in prone position; second prize, pistol shooting. The three last-mentioned prizes are silver medals.

Andreas Kolar: First prize, target-rifle shooting, world record, gold medal; first prize, hunting rifle, gold medal; first prize, shooting in prone position, gold medal; second prize, military shooting in standing position, silver medal;



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third prize, military shooting in sitting position, bronze medal; third prize, competitive shooting of novices, bronze medal.

Walter Wolf: First prize, dummy target, 58 points; second prize, sporting match, 264 points.

A. B. Snyder: First prize, ten-shot re-entry, 228 points; first prize, king target, 330 points; first prize, military shooting in prone position, 265 points.

Geo. W. Stockwell: First prize, prone position, military shooting, grade 3, 241 points.

A. J. Huebner: First prize, union target, 71 points; second prize, competitive shooting with revolver, Class B, 101 points.

Gustav Schweitzer: First prize, "Stichscheibe," 36 points; first prize, revolver shooting, 893 points. [Translator's note: I cannot find out what kind



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of special target a "Stichscheibe" is.]

Mrs. Walter Wolf, ladies' competitive shooting: First prize, hunting rifle, 47 points; first prize, novices' competitive shooting, 240 points.

Abendpost, Mar. 15, 1915.

GOOD LUCK FOR FUTURE SUCCESS!

(Editorial)

Turning [German form of gymnastics] is still being practiced here in Chicago, and Chicago still appreciates gymnastic prowess.

Still? Why, more than ever it seems! That was the impression gained last night at the great jubilee celebration held in Dexter Pavilion by the Illinois Turner District.

The old timers--and many of them had come--who a generation or so ago had steeled body and mind with various gymnastics, and who had kept up a lively interest for the art, considering themselves experts, probably came to the conclusion that at no time was there better turning than yesterday, and hardly ever that good. And their hearts must have beat faster as they glanced about the huge hall with its thousands of seats filled, as they watched the

Abendpost, Mar. 15, 1915.

exhibitions with tense interest, and then listened to the singers and beheld the happy crowd milling about the arena, shouting greetings to old friends and exchanging memories. And many a one may have had tears in his eyes, or felt a lump rising in his throat, trying hard to conceal his emotions from the crowd.

Never before have we witnessed such a celebration, such an enthusiastic crowd as yesterday. An evening like that had not recurred in the history of the Illinois Turner District for ages.

It was a beautiful German celebration, with a great idea behind it. A celebration of a splendid German institution; the golden jubilee of organized German efforts for physical and mental health, efficiency, orderliness, comradeship, and mutual assistance, here in Chicago.

This can be said without reservation: Yesterday's Turnfest of the Illinois Turner District, with its splendid exhibitions, in conjunction with the

Abendpost, Mar. 15, 1915.

participation of the German singers of Chicago, with its great German attendance, making it a wonderful success was a surprise for most of the people, including the Turners and the sponsors of the festival themselves. And thus it should be, because the heroic struggle of the German people against a world of enemies points unmistakably to the sources of German strength and the valiant spirit of the German people; German turning is the fountainhead of this strength. These grave times reminded Chicago Germans again of the extraordinary value of German turning which they had almost forgotten during the long years and decades of quiet and peace; how much the German people were indebted to it, how necessary its cultivation was here in America, for the benefit of the German idea, and for the benefit of the entire nation.

And if that is so, we may well claim that, March 14, 1915, when the Illinois Turner District celebrated its golden jubilee, will become a milestone in the history of German turning, in the city as well as in the state. It will be the starting point for a new and invigorated forward movement of turning.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 21, 1914.

GERMAN CIRCLES
BEGINNING OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF THE
AURORA TURNER CLUB.



The history of this Club, is, in short, as follows: The Aurora Turner Club was founded on February 22nd, 1864 and consisted at that time of 28 members. The Club treasury contained \$42.00 and the meetings were held at the old Aurora Turner Hall, Milwaukee Avenue and Ohio Street.

In June 1865, the Club joined the North American Turner League. In 1867, the Aurora Turner Hall at Milwaukee and Huron Street was built and the Club increased its membership during the following 10 years.

Unfortunately the income of the organization did not keep in line with its expenses and in 1877 the Club was compelled to sell the hall. Although the membership went back again from 250 to 28 members, the Club remained active. The conditions of the rapidly growing City forced it again and again to move its home, first from Milwaukee and Huron to Ashland and Division, then to Milwaukee and California, and at present its home is the former Gut Heil



Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 21, 1914.

Turner Hall, at Belmont and Albany Avenues. Within the last decade, the Turner Clubs Westside, Voran, Fortschritt, Gut Heil and Almira merged with the Aurora Club and the pioneers of all these societies are today assembled to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Aurora Turner Club. They will recall the time when the "Knownothings" tried to disturb their meetings, when the fights between "Reds" and "Blues" were common. More than that, they will think of the periods when they returned from festivals decorated with laurel wreaths and medals. They also will remember those, who with never-tiring interest, published the Club magazine "Die Waage" (The Scale).

The festivities began yesterday evening at the Wicker Park Halls and will last for two days. All Chicago Turner Clubs, the Ladies Turner Club Aurora, and several singing societies will participate in the program...

Abendpost, July 29, 1911.

THE SWIMMING CONTEST

The annual swimming contest arranged by the Illinois Athletic Club was held this afternoon. There were sixty-eight contestants, many of whom were of national repute. The mouth of the Chicago river was the starting point, ending at the Jackson Boulevard bridge.

The winner of this swimming contest was J. Stener, a non-member of the club. He reached the point of destination in forty-eight minutes; the second winner in the race was T. W. Ninans, both of whom out-distanced E. Heath, from the Missouri Athletic Club of St. Louis, who despite being the favorite, came in fifth.



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Abendpost, July 17, 1911.

AN EXCELLENT ACCOMPLISHMENT

Henry Schmehl, the marathon runner, ran a distance of forty miles, from Halsted and Madison Streets to Aurora in eight hours and sixteen minutes. The average time per mile was twelve minutes and twenty-four seconds. It was an excellent accomplishment, indeed.



Abendpost, June 15, 1911.

THE MERGER OF TURN SOCIETIES

In the new hall of the Aurora Turner-Society, the merger of various Northwest Side Turner societies took place last night. Thus, the Aurora society gained sixty-five members, and in addition, acquired all the possessions of the merging societies which includes four building lots.....

Abendpost, August 1st, 1910.

Rifle Club Chicago.

The Chicago Rifle Club held their regular summer festival yesterday at the Palos Park. Members of the club with their wives had come in great numbers. During a splendid meal, several appropriate talks were given.

The song-section of the Club entertained the crowd and there was plenty opportunity given to dance.

Shooting practices were the order of the day.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, October 21, 1909.

GYMNASTIC LESSONS IN DANGER.

The gymnastic lessons in the public schools, the introduction of which is mainly due to the German element, seems to share the fate of the German lessons, which are subjected to so many obstructions that they are getting less and less. On the recommendations of the Committee for Grounds and Buildings, the School Board resolved at its meeting yesterday, to add five new schools, or annexes, to existing schools, for which contracts already have been let and planned to either omit the gymnasium entirely, or to use a class room of about 13 feet height.

School Commissioner Greifenhagen, who also promoted the interests of the German lessons, protested in vain, stating that the question about the gymnastic lessons should be solved by the Committee of Education.



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Abendpost, October 21, 1909.

Commissioner Downey achieved his object, though Commissioner Greifenhagen has the right to bring in the subject at the next meeting. The reason for the restriction of gymnastic facilities is a want of means. In the opinion of Commissioner Downey the money could be used for a better purpose.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, December 29, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE JAHN STATUE

The Turner Club of Chicago had for some time the intention of making a present to the new Friedrich Ludwig Jahn School at their opening celebration in honor of the name of the great Turner master, adopted by them. A committee of five had been selected to study the situation. They came to the conclusion of having a bust made of bronze and an original drawing of the Master. None of the busts however correspond with their expectation to serve as a model and the committee instructed the well-known sculptor Hermann Gensch with the production of an original bust. This great master has produced a wonderful work according to the opinions of experts one of the best Jahn busts in existence. The picture, an original sketch made by Turner Hermann Rascher will be suitably framed and will be hung up in the new school. The Friedrich Ludwig Jahn School is located at the corner of Lincoln and Belmont and is built according to the newest and most modern plans.

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The Turner of Chicago can be proud of the worthy memorial, that the school board of Chicago has created by giving the school the name of their father Jahn and they therefore appreciate the work of the Committee in presenting to the school the best they could find regardless of expense.

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Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1906.

III B 2



NORTHWESTSIDE TURNERS.

In the circle of their many friends the Northwestside Turners celebrated yesterday the dedication of their newly renovated beautiful hall at California Avenue and Division Street. Turner Kettler, the first speaker, welcomed the guests in an address in which he expressed satisfaction that by a merger of the Clubs "Almira", "Fortschritt" and "Voran" it was possible to furnish this beautiful home. The Club counts now over 200 members in good standing, the gymnastic school is attended by 272 students. In Mr. F. Jahn, a descendant of the Turner-Father, the Club has now a very able instructor. To the entertainment of the evening all classes contributed with gymnastic exhibitions, recitations, etc, and the 48 men strong drum and piper Corps. The program was arranged by the Turners: A. Irm-schler, Charles Neumann, Konrad Mueller, Chas. Schebel and Emil Lipsch.

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Abendpost, December 27, 1902



GERMAN

WITH UNITED EFFORTS IT IS PROPOSED TO MERGE
THE CHICAGO TURNERS INTO FIVE BIG ORGANIZATIONS.

The Hall of the Turner Club, Fortschritt, on Milwaukee Avenue, lays in dust and ashes. That it will be rebuilt is doubtful, because the Club was hard pressed by debts and the amount of the insurance will hardly cover the obligations. At the Christmas celebration of this Club last night it was mentioned that many clubs which still have their own halls are in no way better off than the Club Fortschritt. It was proposed to merge some of the thirty-five clubs and form five or six large organizations. The proposal met with approval. It is planned to nominate at the next congress a committee which shall confer with all the clubs and work out a plan to bring this merger to a result.

Abendpost, April 19, 1902.

APR 21 1902 PROL 30275

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

On occasion of a banquet which the Press Club had arranged last night, it was discussed about the introductory steps to the preparations for the olympic Games that shall be held in Chicago in two years. The first of these games were held in Athens, the second in Paris, and now Chicago has been selected as the place for the third games.

The costs of this arrangement to which all sport fans in which all parts of the world will be invited are estimated at \$2,000,000.00. Mr. B. J. Rosenthal expressed in an address his positive expectation that the raising of this fund will offer no difficulties and that also foreign governments are willing to carry a share of the costs.

Henry J. Furber, president of the Olympic games Association submitted a plan by which the games are divided into rubrics. The first division includes all games of International character, the second National games of the different nations, the third consists of pure athletic performances, the fourth Military exercises, the fifth consists of an exhibition of Turning and Sport

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Abendpost. April 19, 1902.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30278

implements and the sixth is the Congress in which the games find their conclusion.

GERMAN



Albany, N.Y., March 18, 1906.

MOURNING RESOLUTION IN HONOR OF ALTGELD

In a special meeting of the "Teutonia Turner Club" the following resolution was accepted.

RESOLUTION:

In considering the sudden death of the Turner and Ex-Governor John Peter Altgeld,

In considering, that the death of this man is a great loss for the working class of the entire United States,

In considering that his life and activity was chiefly dedicated to the liberty and welfare of the people,

In considering, that the poor lost in him a friend, the helpless & protector,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Teutonia Turner Club expresses its deepest

SECRET



Abundant, March 12, 1942.

condolence to the widow and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, to enter this declaration to the records and to transmit a copy of it to the mourning widow of the deceased and also to deliver it to the Daily Press for publication.

The Committee,
Oscar Neefe,
Conrad Mickmuller.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1901.

FENCING CONTEST

An eager audience was present at the North Side Turner Hall yesterday, to witness the fencing contest that took place under the auspices of the Chicago Turn Community. Although three of the society's star fencers, Messrs. L. O. Greiner, Camille Waldbott, and George A. Freibert were selected to fight for the superiority in the contest, their opponents were winners in team fencing. Thus the silver cup--the winner's prize--was received by the Chicago Fencing Club, which was so gloriously represented by Messrs. O. C. Haier, L. A. Neebe, and W. J. Reinke. The winning fencers scored $25\frac{1}{2}$ points, while the losing fencers could not raise their score above $24\frac{1}{2}$ points. The gold medal, a gift by Dr. J. Frank, was received by L. O. Greiner, of the Chicago Turn Community, scoring $10\frac{1}{2}$ points. The title of champion was also bestowed upon him. The second prize, a silver medal, was awarded to Camille Waldbott and the third prize, a bronze medal, was received by G. Freibert, also of the Chicago Turn Community, scoring $8\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ points respectively.

Dancing followed.

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Abendpost March 29, 1901

WPA 41-13-2803 502/5

GERMAN ATHLETIC CLUBS ISSUE A CIRCULAR

"At the instigation of the German Athletic Clubs in Chicago, physical culture was finally introduced into the public schools of our city in 1884, after the clubs had long and persistently fought for it. Since that time physical culture has been recognized without interruption, as one of the regular courses and has been praised by teachers and laymen alike as a most desirable accomplishment. However, the candidate for Mayor of the Republican Party thought it necessary to attack it; thereby exposing his limited understanding and narrow-mindedness.

Mr. Hanecy, the candidate for Mayor expresses himself in the Chicago Evening Post of March 8, as follows, 'Here is another outrageous appropriation of \$10,400; - for salaries of teachers of physical culture'. This is sufficient proof of Mr. Hanecy's attitude, and what the citizens of Chicago in general, and the German Americans in particular can expect of him, in case he should be elected by similar thinking and feeling patriots.

We consider it as our duty to acquaint the citizens of Chicago with Mr. Hanecy's attitude, to enable them to effectively repulse his infamous attack upon our principles, and our public schools, by voting against him."

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1901.

THE JOVIAL MARKSMEN

Compete for Sam Traub's Prize. Judge Kersten's Splendid Showing

Sam Traub, the well-known hardware dealer on State Street, celebrated his 41st birthday by dedicating an honor target to the club, in conformity to a long-established custom, and yesterday the members competed to obtain the coveted prize. Such splendid results were shown that a calibrated measuring device had to be used to ascertain the exact standing of participants, particularly where the bull's eye hits were involved. Everyone of the following winning marksmen received a beautiful, miniature, silver revolver as a pendant, the present of the birthday celebrant: John Brockmann, Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Oscar F. Mayer, Reverend G. D. Heldmann, Inspector Heidelmeier, Judge George Kersten, and Doctor Warner.

The next set-up was the King's target. In this event, Judge Kersten attained 233 points out of a possible 250, with ten shots, a heretofore unaccomplished feat in Illinois. Lowest score was Mayer's, 183 points.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1901.

A typical hunters' dinner, venison back, quail [California specie; the European quail sings and is not eaten in Germany] and champagne, was served after the meeting.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 2, 1900.

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH

As a fitting climax to the completion of the athletic grounds, the Chicago Turn Community gave a dedication banquet last night. All the Turner societies were well represented. In spite of the unfavorable weather, a host of friends of the Chicago Turn Community attended the celebration. The newly renovated hall was crowded with guests. Mr. Heinrich Suder, superintendent of gymnastics in the public schools, acted as chairman and formally welcomed the assembled guests. A mass chorus then sang "The Hermit" and "The March of the Singers," by Kern. Mr. G. A. Schmidt was the first speaker of the evening. He compared the community to a sick man who could only be saved by a surgical operation. The Administrative Council of the Turn Community has most successfully performed such an operation.....

Nov. 2, 1900.

Now, that the patient is convalescing, it is up to the Germans of our city to give him the necessary care in the future. There is no nobler aspiration than to cooperate in the education of body and soul....."In Unity There is Strength." Therefore, the Chicago Turn Community hopes to meet the representatives of other Turn societies more often in the future.....The next speaker was Mr. Louis O. Kohtz, a former member of the school board. He said:

"We have met many times in this hall on previous occasions. This hall has witnessed many successess and brilliant accomplishments of the Turn Community. It has always been the place where Jahn's spirit dominated. Here youth and adult mingled freely; here is where real Turners were trained. Each new success strengtened our courage and spurred us on to greater things.....

(5)

Nov. 2, 1900.

"The realization of our high ideals was made impossible because of the disasters suffered by our country. But we, and our courage were saved, which enabled us to make a triumphant entry into this new home of athletic art. We are eager to show our friends that the Turn Community does not give up, although it had to sustain a continuous struggle with adversities"..... Mr. Kohtz was loudly applauded at the end of his speech.

Turner George L. Pfeiffer, of the Turn Society Vorwaerts, indicated that the Chicago Turn Community is the pioneer Community of athletic art in the West. He also expressed the hope that in the near future all the Chicago Turn societies would be united under one head.....A lovely musical program concluded the affair.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 28, 1900.

THE VICTORIOUS TURNERS RETURN.

p. 5 - A reception befitting our victorious turners was arranged for them, by their fellow turners. The turner halls were beautifully decorated, for the welcome home, of the proud prize winners from Chicago, who have added another glorious victory, to the annals of the turners.

On their arrival, they were officially greeted by Turner Berkes. Soon, the procession headed by a band, and by bearers of flags, was on the way to the North Side Turner Hall. There, they were welcomed with a thunderous "Gut Heil!" by the passive members of the Turner Society, and by almost all the members of the woman's association, who formed a lane on the staircase. After the enthusiasm died down, Comrade Emil Hoechster thanked the returning turners, in the name of the turner community, for the glory



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 28, 1900.

added to the society at the recent festival, held by the United Turner Societies, in Philadelphia.

The singing section of the turners, is giving an entertainment at the North Side Turner Hall this evening, in honor of its conductor, Mr. F. A. Kern. It was under his leadership that the singers were awarded the first prize for class two - and this in spite of the fact, that all the other competing singing societies, were represented by at least 12 more men each. The Chicago Turner Association won, through their representatives at the last festival, the following prizes: The Turner's Male Chorus, first prize of class 2; Alfred Arens, first prize for the one-mile cycling-race, and also for the five-mile race; C. Waldbott, first prize for rapier fencing, and second prize for saber fencing; L. O. Greiner, first prize for saber fencing and second prize for rapier fencing; Georg Freibert, fifth prize for rapier fencing.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 28, 1900.

An almost royal reception was given the victorious Turners of the Lincoln Turner Society. After an enthusiastic welcome home, Comrade Chris. Meier addressed the prize winners, but was stopped frequently by the wildest applause. The leading gymnast, Aug. Hoffmann, then delivered to Chris. Meier, the first speaker, the wreath of laurels with a diploma, which he won as the 7th prize of grade 3 for gymnastic exhibitions. Turner teacher, Mr. Meier, presented then to the assembled guests, the 12 prize winners, who composed the champion team. He presented also Messrs. Aug. Hoffmann, Fritz Zeller, Richard Wagner and Fred Zansius, the winners of prizes for individual gymnastic exhibitions. The audience honored them by a long continued ovation.

The Central Turner Society, the "Fortschritt" and the Aurora Turner societies also paid due tribute to their returning prize winners.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 28, 1900.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION.

p. 5 - Every Turner society, connected with the Chicago Turner District, was represented yesterday at the gymnastic exhibitions of the Turners held at Sunnyside Park. The net proceeds will be used to cover the transportation expenses of the active members who wish to participate at the association's Turner festivities in Philadelphia.

Regardless of the unfavorable weather, several thousand people witnessed the exhibition.... An overture, played by Forest's band, opened the festivities. The first of the gymnastic exercises was performed by a group of young girls who wore very becoming uniforms. The exactness of their performance was rewarded with loud applause.... Members of the Social Turner Society gave an excellent exhibition in bar exercises. The practice with dumb-bells and the building of the pyramid, by the active team of the Almira Turner Society was so perfect that, according to the oldest members of the Turner association, they surpassed all the performances of that kind ever given before.

The woman's section of the La Salle Turner Society showed its fine ability as Turners, in the way of general exercises. The general bar exercises

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 28, 1900.

performed by the active members of the Chicago Turner District, were under the leadership of Turner Cobelli. And finally, we can not omit to mention the fine performance by the active members of the Vorwaerts, La Salle, Lincoln and Einigkeit Turner Societies. It brought to light the great progress which has been made in Turner art. (Explanation: Vorwaerts: Forward. Einigkeit: Concordance, solidarity.)

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Illinois Starts Zeitung, May 21, 1900.

THE "BAERS".

P. 5 - The "Baers" of the local turner societies met at the Aurora Turner Hall yesterday, to give proof of their excellent co-operation, as it will be exhibited at the convention to be held in Philadelphia. The program consisted of dumb-bell exercises, performed by four groups. Mr. Dreisel, the turner teacher from the Aurora Turner Society, and Mr. Burger of the Social Turn Society were in charge of last night's exercises. Mr. Burger was chosen to direct the turner exhibitions in Philadelphia....

Practically all the turner societies were represented at last night's exhibition of the "Baers"....

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 7, 1900.

THE AURORA TURNER SOCIETY.

Yesterday's Turner exhibitions at Schoenhofen's big auditorium, was enough of an inducement for lovers of this sport, to fill the spacious hall to its capacity. The society had thus a fine opportunity to show its well-wishers who came from all parts of Chicago, accomplishments of which the society can be proud.

A festive overture opened the program, after which girls of class one introduced the Turner exhibitions, so much acclaimed by the audience. Class II displayed a lovely Turner exhibition with flags. Then followed the Turner exhibitions by boys, all of which were loudly applauded. An advanced class of young ladies contributed a great deal toward the success of the evening.

Of course, the center of interest, was the exhibition by active Turners. The horizontal pole exercises were simply excellent, and so were the iron bar exhibitions, performed by the organization's best team. The applause was almost endless. A ball followed the evening's regular program.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 7, 1900.

[TAX EVASION AS A POLITICAL ISSUE]

P. 5- The national assembly of the Chicago Turner district, voted yesterday in favor of active participation of the Turners, at the forthcoming election. The Turner Society "Einigkeit" urged that this step be taken, and, to give support to Social Democrats, who endeavor to nominate Eugene V. Debs as presidential and Harriman as vice-presidential candidates. Of the 102 votes cast, 58 were in favor of the plan, while 44 votes cast disapproval. The long debate has brought to light, that those of the opposing group, were numerous and influential.... Resolutions have been passed, to consider and declare Turner Halls and Turner societies as educational institutions and as such, to exempt them from taxes, the same as churches.

It was an entirely new routine for the Chicago National Assembly, to concern itself with the affairs of the surface line companies. They decided to support resolutions dealing with that matter, resolutions which have been submitted to the city council some time ago. Approval was also voiced for recommendation and agitation in favor of the sustenance and furtherance of German instruction and gymnastics, as well, as the upholding of liberally minded Sunday schools. Of course, as usual the resolution criticizes the temporary

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 7, 1900.



administration....

Turner Koelling's amendment, that the district should support William Jennings Bryan as presidential candidate, has not been considered a serious suggestion....

Turner Wahltheich declared that to support the Debs candidacy, is to show the world that the Turners of Chicago still adhere to their principles. In consequence, the platform of the socialist labor party, is the one closest to them. Turner Kopp, of the Turner Society "Vorwarts" pointed out that most Turners belong to the laboring **class**, for whom social democracy is the only salvation. The battle between **capital** and **labor**, will continue as long as the capitalistic exploitation system is not dismissed.

Under the present system, the employer expects most possible work for the least wages, while the workers' demands are just the opposite. Turner Koelling and Heidemann, denounced the statement, that Turner Societies were almost **exclusively** labor societies. Furthermore, they held, that joining any

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 7, 1900.

political party, including the socialist labor party, was not recommendable. Some of the members of the Turner Society "Vorworts" shared their opinion, in spite of which fact, the indorsement of the afore mentioned candidates went through....

A letter received from the Grand Rapids Turner Society was read to the assembly. It suggested the following: "Progress should always be the first consideration of every Turner. The official organ ought to deal with scientific as well as social-political-economical questions, and should do so far more extensively, than has been done in the past."

Turner Rau of the Society "Social" submitted the following resolution, which was passed with hardly any discussion:

"Inasmuch, as Turner societies are principally concerned with the education of our youth, Turner Halls ought to be considered as educational institutions. We request the national assembly, to consent to the plan of the district societies, to undertake proper steps, which would in future exempt Turner

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 7, 1900.



societies from taxes."

It has been recommended, that the German citizens of Chicago keep in mind at the elections next spring, the preservation of their native language and the continuance of healthful gymnastics. The following resolution submitted by the Turner Society "Garfield" caused a lengthy debate:

"Inasmuch, as the North American Turner Societies support the policy of the eight hour work day, and because Turner teachers at public schools, are forced to work 12 to 14 hours a day, instead of the normal working hours, the regional national assembly declares this detrimental in its effect upon the societies, the Turner teachers and also upon the schools. It is the job of school authorities, to remedy this condition. A Turner teacher employed by Turner societies should not be considered for a position in public schools.

The resolution was finally passed with the amendment, giving every Turner society the right to deal with this question as it sees fit.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 7, 1900.

Another resolution, submitted by the same Turn society, has been passed without a debate. It is the following:

- 1.) "To induce the surface line monopolies to put into service such summer cars, as would permit more comfort for the passenger and the conductor alike.
- 2.) "Request the same companies, to provide street cars, with **secure** brakes, and provide the motorman with ample space, needed so much in **cases** of emergency. One of the worst hindrances to the motorman is the passenger close at his **elbows**.
- 3.) "To be instrumental in nullifying the legality of contracts, by certain surface line companies, forced upon their employees, as for instance in case of an accident, the responsibility is placed upon the motorman. The regional national assembly considers it its duty to give this move hearty support. And in accord with this move, it will endeavor to put a stop to such monopolistic actions, as directed against railroad employees. It will also

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 7, 1900.

insist on the improvement of transportation, which has been so sadly neglected at the cost of the public"....

The recommendation, to instruct the Board of Executives, to intercede with the proper authorities, for the installation of a gymnasium in every newly erected school building, was generally approved. Turner In enthron submitted the following resolution, which was also passed:

"In view of the fact, that since the last regional national meeting, our government has exhibited its desire for conquest and for unconstitutional actions, and because the attempt was made, to force 12,000,000 men, who fell victims to corrupt politics, into obedience and, considering further that conquest aspirations require a big standing army, which means still heavier taxation for our people, which in consequence will undermine the stability of our republic."

"Therefore, we resolve to protest energetically against the continuation of war with the Philippine nation and demand that steps be taken immediately to



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 7, 1900.

establish home rule in the Philippines, under the protectorate of the United States. In consequence, our standing army should be reduced as quickly as possible to a peace time strength;-

"We protest still further against the use of the army, as protection for private and industrial enterprises, thus using force on striking labor, as was the case in Idaho.

"We further consider the action of the U. S. toward the citizens of Porto Rico, a repetition of the unjust measures of taxation without representation, which forced our nation to war and liberation

"And finally we wish to express our utter indignation, as to the stand taken by our government in the case of the courageous Boer nation. As the greatest of all republics, we expected, that it would at least use its influence, to save that nation from total disaster."

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 23, 1900. *With German text 301/0*

THE SKAT TOURNAMENT.

The spacious West Side Turner Hall was selected for yesterday's skat tournament, arranged by the West Side Skat Club. The participants were very numerous. All the contestants set forth a good deal of effort, to be the final winner.

Mr. Phil. Nirth was the winner of the first prize; Mr. Chas. Apitz, the second, M. M. Jonas, the third, Henry Goetz and M. Kauter shared in the fourth prize, Max Guthmann the fifth, Emil Weber the sixth, J. Klehm the seventh and Ad. Gauf won the "Booby" prize.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 9, 1900.

GYMNASTICS IN OUR ARMY.

The German Turner system can boast of a great triumph. Our standing army, although composed of hirelings, is by far superior to the "Tommy Atkins" mercenary troops of England. West Point, the training school for American army officers, has for many years employed the well known turner teacher, Mr. Kroehler, as instructor of gymnastics. Mr. Koehler received his training, at the German Turner seminary in Milwaukee. It is to his credit, that the younger generation of army officers includes so many excellent turners and turner teachers. They in turn, teach our troops the German system of gymnastics.

The fact that our army while at war with Spain, won the recognition of many European experts for its fine strategy, is partially due and attributed to this early physical training.

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GERMAN



Die Abendpost, June 8th, 1898.

THE NORTH AMERICAN TURNER ASSOCIATION.

Statistics, for the fiscal year, ending March 31st. Total membership diminished from 37,522 to 36,651, a loss of 871 members; Active members fell from 6859 to 6321, a reduction of 538. The ladies classes show an increase of 175; there are now 2495 listed. In the 223 Turn Schools, 165 instructors are active, compared with 171 in the previous year. 27,647 children were enrolled. Added to this, are the bicycle section, wrestling, 159 ladies classes, 80 fencing sections with 790 members, which, altogether with other activities not listed in this brief, shows that 41,882 persons take physical exercise. Eleven clubs have marksmanship sections with a total membership of 274. 294 associated clubs own 194 halls, i.e own them outright, paying no rentals. 241 clubs are incorporated. 127 ladies clubs show 57 dramatic sections. The club-libraries have 66,792 books; 5980 more than last year. The total capital of the clubs amounts to \$4,931,251.00(nearly five million dollars); liabilities \$2,025,023 (two million plus) according to estimates. Funds free from debt, net capital \$2,906,228(nearly three million.)

Abendpost, November 15th, 1897.

TURNVEREIN LINCOLN.

Before the Club Lincoln and its friends, the instructor in Gymnastics, Mr. Meyer took the yearly fall-examination of the different Turn-Classes under his supervision.

The examination was passed splendidly according to the unanimous judgment of all experts attending. The cleverly arranged program offered to all Turners-male and female, young and old, the best occasion to show their abilities and the applause that followed each number was well earned.

A pleasant dance entertainment followed the official program.

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Abendpost, November 11, 1897.

THE TURNERS AND THE SCHOOL BOARD.

At the latest session of the Turn-District, Chicago, the Mayor was, as is well known, unfavorably criticised because he had ignored entirely the wishes of the German Turners in the nomination of School Board members. Today Mr. Gallagher declared, that the Turners had no real cause to act so harshly that the reactionary tendency credited to the School Board did not exist in reality, and that the reforms recommended by the new members have been demanded in the interest of the Board of Education alone.

Also that there did not exist any opposition against President Halle as he only, should be prevented from playing the part of an autocrat on the School Board.

Now, be it as it may, the protest made by the Turners was not in any case, made in vain.

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Alendrost, November 3, 1937

Turnbezirk, Chicago (Turn District)
The Discussions at the First Semi-
Annual District Meeting.



GERMAN

About one hundred delegates, representing twenty-three clubs of the district, came together, yesterday, in the Hall of the Columbia Turner Club, 62nd and Halsted Sts. Turner August Kieseling welcomed the delegates. Secretary Ahrens of the District, opened the session. As temporary officials there were elected: Turner Graubel (Vorwarts) President; Turner L. Folz (Vorran), Secretary. Then the reports of officials we take the following items:

The excursion to the League Turner Festival gave the District a profit of \$445.72. At the request of districts New York and Pittsburgh, lanes of the Natatorium and Athletic Field in Douglas Park, were put at their disposal. The suburb has taken a position against the oppression of the striking miners in Pennsylvania, also is in favor of the introduction of the "Referendum" and the "Initiative" - Turner Otto Koenig of LaSalle has been sent to the Gymnastic Teacher's College in Milwaukee. The Club, Northwest, dissolved during the summer, its fifty-one members of good standing having joined other Clubs. The suburb was in the position, to pay the League Tax of \$700. in

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Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1897

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in advance. The income of the district was \$1,745.02, on which there was \$1,001.45 and balance on hand is \$523.57. The suburb submits to the session the following recommendation:

"To order the suburb, once every year, to rent a large theatre and use it for a good program by a selected troupe, and arrange to use it especially for a grand district exhibit with exercises for Decoration Day (Memorial Day). The Committee for examination of delegates reported that twenty-three clubs with one hundred and two delegates are represented. The temporary organization was made a regular one, and completed by the election of Turner Landau (Aurora) as Second Speaker, and Turner Reutenberg (Garfield) as Assistant Secretary. Four Committees were nominated: a Committee for League and District Affairs; a Technical Committee; a Committee for Spiritual Efforts, and a Finance Committee."

The dispatch of business went on smoothly, and the most important resolutions have, briefly, the following contents:

"The Mayor shall be made to understand at the next election that the Turners take omisss his disregard of their wishes in his nominations for School Board positions. The suburb shall take active measures for keeping the library open on Sunday. The movement for the installation of "Referendum and Initiative"

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Abendpost, November 3, 1907



GERMAN

shall be supported. The next district festival shall be held in Grand Rapids, and Philadelphia shall be proposed for the League festival in 1908. Congress shall be appealed to for the passing of an injunction against the misuse of Injunction Writs exercised by Federal Courts. The next district session shall be held in the new hall of the West Side Turner Club.....

Abendpost, October 11, 1897.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO TURNBEZIRK.

Favored by the best weather the carefully prepared exhibition exercises of the Chicago Turner District took place yesterday afternoon at the athletic grounds in Douglas Park. The various clubs were presented throughout by strong sections.

Also the participation of the general public was satisfactory. Most impressive were the exercises in mass formations which indeed gave an imposing appearance...The purpose of the exhibition exercises, to give to the public a clear picture of the endeavors and achievements of the German Turnerships and to gain new friends, may have been reached this time perfectly. The spectators will without doubt be convinced that the various clubs have tried with success to obtain the bodily developments of their pupils by following strict systematic rules and at the same time will recognize that the opening up of public athletic grounds in the parks of the City is an absolute necessity.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, August 3rd, 1897.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The Gymnastic Teacher's Convention.

Milwaukee, August 3rd, - At the convention of gymnastic instructors of the North American Turner Bund, the National Revision Committee, submitted their report, in which is recommended to replace the long gray pants, which are now worn by the "Turner's" in the whole country, with knee length breeches, black stockings and shoes. Long, not yet ended debates came up about the question, how far an approach should be made by the Turners, towards the system of the American games and the American customs in general.

A committee, consisting of the instructors Suder and Greiner of Chicago, Fleck (Milwaukee) Kindervater (St. Louis) and Pertuch (Philadelphia) was nominated, to devise a plan for free popular exercises and a better marking system. The report of this Committee shall be presented, at the next National Conference in San Francisco.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, August 2nd, 1897.

WPA FILE # 30275

National Convention of Gymnastic Instructors.

Milwaukee, August 2nd, - In the presence of 60 delegates, the 15th National Convention of the gymnastic instructors of the North-American Turner Bund (Gymnastic League) was opened here under the presidency of August H. Muegge of St. Louis. At the election the following officers were chosen. President: Otto Gruebel of Chicago, Vice President: Alwin Kindervater of St. Louis, Secretary: H. Groth of Allegheny, Asst. Secretary: Frank Gerlich of Chicago.

George Wittig of St. Louis made a speech about "Purpose and Aims of the North American Turner Bund". His recommendations will be submitted to the National conference of the Turners which will be held in June and July in San Francisco.

Abendpost, June 26, 1895.

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Gymnastic Grounds in the Park.

The Committee for Douglas Park affairs has called a meeting for tonight in Herman Henning's place 1101 West 12th Street to which have been invited the presidents of the gymnastic clubs, lodges, singing clubs and all other associations, which are interested in the installation of a public sport's place in the above mentioned Park. The meeting will be very interesting as the advantages of such an enterprise will be discussed in all directions and from different points of view. Mr. Gleason the superintendent of Douglas Park will speak about the sport places of the public parks in England. Numerous representatives of the German, English, and Bohemian Press will be present, as well as very influential citizens. The committee has finished all necessary preliminary studies. The Governor and the majority of the Park Commissioners, have already been informed about the petition and are favorably inclined to this proposition. It therefore only needs cooperative and universal action, so that the Park authorities have the right to declare, that it is the ^{un}animous wish of the people, and not one of a small group of associations. Tuesday, July 2 the petition will be handed over officially to the Park authorities, and the Committee for handing over this petition will be elected in the meeting called for tonight.

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Abendpost, April 20, 1895.

GERMAN



APPEAL I

The gymnastic Club, "Vorwaerts" makes the following appeal to the gymnastic clubs of the West and South side. It has been acknowledged by all civilized persons, that bodily exercise is absolutely necessary to create physically and mentally healthy individuals, and it is therefore important to give every man, woman, young and old the opportunity, to exercise the body by gymnastics and sports.

Nothing would be better for this purpose than well installed open exercised places, where those exercises could take place in the open and fresh air. The gymnastic club "Vorwaerts" is agitating for the erection of a public exercise place in Douglas Park, combined with a swimming pool. The necessary plans have been drawn and a resolution to the park board has been worked out. Personal contract with some members of the park board has been established and we are assured, that if the matter will be presented in a business like manner, it will be given due consideration.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, April 20, 1895.

The Park board has already estimated \$20,000.00 for this purpose. The various associations are requested to endorse this proposal, with their signatures and seals and return same to us with the statement of the number of their members.

Abendpost, February 4th, 1895.

10275

In Their Own Home.

The Inauguration of the New Columbia Gymnastic
Hall.

The new "Columbia" Gymnastic Hall has been inaugurated with an exceptionally numerous participation, yesterday. The evening before a splendid ball had been arranged already on which occasion the ladies auxiliary of the club gave it a present of a very attractive flag. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the gymnasts, accompanied by their musical chorus of 20 musicians and headed by their drum and piper corps, marched from the old home to the new one. The friendly clubs partly appeared in a body and partly they had sent strong delegations. The parade made a splendid attraction and the Sunday's Saints of Englewood must have wondered, where all these gymnasts came from. The spacious hall had been filled after the parade with so many persons, that it was hardly possible to get standing room.

Abendpost, February 4th, 1895.

WPA (ILL) PRO 1000

Mr. Rob Kiesting made a short welcome speech, which was followed by a performance of the "Schiller" Men's Chorus singing the "Vereinsgrus" (Club greeting) by Buhr. The gymnastic demonstration of the various clubs lasted two hours. The performances of young and old, male and females were excellent; they did their very best and gained a splendid and well deserved appreciation and applause.

The Schiller Men's Chorus, the mixed Columbian Chorus and the song Sections of the Vorwaerts and the Grand Crossing Gymnastic Club provided in a generous manner, a splendid song and musical entertainment. Gymnast Hillenbrandt of "Eiche" (Oak) showed his mastery in club swinging.

The exercises were conducted by the gymnastic teachers Cobelly and Houssen and were assisted by the Vorwaerts, Tentonia, Grand Crossing and Columbia gymnastic clubs.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 18, 1893.

HENRY SCHMEHL IN PARIS.

p. 8.. The Paris edition of the New York Herald, in its issue of Oct. 4th, states that Mr. Henry Schmehl, the well known Chicago runner, has arrived. He went there to challenge Grandin, the Parisian pedestrian. The proposed races are: 1.) \$1,000 per man, a 75 hour indoor run, 2.) A 6 day race, \$2,500 per man, or 3.) A long distance contest from New York to Chicago for \$5,000. Grandin was in Chicago last summer.

In a later edition it is said that Mr. Grandin cannot be found and that he has not answered any telegrams or letters which were sent to him. Some time ago Grandin sent a telegram to Schmehl, saying that he would arrange a competitive meeting in Paris, but it appears now as if the Frenchman resorts to a cowardly retreat. In that event Mr. Schmehl's journey will be useless and disappointing.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 21, 1894.

TURNVEREIN SCHULE IM LINCOLN TURNVEREIN

RIA (111) PRO 16278

The Turnverein Lincoln opened its school of physical culture on Sept. 5th. Children of both sexes will be given instruction. The instructor, Mr. Carl Graner, will accept new pupils and give further information every afternoon, before class. Parents who are desirous of seeing the methods used are cordially invited to remain during the instruction period.

Tuition fees are one dollar per quarter year (3 months), payable in advance; the quarters begin in Sept., Dec., Mar., and June.

Children of Turnverein members will be taught gratis. If three children of a family apply, then the third will be admitted free. The schedule: Ages: Boys from 6-10 years: Wed. afternoon from 4.30 to 6 o'clock. Saturday mornings from 9 to 10.30. Ages 11 to 14 years: Monday and Thursday 4.30 to 6 P.M. Ages 15 to 18 years: Monday and Thursday evenings from 8 to 9.30. Girls from 6 to 13 years: Tuesday and Friday afternoon from 4.30 to 6 o'clock. Men, Tuesday and Friday from 8 P.M. to 10 P.M.

Chicago Tribune, Sep. 18, 1893.

The South Turners dedicated their new building at 3143 State Street yesterday afternoon. Theodore Cebne delivered the oration of the occasion in German. He said:

"With pride and joy I welcome you today in this hall which is destined as the future home of the convivial Germans of the South Side. Not until Dec. 17, 1885, were any actual plans formed. Twelve men organized a society for that purpose. Among them were Adolph Claser, Fritz Lueller, Henry Wink, Frank and George Schwienfurt. These men organized such a society. I had the honor to be the first speaker on that occasion."

Mayor Carter H. Harrison followed the dedicatory speech in English.

The Männerchor sang "O, Mail, We Greet Thee". The musical program closed with the rendition of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer's Night March".

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Der Westen, Sept. 17, 1893.

THE INTERNATIONAL COLUMBIAN SHOOTING TOURNAMENT .

The International competitive match which began on June 4, and ended on September 3, was a festival of far reaching influence for our American marksmen. It was arranged and managed by the Chicago Schuetzenverein and held at Schuetzenpark in Kensington.

Although the selection of this place was not so good from the financial standpoint it, nevertheless, helped to cement the bonds of friendship between the German riflemen and those from other countries. It is to be regretted that Germany sent no participants, with the exception of one representative, a Bavarian, from Munich. Switzerland, which glories in being the founder of our modern marksmanship, did not compete. There were two hundred fifty expert marksmen present. They will henceforth be known as the "Columbians." The highest attainments have been recorded at this tournament, and the "King," who finally won the medal, may indeed be proud; he may call himself, "King of the World's Marksmen."

Der Westen, Sept. 17, 1893.

We herewith give the several scores, the prizes, and the names of the fortunate winners.

Columbia Target

1st prize:	Carl Finkensieger	of Chicago,	71 ringers,	\$500.00	
2nd	"	Wm. Ott	of Chicago,	69 ringers,	400.00
etc.					
12th	"	O. Freyer,	of Chicago,	66 ringers,	50. 00
17th	"	S. B. Traub,	of Chicago,	65 ringers,	30.00
21	"	W. Boehmer	of Chicago,	64 ringers,	20.00
29	"	H. Krauslich	of Chicago,	64 ringer,	12.00
33	"	H. Borsch	of Chicago,	64 ringers,	5.00

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 3, 1893.

CHALLENGER-SWIMMER FRITZ LAYR

At the South Side Natatorium and School for Swimmers, Fritz Layaer, the renowned swimmer, emerged as American champion diver and swimmer; and one of his pupils Richard Connel won the championship for the one hundred yards swim.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1893.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING TOURNAMENT

Although a recent fire had destroyed the target gallery, and other equipment of the Marksmen's Club, everything was shipshape again within forty-eight hours. A new building and all the paraphernalia were available on Sunday morning, promptly at 10 A. M. on regular schedule. The incident did not cause any postponement of the regular program. The attendance was exceptionally large and a jovial spirit pervaded the meeting. Two contenders from Europe. . . . were also present.

The following have won the Columbia Sharpshooters medal: Jos. Stamson, Chicago; J. Traub, Chicago; C. Finkensieper, Chicago; G. Haemmerle and C. Ruesch of Dornbirn, Austria, etc.

Target Results: Columbian Target:

The highest score throughout the meeting was attained on August 23, by Carl Finkensieper, master-marksmen of the Chicago Sharp-shooter's Club;

II B 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1893.

71 shots out of a possible 75.

King's target: V. Link, 207; Man's target: 6. Homenghausen, 93.

People's target: F. C. Ross, 71. Standard: F. C. Ross 43, L. Knoebel 43.

The highest scores up to the present are: Columbia, 71, King's 217; Revolving target, 34; People's 71, 6 times, Man's 94 and 93, 3 times; Standard 46, 4 times.

The meeting will continue every day until 6 P. M. up to and including September 3. A. Boese, Secretary.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 29, 1893.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRIZE SHOOTING MATCH



The International Prize Shooting Match, sponsored by the Chicago Marksmen's Club, proved a great attraction, and a large number of contestants have gone to West Pullman, particularly our Chicago sharpshooters, who wish to garner a few extra Columbus medals in the final week. Carl Finkensieper made the highest score at the Columbia Target yesterday, with a rating of 71; Emil Burg of Davenport was a close second with 69. Yesterday's results were as follows: Columbia Target, A. Muller, 58, and D. Schneideveld, 52; Royal Target, Robert Kamm, 172, and L. Knoebel, 203;....People's Target: L. Knoebel, 64;....Standard Target, Knoebel, 43;....A Man's Target, I. Homeaghausen, 93.....

(With the exception of Henry Miller all have German names; total listed 9.)

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 27, 1893.

THE DISCIPLES OF JAHN. (GYMNASTICS.)....

p. 1... After Tuesday's festival of the German Allied Gymnasts which proved such a great success at Milwaukee, about 3,000 of its active members travelled to Chicago in three special trains. Upon arrival they formed into 12 divisions under the leadership of Mr. John Koelling of the Chicago Turner District.

The huge parade started on Market Street, between Randolph and Washington. The route of this veritable army brought the assembly to its final destination, the Exposition Grounds...

ABENDPOST, July 27th, 1893.

WPA 611, 901, 30274

Splendid performance of the German American Turners.

Before an audience of 15,000 people the 2500 German Turners, who came from their League games in Milwaukee, showed what they can do. The exercises were led by George Brosius of Milwaukee and the seats of the Arena were filled to the last place. After the grey uniformed, muscular turners, accompanied by about 100 flags paraded through the fair grounds, the exercises took place in model orderliness amidst the cheers of the public and were closed with the singing of the beautiful song: "Rally Around The Flag."

Abendpost, July 26, 1893.



Return of the Turners from the League Turner festival and
arrival in Jackson Park.

In several special trains arrived this morning 10 o'clock at the depot of the N. W. Railway close to 3000 Turners to Chicago. In spite of the great exertions which the League-Tournament afforded, the disciples of "Jahn" made a good impression. Nowhere could be noticed the slightest sign of fatigue. Under the leadership of District Turnwart (Instructor) of the Chicago District, Mr. John Koelling,. The parade soon formed at Market Street, between Randolph and Washington Streets, and the marching line went in excellently disciplined order through Madison, Franklin, Adams, State, Lake Streets, Wabash Avenue and Van Buren Streets to the depot of the Illinois Central R.R. line, from where all departed to the Worlds' Fair grounds. The parade was a beautiful sight, and was greeted by the public repeatedly with noisy applause.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the entire crowd went in an orderly way to the fair grounds, where the gymnastic exercises soon commenced in the large arena which was especially erected for this purpose at the pavillion of the cattle exhibition. The following is the program.

- 1.) Gymnastic Exercises.
- 2.) Fencing with foils.



Abendpost, July 26, 1893.

- 3.) Swinging of clubs by Turners over 40 years.
- 4.) Class gymnastics of 24 turner clubs who won prizes at the Milwaukee festival.
- 5.) Monster stick exercises by all 3000 Turners who trained for this during the last six months.

Tonight there will be elaborate fireworks, in honor of the turners and the traveling salesmen meeting here which will surpass anything ever shown.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 24, 1893.

WPA FILE # 30275

NEXT WEDNESDAY'S PROGRAM OF THE TURNERS (GYMNASTS).

p. 5.. On the 26th of July the Turners will show the world what they can do. It is expected that more than 3,000 disciples of Jahn will participate. (Jahn: German founder of gymnastics. Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, anno 1778 - 1852, studied theology, wrote treatise on languages; later, German patriot. Translator.)

Four trains will bring the Milwaukee guests. The performance, which is to be given in the Arena of the World's Fair, at 3:00 P.M., contains the following numbers:

- 1.) Gymnastic games (Turnspiele) and attack exercises (Kampfbuebungen) with and without equipment, performed by the active Turner members.
- 2.) Mass fencing by the Chicago members - about 150 men.
- 3.) Marching and dumb-bell exercises by the Altersriegen, (Division of older men) about 250 men.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 24, 1893.

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- 4.) Gymnastics by combined associations, i. e., the three prize-winning clubs which have filed applications to perform extra numbers.
- 5.) Gymnastics with equipment and popular forms of the sport by the prize winners of the alliance, 150 men.
- 6.) Marching and mass gymnastics by all the active members - about 2,500 men.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 3, 1893.

THE MARKSMEN'S (SHARPSHOOTER'S) FESTIVAL.

The Chicago Marksmen's Club Meets
The New Yorkers.

At the Schuetzen Park of the Chicago Schuetzenverein, could be heard the detonations of rifles - and of champagne bottles. The International Columbian Prize-Shooting and Bowling tournament, which the Chicago Club arranged in honor of the World's Fair, induced the internationally known Independent New York Marksmen's Association to make a trip to Chicago, for the dual purpose of seeing the exposition and acquiring a few additional medals.... From the moment that the cannon-shot signaled the commencement of the contest, until the tolling of the bell at six, every target was in use, and whoever was not at the range found company at the tables among the brother and sister marksmen where toasts were drunk to the guests.

New York was not the only contributor. Milwaukee sent representatives, Toledo (Ohio) had two; the president of the Joliet Marksmen's Club, Mr. Sehring, also participated in the prize shooting yesterday, and during the afternoon, Mr. William Ehrenpfoest of San Francisco arrived. He is an honorary member of the New York Association.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 3, 1893.

At 10 o'clock yesterday the merry crowd had gathered at the Pan-Handle Station, Canal and Madison Streets. The members of the local club and the out of town guests turned out in unexpected numbers, so that the regular train had to add two extra coaches.

The contest began at eleven o'clock. Before the cannon summoned the riflemen to their posts, however, they were greeted with a song by the Kreutzer quartette. After several hours of ardent, if not arduous work, the men congregated at the horseshoe shaped tables and proved that they also could excel in eloquence when the occasion required it.

Mr. Ambrose Andree, well known president of the Chicago Schuetzen-Verein, greeted the New York guests, during the repast, in the name of our local association. Mr. W. V. Weber, captain of the New York Independents, replied in behalf of his own club. He congratulated his Chicago comrades upon their genial idea in giving them this opportunity to see the "Fair" and also combine with it this contest in honor of Columbus and he closed his speech with the trite, yet always most welcome reminder: "Boys, let us have a drink!"....

Capt. Weber who has done much in behalf of the cause was given a surprise.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 3, 1893.

He suffers from eye strain and therefore was not a participant; nevertheless he deserves the Columbia medal, and so it was pinned to his lapel by Mr. Albert Boese, acting secretary of the festival, amid the jubilant acclaim of the multitude.... Mr. Carl Graeff, president of the Bingen Marksmen's Club, who also is an honorary member of the New York Association, came from Germany to be present at this convivial convocation, where he has become conversant with German-American accomplishments.

After the final dinner course the proud, confirmed bachelor made an eloquent address in which he gave due praise to the ladies. At 6 o'clock shooting was discontinued; it will be resumed today.... Secretary Boese has not as yet computed all the scores, but we can confidently assert that nearly every one of the New York marksmen earned the golden medal.

It was surprising not to find Gustav Zimmermann, the "Champion of the World," at yesterday's meeting. He admits confidently, that he will remain for another week and take in the sights of the Midway at the "Fair" and he will not compete, until he has seen the exposition. By that time his eagerness will have subsided and his hands will not be so restive....

New York sent from 40 to 50 participants, many of whom were accompanied by

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 3, 1893.

their wives. Mr. Diettrich, editor of the Marksmen's Journal (Schuetzenzeitung), was one of the guests. For this evening a social meeting has been arranged.

The Chicago and New York clubs will be entertained at the Columbia, 130 S. Clark Street, President Andree's place. The "Independents" leave on Tuesday and intend to celebrate the fourth of July in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 3rd, 1893.

"Turnlehrer-Tag.

Gymnastic teachers' Day.

In the large meeting Hall of the Chicago Turngemeinde, the discussions of the German Gymnastic Teachers started.

Seventy two Turner Clubs from all parts of the Union, have sent their instructors. The convention was opened by Carl Zapp, a Cleveland instructor.

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Abendpost, June 16, 1893.

GERMAN



[A PUBLIC GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION]

In the big Arena, between the Agricultural Palace and the Machinery Hall, there was held, from four to six o'clock, an athletic demonstration, which was witnessed by at least 10,000 persons. Nine hundred boys and eight hundred girls marched in the large locality and won great applause by their excellent performance. Five hundred active Gymnasts, climbed with such cleverness over the bars, that nobody would have suspected their having marched all forenoon over the Exposition grounds. The gymnastics were held under the leadership of the following teachers: Hartung, Kobelly, Kindervater, Sputh, Groth, Koenig and Kieterling.

All societies, with the exception of two or three, were represented.

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Chicago Tribune, May 8, 1893.

The Chicago Turngemeinde held its semiannual athletic exhibition at the North Side Turner Hall last night. The vocal music by the Turner Männerchor was enjoyable. After the entertainment there was dancing.

Abendpost, November 14, 1892.

Inauguration of a new gymnastic hall.

The gymnastic club "Washington" which had been founded August 2nd of last year, with a few members has, worked in this short time with such success, as has never happened before in the history of gymnastics - at least not in Chicago. The membership of the club has increased to such an extent that the club now possesses an active gymnastic class, a pupil's class, an old age section, a fencing class, drum and ladies section. The club has achieved such results, that they now have been able to possess their own home. This new gymnastic hall 2106-2108 N. Clark St. was inaugurated Saturday and Sunday and the celebration will be continued today. The festival was opened with a great gymnastic demonstration and the inauguration took place yesterday. In the afternoon the clubs taking part, marched with song and music from their old place to the new home. The transfer was made by Mr. Philip Nuernberger, President of the building committee. The gymnastic demonstration was participated by members of the "Vorwaerbs" the "Aurora"; the "Progress" and the "Young Ladies Athletic Club. The program contained performances of various singing clubs. Tonight will be held a great raffle and dance, and the inauguration will be continued the 19th and 20th.

Abendpost, September 9, 1892.



Gymnastics.

Next Tuesday the gymnastic Club "Liberty" opens its gymnastic school for the season. Applications are received daily at 3609 S. Halsted St. by the newly engaged gymnastic teacher, Groth.

The committee of the North American gymnastic union held a meeting last night and resolved to participate in the inauguration festivals of the "Worlds Fair" held on the 20th and 21st of October. A parade will be arranged and it is expected that at least 2000 gymnastics will take part. The members of the various gymnastic clubs in Chicago, have founded a sich benefit fund. The constitution says, that the object is to assist their members in case of sickness with the amount of \$10.00 a week, for the period of not longer than 13 weeks. Four branches have been opened in the South and Southwest, Northwest, and North districts. Members should be a member of one of the gymnastic clubs allied to the federation. A initiation fee of \$2.00 is charged. A medical examination is required. All fees to be paid in advance.

Gymnasts of other sections who have their passes, can join at once and are entitled to immediate help. No gymnasts above 55 years can be admitted. The Northwest district is already organized and has already chosen its officers.



Abendpost, Sept. 9, 1892.

Until October 13 entire gymnastic Clubs may join in the sick benefit fun.

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"Abendpost", July 25th, 1892.

Thueringer Bird Shooting.

On the isle in the Hunter's Park the Thueringers amused themselves yesterday in the forest's green. Not only members of the Thueringer Club but their numerous friends and acquaintances and numerous guests of other associations had made their appearance. The principal object was to enjoy the hunting sport, and a bird shooting had been arranged for the men, including the distribution of 12 prizes. For the ladies who had a sure eye and a steady hand, a "star shooting" was arranged with prizes for the best shooters.

Frieberg's Orchestra played up for the dancing which notwithstanding the great heat, was very much enjoyed. All over a gay life reigned under the shady trees and the excellent picnic finished very late.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Mar. 5, 1892.

CHICAGO TURNGEMEINDE (ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION)

The women's department of the Chicago Turngemeinde visited their athletic grounds yesterday with special zeal and interest, because they gave the finishing touch, as it were, to a successful season of gymnastics. Many visitors attended this festive occasion and they watched with keen attention the gymnastics, carried on with grace and exactness.

The Tournament was not only complimentary to the women athletes but especially to their brilliant and tireless teacher, Mr. Suder. A very enjoyable dancing party in the dining hall brought the affair to a happy end.

During yesterdays business meeting of the Turngemeinde a committee was appointed consisting of L. Nettelhorst, G. A. Schmidt, and M. Stern. This committee was requested to take the necessary steps to have playgrounds arranged in Lincoln Park for men, boys, and women athletes. The secretary of the Board of Executives reported that \$20,200.00 worth of bonds have been subscribed for the construction of the hall for the club, and expressed the hope that the full amount would be subscribed before the general meeting to be held in the near future..

Chicago Tribune, Jan 16, 1892

A game of indoor ball was played at Douglas Hall last night between the Chicago and Grand Trunk Locals and the South Turners, resulting in a victory for the former by a score of 6 to 5. The features of the game were the catching of E. Pfersdorf of the Turners, the fielding of Ryan of the Locals, and Hyland's home run.

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Chicago Tribune, Nov. 24, 1891.

The sixth annual bowling tournament of Chicago bowling clubs was inaugurated at the Germania Club House last evening. This tournament is for the benefit of the German charitable institutions, and the proceeds will be devoted to the orphan asylum, hospitals, and Altenheim. At the last tourney \$300 was realized, and this year the Germania club expects to net \$500.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 18, 1891.

CENTRAL ATHLETIC CLUB

Dr. Menoke's Lecture about the Silver Question.

The attention of the members of the Central Athletic Club was attracted during the past summer by a series of articles entitled: "Social-political conditions and institutions in the United States". These articles were published in a Berlin newspaper, and were written by Dr. Menoke, of Chicago, Illinois. Not only was an excellent training in the theories of social sciences evidenced by the author of these treatises, but also a clear understanding of our conditions.

The entertainment committee of the club contacted Dr. Menoke, and engaged him to lecture about the silver question in the club hall, in particular about "Silver as money in the financial politics of the United States."

Abendpost, Oct. 9, 1891.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB "WELFARE"

The Athletic Club "Welfare" has decided to open a course for girls. They have been encouraged to do so by the progress of the boys class under the leadership of Mr. G. A. Wanish.

Applications to take part in this course for girls will be accepted at the Athletic Hall "Welfare".

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Abendpost, Sept. 21, 1891.

SOCIAL ATHLETIC CLUB

The Social Athletic Club, located at Belmont Avenue and Paulina Street, celebrated the opening of the season with a splendid concert and ball.

Lederer's Orchestra furnished the music for the evening. A soloist received great applause for his special achievements in singing.

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Abendpost, Sept. 17, 1891.

[THE CHAOS AT THE ATHLETIC LEAGUE]

We agree with other newspapers that an athletic club exists for athletic purposes. But it is just as bad to play politics or use the club for political purposes, as it is to permit propaganda of socialism. The clubs may have lectures about subjects of general interest or they may exercise their mental faculties on all sciences and in their midst every decently Athletic League expressed view-point should have free play, but proselytism does not belong there. The majority of the club-members are young men and they are not able to improve the American constitution or reform the world. The Athletic League has won great merit, in this country and in particular by the "German-American," and their ruin would appear as a calamity. If Socialistic elements disturb the peace too much then they ought to be excluded.

However, they should not be too sensitive. Because socialistic phrases are no cannonballs.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1891.

ATHLETIC CLUB "UNITY."

Although not so many were gathered Saturday evening in the beautiful Hall of the Athletic Club "Unity", yet it was a very happy crowd. A splendid orchestra under the direction of Professor Louis Thies played exceedingly well.

Young and old enjoyed the dances and the music and all seemed to be good humor.-

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Abendpost, September 14th, 1891

Proaelytism.

Four of the largest German Athletic Clubs, having separated themselves from the "American" Athletic League, have decided to form an alliance. All Socialists and anarchists who are trying to force their ideas upon the other members, shall be excluded. Many of the members are tired of being annoyed by the propagandists in their proselyting attempts; the athletic Club is to be devoted to Athletics only. Of course, these members have a right to do so. The great majority of people have not accepted socialism. Whether it contains the scientific truth potentially or it is only an empty dream, its teachings do not at all harmonize with the purpose and aims of the "American Athletic League."

It is just as wrong for the Socialist to proselyte among the members of the Club as it would be for devoted Catholics to work among members of the Club, for their faith. To acquaint mankind with their teachings and their hopes, the Apostles of Socialism have unlimited opportunity in this land of free speech and free press...The actions of the socialists in the "Athletic League" must be considered a misdemeanor.

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Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1891.

GERMAN



Every Socialist, of course, scoffs and sneers at the priests who attempt to convert people even if these are on their deathbed. But no priest has ever been more concerned about the soul of a person, than a genuine fanatic of Socialism is anxious to enlighten his stupid fellow-citizen. A Jesuit is not more convinced, that he alone has the keys to heaven, than the "Marxist" is that his teachings are irrefutable. Followers of both of these extreme viewpoints are bound to convert others anywhere. Only the Jesuits, working for the salvation of men, are gentle, patient, polite, but the Marxist, who thinks he must enlighten people, is tactless, passionate and rude.

The Socialists are unquestionably free to exercise mentally as well as bodily, but they have no right to engage in Socialistic propaganda in any Athletic Club, as a fellow members. It makes no difference whether their teachings are right or wrong, good or bad, they have no right to try to force it upon those who are not interested in them.

Proselytism may have its place, but under certain conditions it is absolutely out of place.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 8, 1891.

GYMNASIUMS.

WPA FILE 800.302.1

The German Athletic Clubs have started
the Winter Semester in Gymnastics.

Yesterday most of the Athletic Clubs started to give instructions in gymnastics in their gymnasiums. It appears unnecessary to point out the importance of such training by these clubs. They consider it as one of their chief tasks to instruct children in physical culture; and it is, indeed, exceedingly beneficial for a child to be taught by a capable teacher to steel its body and refreshen its mind by proper physical exercise.

Nearly all of the local Athletic Clubs have attractive, large, and well ventilated gymnasiums, where gymnastics is a twofold enjoyment. Regular instructions will begin immediately, and the fees are so low that even the poorer classes can afford it. Nobody should deny their children the privilege of taking part.

The National Athletic Club started its winter term last night with appropriate and well prepared festivity for the children. During the previous term the teacher instructed 216 pupils; but it is expected that this number will be

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 8, 1891.

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exceeded during this semester.....

The Athletic Club Forward, likewise, reopened its gymnasium. This school has greatly advanced under the able instructors, Messrs, Kindervater and Eggert. It is leading in the number of pupils, and its achievements are equal to the best.

Another Athletic Club which started yesterday is the Southside Turngemeinde. J. Grundhoefer is the instructor. This club enjoys an excellent reputation, and its gymnasium is impressive and fully equipped. Everything warrants a first class training for the children. The fee is \$2.00 for the whole course.

The Chicago Turngemeinde (Athletic Club) possesses not only the most beautiful hall, but also a staff of teachers, headed by H. Suder, who are equal to the best in the country. They are opening today their gymnasium to their pupils. Arrangements have been made for young people, who are not members of the club to take part in athletics and fencing by charging them \$2.25 for three months.

II B 3
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 5, 1891.

COURSES IN ATHLETICS

Regular training courses in athletics are starting for the season.

"National" Club and "Forward" will start Monday, September 7th.

"Chicago" Club begins on Tuesday. "Aurora" and "Social" Clubs have started already at the beginning of the month.

All preparations have been made and it is expected that a great many will take part.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Sept. 3, 1891.

NATIONAL ATHLETIC CLUB OPENS GYMNASIUM

The National Athletic Club will start its winter semester of training with a well-prepared entertainment Monday night at the Apollo Hall, 260-262 Blue Island Avenue. The Gymnasium, under the supervision of the capable and untiring teacher of athletics, Fritz Krinnel, has attained an excellent reputation since the club was organized. Parents living in the neighborhood of this well-ventilated, and well-equipped gymnasium should make the advantages of a physical training by practical gymnastics, available to their children. Applications are accepted by the teacher in the hall.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1891.

[LINCOLN "TURNVEREIN (LINCOLN ATHLETIC CLUB)]

The Lincoln Athletic Club celebrated yesterday their annual Summer-Festival which had originally been planned for the 23rd of August.

Great numbers of young and old assembled at their Club-hall and garden, located at Diversey Avenue.

Beginning September 27 classes for training in gymnastics for boys and girls, men and women will be held.

Classes will be divided into different groups according age.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 14, 1891.

/A NEW ATHLETIC CLUB/

A new Athletic Club has been organized by the name "Washington Athletic Club". Members of the former "Lincoln Athletic Club", as well as entirely new members are joining this organization. This new club possesses already a music section and the formation of a "Woman's Club" is being carried out.

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III B 4

GERMAN

The Chicago Tribune, May 22, 1891, p. 3

TURNERS NOT SATISFIED.

THE NATIONAL BOARD FAILS TO PACIFY THE TURNGEMEINDE.

The Vahlteich matter, which occasioned so much dissatisfaction among the North Side Turners a short time ago, has taken a new phase with the decision of the National Executive Board of the Turnerbund of St. Louis, read Wednesday night. Instead of the breach being healed it has been widened, and no matter how it turns out now a big defection from the Turners' ranks is inevitable.

When the North Chicago Turngemeinde ousted Socialist Vahlteich he appealed to the district Board. That board suspended the Turngemeinde. The latter appealed to the National Executive Board; and after long deliberation that body reached a conclusion. This was that the District Board tried in suspending the Turngemeinde, but that the Turngemeinde must take Vahlteich back as a member until the National Board had examined into his case.

This decision was read at the Turngemeinde meeting in the North Side Turner Hall Wednesday night. It created a storm of indignation.

II B 3

GERMAN

III B 2

The Chicago Tribune, May 22, 1891.

III B 4

Many members said that if Vahlteich were taken back even for a moment they would resign. A resolution was adopted refusing to countenance, Vahlteich, repudiating the decision of the National Executive Board, and appealing the matter to the national convention, which will meet at Washington next year.

The Turngemeinde members say a split is inevitable now no matter what steps the national bodies take. It is quite likely that matters now will be more complicated by the suspension of the Turngemeinde by the National board for refusing to obey its decisions.

The Turngemeinde officers having in charge the erection of the new Turner Hall have not yet fixed upon the plans for such building. The arrangements for a gymnasium, however, have been decided upon. It is to occupy the building by itself and will cost \$75,000.

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Abendpost, Apr. 17, 1891.

GYMNASTIC CLUB VORWAERTS (FORWARD) PLEASANT GROWTH OF THE CLUB

The report read in the semi-annually general meeting yesterday of the Gymnastic Club "Vorwaerts" showed the pleasing fact, that the agitation and working of the Club has been successful in every respect. The financial position is very satisfactory. The Treasury of the Club has grown to \$13,839.50 of which the Fair just held brought \$6,200.00. The idea of building their own hall may thus be realized.

Membership has increased by 20 persons and amounts now to 500; also the number of gymnastic pupils has increased. Five hundred and four pupils are now distributed among 7 classes with 32 sub-divisions and are taught by the gymnastic teachers A. E. Kindervater and Henry Eggert. The Singing and fencing section show satisfactory results also. The drum chorus is a valuable asset for the club.

An absolute vote confidence was given with the re-election of officers and all previous officers who managed the affairs of the club so well have been re-elected.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 9, 1891.

(PLAY-HOUSE IN SO. CHICAGO STARTED)

The Calumet Gymnastic Club has acquired a piece of land, 60 x 140 feet, at the corner of 92nd Street and Chicago Avenue for the price of \$7500.00 and intends to build a solid house of three floors for a gymnastic Hall, a theatre, and a dance room.

The Clubs in this district welcome this undertaking with great joy, as they have been dependent in celebrating their festivals upon the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association and had to be satisfied with several injustices and limitations.

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GERMAN

"Abendpost" Feb. 21, 1891.

THE GYMNASTIC TEACHER'S SEMINARY

Gymnastic Teacher, Kroh employed with \$1700 Salary.

The last meeting of the County School Council was an important one for all friends and lovers of gymnastics. The members of the council on the proposal of Mr. Dreyer resolved without exception to employ the gymnastic teacher, Kroh, with a salary of \$1700 as chief of gymnastics in the Normal School of Cook County.

This action is naturally identical with the formation of a gymnastic teacher's Seminary and herewith the spirit of the gymnastic will also be carried to the American population.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 20, 1891, P. 7.

BIG SPLIT AMONG THE TURNERS

The split in the ranks of the Turners has come. The strongest society in the National Turnerbund, in fact the society that organized the national body, has practically withdrawn from the big organization. Its eight hundred members will be undoubtedly followed by Turners all over the United States, and it is predicted that in a short time the famous and powerful Turnerbund will be a reminiscence. The trouble originated several years ago on account of the influence Socialists and Anarchists began to exert through the national order. Three blows were struck against this radical rule in Chicago, the last by the North Chicago Turngemeinde. This last is expected to be the final blow which shall divide honest Turners from designing Anarchists and Socialists.

A few years ago, the better class of Turners allege, socialistic and anarchistic organizations secured membership in the Turnerbund by misrepresentation. It was not long before they began to show their hand. Johann Most and his disciples outnumbered the more conservative members, and the Turnerbund became a machine in their hands. They wielded it for their own purposes. They passed their own laws, one of which was that no member of an individual society could

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The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 20, 1891, P. 7.

be expelled except by the Turnerbund, which meets tri-yearly; and that pending the decision of the national body, the accused member was qualified for election to office.

Some of the Turners talked of rebellion. Dissatisfaction grew. And then began the war. Chicago is the stronghold of the Turners. It contains thirty-four societies with a membership of about five thousand. Here it was that the first blow was struck against the radical Turners. The West Side society withdrew from the Turnerbund and formed what is called the National Turnverein. But the blow did not cripple the Turnerbund. It proceeded on the plans laid out by Most and his satellites. About two weeks ago came the second shock. The South Side Turners withdrew and formed an independent organization. Things began to look ominous for the Turnerbund.

But the withdrawal of the North Side Turners is looked upon as the knock-out blow. The indirect causes of the latest split is Julius Vahlteich, a photographer, who is said to have fled from Germany after having been condemned for his connection with anarchistic societies. He joined the North Chicago Turnergemeinde. Not long ago, he was tried for disclosing secrets of his society and defaming the officers of the organization, and found guilty. The society wished to expell

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 20, 1891, P. 7.

him, but some of the members said this would be unconstitutional. Attention was then called to the arbitrary law of the national body, and the majority of the North Siders favored ignoring the constitutional provision.

In the meantime, the district board, a body that is subordinate to the national organization, and has control over the societies in the Chicago district, stepped in and notified the North Siders to defer action, until a decision could be rendered in the Vahlteich case. The North Chicago Turngemeinde ignored the district board, and also determined to ignore the national body, the Turnerbund.

Wednesday night the Turngemeinde met at the North Side Turner Hall. The gathering was the largest in the history of the society, and the session lasted until after midnight. President Blum of the district board was present and asked that Vahlteich be permitted to remain in the society until a decision could be received from the highest authority. A warm discussion arose about the anarchistic and socialistic leaders taken in by the Turnerbund. It was shown that since the national body took on its more radical complexion, quarrels between it and the North Chicago Turngemeinde had been frequent, and the best way to avoid repetition of these quarrels would be to withdraw from the Turnerbund. The question of Vahlteich's expulsion came up and he was ousted by a vote of 132 to 37.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 20, 1891, P. 7.

This is in effect the Turngemeinde's resignation. It refuses to obey the laws of the national body, and will therefore have to be suspended. This is what the local body desires. The North Chicago Turngemeinde organized the national body; it was the leading power in the Turnerbund until the radicals secured sway; it contains about eight hundred members, and its standing and strength secure it a large following.

It is now expected that the split will extend throughout the United States and that all conservatives will leave the Turnerbund and form independent societies, as has been done here. The chances are that a new national body will be formed by the conservative element, after which the division between radicals and conservatives will be complete. The withdrawal of the patriotic element will sap the strength of the Turnerbund, removing from it tone and standing.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 17, 1891, p. 3

TROUBLE AMONG THE TURNERS.

The Turner societies of this city are agitated over a matter that threatens to disrupt the largest organization in this district. The trouble has been brewing several years and has broken out in the stronghold of the Turners which is Chicago. The cause of the difficulty is a clause in the constitution of the national body; that only that body can expel a member of the individual societies; that no member of such a society can be ousted without the sanction of the national body, and that before the national body takes action the Turner is eligible to any office in the gift of such society.

The North Chicago Turngemeinde, the most powerful of the Chicago societies, some time ago, tried one of its members for revealing society secrets, and other charges, and decided to expel him. Some of the members held that such action would be unconstitutional while others which the member expelled in spite of the constitution. The latter prevailed. This action raised a tempest and the Chicago district organization was called to make an investigation. This body agreed with the minority on the point of ejection but found that the expelled member had joined the Garfield Turnverein. This is unconstitutional, and to render a decision on the delicate matter the District Board will meet in two weeks.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 17, 1891.

The National Board will not be consulted in this matter by the District Board.

The rebellion's north-siders are anxiously awaiting a decision from the National Board. The chances are that if the constitution is not changed on the point in question at the next National Convention in Washington in 1892, or before that time, that the North Chicago Turngemeinde will withdraw from the National organization. Such action would have the effect of disrupting the many Turner societies of this district, and the members of the various societies are using all their influence to dissuade the north-siders from taking any radical step.

Abendpost, Feb. 16, 1891.

GYMNASTICS

In yesterday's meeting of the Chicago Gymnastic Districts, the much talked of affair concerning Vahlteich was to have been aired. The special committee was however, unable to make its report as the necessary charges had not been submitted to them yet by the Chicago Gymnastic Community. The executive had received a petition signed by 67 members of the Chicago Gymnastic Community, protesting against the unlawful actions of a part of the members. The expected suspension of the Chicago gymnastic Community on account of its unconstitutional action in the affair of Vahlteich did not take place yesterday. It will be tried in the first session of the month of March; perhaps it may be possible to come to an understanding by then.

The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 8, 1891, p. 3

NORTH SIDE TURNERS' NEW HALL.

The Chicago Turngemeinde, the oldest and largest society of turners in the City, is considering plans for the erection of a new building and gymnasium. It has been found that the North Side Turner Hall, its present home, is not located conveniently for a majority of the members, who live for the most part north of North avenue. It is especially inconvenient for the children classes, which are attended by about four hundred pupils. This society has grown to such dimensions that its present quarters are becoming too crowded.

Louis Nettelhorat, the speaker of the society has been looking around for sometime for a convenient place of ground and has found one that seems to answer all purposes. It belongs to Mr. Gulich and is located on Wells St., new Eugenie, with one hundred feet on Wells street and reaching through La Salle Ave.. A committee of five has been created to negotiate a ninety-nine year lease of the property.

The North Side Turner Hall is worth about \$200,000 including the ground. If possible this property will be sold which will enable the society to erect a new building at once on a grand scale.

Die Abendpost, July 1, 1890.

[TURNVEREIN "VORWARTS"]

The intention of the Turnverein "Vorwarts" to build a new gymnasium, large enough to hold its large number of members, came closer to the point of realization, as the Turnverein bought by contract a tract of land.

The latter consists of five vacant lots at Ashland and Washburn Avenue at the total price of \$10,000.

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Illinois State Tribune, Jan. 10, 1930.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, D. C. JAN. 10, 1930.

The special benefit entertainment, which was presented during last year's session, was a financial success. It was given in the exposition building for the "Relief" of the Johnstown flood sufferers. The proceeds, besides a display of the Turners were most gratifying and brought a distinct result. The exhibition and the lecture for Personal Rights was one of the best in the history of the year. The district clubs acquiesced and accepted the recommendations which were made, last year, at the regular business meeting. It is not only of great significance to the local clubs but its moral support has affected the League tremendously and given it such mighty dimensions, that its past demands must be seriously considered in the future. Since the state of our youth is one of the paramount issues among the Turners, it is considered a duty to mention a few facts at the meeting, incidents which have raised considerable dust here in Illinois and Wisconsin. It is the movement in regard to the school question. There appears to be a general policy about school rights, since one side claims: one side not only has the right, but it is its duty to provide for the education of the growing



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Editorial Board, 11-11-11.

...the other ... decided by
the ... it seems clear to me,
if the state holds ... responsible, ... for their
education. It is an interesting problem ... our ... should clarify our posi-
tion in this matter.

The current ... 1, ... 11-11-11.
... very favorable. The central
committee shall furnish ... it
... shall suggest ... questions.

The ...

A motion was made, that every ... given ... current ... of the
paper, ... Therefore ... resolution was passed that the ... addresses of
all new ... of the ... be forwarded to the editor.

[illegible]

For school building, the school board should have the right to select, to the public land, the site for the school building, and the general principle of school building should be controlled by the school board. In view of the foregoing, the school board should have the right to select, to the public land, the site for the school building, and the general principle of school building should be controlled by the school board. In view of the foregoing, the school board should have the right to select, to the public land, the site for the school building, and the general principle of school building should be controlled by the school board.

Die Abendpost, March 12th, 1890.

THE TURNVEREINS TO HOLD A FESTIVAL

issued a circular, addressed to the four Milwaukee Turn Clubs, wherein the former gives a detailed account of its intended excursion to Milwaukee and of its picnic in the neighboring city. In order to avoid conflicting dates, which would interfere with other local festivities, the "Vorwaertz" Turn Verein suggested to arrange a co-operative summer excursion and requested the Milwaukee Clubs to select Delegates for the purpose of conferring with one of the Turn-Verein Vorwaert's deputized members, who will go to Milwaukee.

The delegation of five Chicago Turners arrived Sunday morning in Milwaukee, whereupon the conference was held at Franz Bader's Hall, on 4th Street. The representatives of the Milwaukee Clubs agreed to hold the picnic in conjunction with the Vorwaerts and selected July 27th, as being most suitable. The agreement provides that no expenses are incurred by the Milwaukee Associations. The delegation visited several parks and conferred with their owners. The results of their conclave will be known here, within one week, i.e. in which Milwaukee Park the picnic will be given.

Die Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1890.

THE 13TH DISTRICT TURN FESTIVAL.

According to existing indications this festival will outshine all previous ones, in attendance as well as in practical gymnastics. An area 250 x 300 feet is to be cleared in North Chicago's Schuetzen Park (Marksmen's Park). The trees, 300 altogether, will be awarded to the wood-choppers in order to obtain a suitable clearing for the gymnasts. When completed, the area provides room for 1,000 active participants and so far the number of applicants warrants the procuring of such extensive space for a Turnplace.

The festival will be for a duration of four days and arrangements have been made, that no one after a wearisome and strenuous day will be obliged to seek rest and sleep under the star-adorned firmament. Reception of 'out of town Turners' June 28, June 29 and Monday, 30; practical gymnastics are listed and July 1, mass exercises of students and children's classes, though the latter is not definitely decided.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 11, 1890.

[THE TURN SCHOOL OF TURN SOCIETIES]
Bahm Frei

(The Gymnastic school of the club "Clear the way"--right of way.)

The above school will be inaugurated on Saturday, Jan. 11th, at the Turnhall, 723-25 Ogden Avenue, near 12th Street. Instruction to girls and boys under the direction of Wilhelm Zoeller and Otto Tromsdorff. Fee: 75 cents quarterly, each child. Regular classes for all members in active standing.

Die Abendpost, Jan. 11, 1890.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

General Election of various (6) Turnvereins.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| (1) Northwest | (2) Eintracht (harmony) | (3) Columbia |
| (4) Garfield | (5) Aurora | (6) Central |

An impressive array of at least 100 (?) officiating members is listed; i. e. candidates.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 4, 1890.

THE INCLUSION OF TURNING (GYMNASTICS) IN CHICAGO'S PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

A RESUME EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY A BRANCH OF THE CHICAGO TURN
DISTRICT. A REMINDER FOR THE CLUBS FROM OTHER
TERRITORIES.

During a meeting of the Chicago District Council on April 28, 1889, the Turn Club Vorwaerts (Forward) offered the following motion: "That the Chicago District Council should write a treatise about the inclusion and adoption of gymnastics and their development in the public school system of Chicago; to publish a sufficiently large number of copies, in order to supply this information to all the affiliated clubs, the Turnverein Vorwaerts."



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 4, 1890.

The suggestion was accepted and the committee members who signed this request were deputized to write and gather all the facts. It was then decided to print the brochure and distribute it to the various clubs.

The report:

"A Sane Mind In A Healthy Body!"

As an educational principle this sentence never has been questioned, yet there are very few educational institutions, where a practical compliance with this serene thought has been realized.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 4, 1890.

The North American Turner Alliance is the only organization throughout this vast land, which has made it its mission to bring the subject of neglected physical development to the attention of the public, and to create, by procuring the necessary apparatus and training of instructors, a harmonious development of body and mind, thereby giving proof of the beneficial results derived from such instructions. This is a great and noble task, and we are pleased to be able to report that general recognition of these ideas is now manifesting itself among the educated class of Americans who regard this German contribution to America as a valuable present whose intrinsic worth steadily increased the longer it remains in use.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 4, 1890.

The Athletic clubs and Gymnastic societies that have come to life, hundreds, of them during the last ten years, their costly equipment, the participation of various religious sects for the same cause, and especially the Young Men's Christian Associations, give definite proof of the truth of our assertions. To crown this work with adequate success, it behooves us to have it adopted in all public schools.

There were difficulties, mostly a lack of a trained teaching personnel, possessing command of the English language. Many of the specialists in this branch expressed the opinion that, after all, it was fortunate for the Turner movement (gymnastics) that the propaganda for its inclusion in the public schools did not take root until recently, that is, the past few years.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 4, 1890.

Thanks to our excellent Gymnastic Teachers' Seminary, which supervises the educational training of suitable teachers, and the liberal support the Alliance gives to this institution, that one great difficulty is now eliminated. If the American public would only appreciate our efforts to promote this ideal, by individual German clubs and the Alliance, to create a mentally and physically healthy youth for America (for only a healthy body begets a healthy mind), how we fought for this realization for 30 years and the sacrifices we made, it will not refrain from giving us its recognition.

The propaganda in favor of gymnastics consisted mainly in exhibition performances and was resorted to in former years. Often great feats were performed on a par with circus dexterity. This was enjoyable to witness but its cultural



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 4, 1890.

physical advantage was not conveyed; and instead of creating suitable publicity to include gymnastics in schools, these displays often produced the opposite effect. One desired and recognized the necessity of having healthy children, the public believed in the advisability of regular exercise, but no one cared to develop children into "circus artists." The latter view was not founded on correct deductions, but the impression derived from such performances gave hardly any alternative.

This error brought a change in methods. It was decided to give a great children's, or student, mass performance, at least once a year. This emphasized the cultural value of body development. If ever a resolution produced great blessings, it certainly did in this instance. It brought a veritable revolution in the public's conception of gymnastics. Thus we inaugurated group "turning"; from the elementary classes by gradual stages to exhibitions of exemplary skill.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 4, 1890.

A wise provision stipulated the abolition of entrance fees. These innovations changed the attitude of the public, the prejudice disappeared and progress was assured. After this preliminary work, and when we felt convinced that we would find a favorable response in important circles, we ventured to take steps for its introduction into the regular public school curriculum. Turner Frank Wenter, a member of the school board and also of the Turnverein Vorwaerts (Forward), offered a motion:

"The school board should build suitable halls for physical exercise; further, the committee on textbooks and instruction should hold a consultation on the addition of gymnastics to the regular school course, at the next meeting, and give their report."



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 4, 1890.

This encompassing program terrified the committee members and they asked for a continuance to consider such a momentous question.

During the interim, the Chicago Turn Community offered a more modest but practical suggestion: "The school board should give permission to hold a gymnastic performance in one of their schools." A classroom in the Ogden school was selected and the performance was announced for the latter part of June.

This trial was such a success under the leadership of instructor Heinrich Suder, (who later held the post of superintendent of gymnastics of the Chicago Public Schools), that it brought eventually inclusion of gymnastics in the public and high schools of Chicago. At present there are 85,000 children, and 15 teachers under the jurisdiction of Mr. Suder, and gymnastics are taught in compliance with a standardized plan. Surely an accomplishment to which the German Turners of Chicago can look with pride, since it must be conceded that their constant agitation brought this realization.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1889.

GYMNASTICS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The following circular was issued and sent to all societies of the Chicago Turner District on April 11:

"The Turnverein Vorwaerts to all societies of the Chicago Turner District:

"The Bible says: 'Don't put your light under a bushel.' It is the opinion of the Vorwaerts Turnverein and doubtlessly yours also that the Turner societies of Chicago are making a mistake, to their own disadvantage as well as to that of all Turner societies of the whole country, by not endorsing a matter which is not only worth while but also deserves to be considered under the circumstances as really admirable.

"We mean the introduction of gymnastics in public schools, and more than that, the ways and means by which it is cultivated.

"The Turner societies of the city of Chicago have a perfect right to be proud

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1889.

of the fact that no other city of this large country promotes gymnastics in the public schools to such a degree as does Chicago. Indeed, we have a double right, for this result was achieved through our propaganda and by the technical ability of men who were trained in our circles.

"It is to the interest of the North American Turner Bund as well as to our own to honor those persons by public appreciation of their merits, since we must attribute these excellent results to their admirable achievements. It is furthermore our duty to let these facts be known to our brother societies.

"The Vorwaerts Turnverein therefore requests the societies to instruct their respective representatives in the District executive board to support the following motion, explained by what we have said above:

"The executive board of the Chicago Turner District shall be ordered to compose a memorial concerning the introduction and the development of gymnastics in the public schools of Chicago and shall have printed the aforesaid memorial

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1889.

a sufficient number of copies and send it for instructive purposes to all the Turner societies of the Bund.'

"Turnverein Vorwaerts"

This motion, not to be underestimated in its effect on the further development of gymnastics in the public schools, was approved of and accepted. The following persons were elected to prepare the memorial: Suder, Nettelhorst Hibbeler, Zipp, Weidemann, and Wenter.

WFA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1889.

TURNVEREIN FORTSCHRITT

Yesterday's festival of the Turnverein Fortschritt (Progress) was a complete success.

An interesting lecture by Mr. Charles Bary, a member of the Chicago Turngemeinde who dealt on the ethics of the 8-hour-day question, furnished spirited amusement.

The Turnverein, 1822-24 Milwaukee Avenue, is at present in its boom time. It has 130 members, including twenty-two active 'turners' and thirty singers.

The fencing section, founded a short time ago, will give an exhibit on May 11. The children class has about 200 pupils.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 20, 1889.

THE 25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE TURN VEREIN AURORA

The Turn Verein Aurora was founded on Feb. 22, 1864 (Washington's birthday) chiefly by members of the then existing Aurora Social Club.

It started out with 20 members of which two still survive.

At the beginning the Turn Verein held its meetings in the old Aurora Turner Hall at the corner of Milwaukee and Ohio Streets, where now stands the Concordia Hall.

In June 1867, the Verein joined the North American Turner Association and immediately afterwards showed a great improvement.

Already in 1867 the Verein could start with the building of the present Hall.

The club also had its ups and downs. In 1877 it was forced to sell its hall and the number of members dwindled from 250 to 28.

Those loyal 28 members reorganized the Verein again in 1878 and since then

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 10, 1929.

it has been flourishing.

At the present time the membership numbers 467. All are all in good standing, and the property of the Verein amounts to \$15,000.00.

The Turn Verein Aurora has always stood for the principles of the North American Turn Verein and will always defend the principles of humanity and progress.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 5, 1889.

SOZIALER TURNVEREIN.



The Soziale Turnverein is developing a strength which in this "blossom time of cowards and scoundrels" - can be considered by every sincere friend of progress as a joyous sign of the times. Hardly one year in existence, the club has already bought the lot for building its hall.

It is situated at Belmont and Racine Avenues and cost \$5,000. We have only one wish: to see the "Soziale" soon in its own hall - in the interest of all the friends of truth.



II B 3
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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 4, 1888.

THE SOCIALIST TURNER SOCIETY

The First Speaker's Report.

To the Socialist Turn Society!

About a year ago, a number of Turners myself included broke off our connections with the Lincoln Turn Society as the outcome of disagreements over the protest question. To establish a new Turn society was in our opinion the most important step to be taken, and should be founded upon the following basis: The platform and the resolutions of the North American Turn Federation shall not be only a meaningless scrap of paper which was written on, but it shall also be acted upon. We were convinced of the need of a new Turn society and used all of our energy to establish one. Thus the Socialistic Turn Society came into existence. Considering the fact, that our society depended almost entirely upon the laboring classes and, that this was a year of financial hardship for the radically inclined working men, the newly established



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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 4, 1888.

society can justly boast of great success.

The society's membership list reveals the satisfactory figure of 165. During the last six months 35 new members have joined the society, all of whom are persons believing in principles and in the execution of such, and did not join it for any selfish business reasons, as this is so often the case with turn and various other societies.

The choice of Mr. Moritz Schmidt as turn teacher was never regretted. The turn school is so far restricted to very small quarters, which fact makes itself felt in the success of the school. During the last six months our active turners have participated in thirty seven turn exercises. Our cultural committee should be praised for the intellectual and cozy evenings, arranged by the committee once every month, on which occasion lectures, debates, etc., were followed with great interest by our audiences. As proof, that our society has remained true to its principles, we wish to point out the society's call for a protest mass meeting, following the Illinois Supreme Court's sanction of capital punishment imposed on the anarchists,



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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 4, 1888.

and the presently called for mass meeting to protest against the proposed new immigration banishment laws. And we also wish to state that the Socialistic Turn Society was the first one of the turn societies to arrange a festival for the benefit of the defense fund....

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1887.

[JAHN'S DISCIPLES]

A large crowd gathered last night at the north side Turner Hall to witness the gymnastic exercises of the Chicago Turn Community. The orchestra under the direction of Adolph Rosenbecker delighted the audience with a lovely musical program. The pole exercises of the young Turners were followed with much interest and earned them well deserved applause. Then came the excellent exhibition of club swinging, expertly done by R. Ruschau. Following was a wrestling match with these teams participating: Hambrock and Hess; Voss and Long; Carr and Schmidt. These gentlemen have been known for years for their work in this field, and they convinced the audience, last night, of their excellent progress. Then the Turners, Hambrock and Boehm, gave a fencing exhibition, but this failed to produce the expected effect as the newly imported sabres from Vienna were somewhat heavier than the exponents had been used to. The building of the pyramid and the ladder performed by all the active members of the Turn Community was done so beautifully, that it is impossible to express it in words.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 20, 1887.

FIFTH RALLY OF THE "FEDERATION OF SHARP SHOOTERS"



It was a gorgeous procession arranged by the Sharp Shooters.... The endeavors of our Germans to cultivate the ways and customs of the Fatherland meet oftentimes with criticism, but the cultivation of the sharp-shooting art of our German-Americans is equal to that of the old Fatherland, in some instances, they even exceed in this art their German brother.... In this country time means money, therefore, the Americans are not satisfied to indulge in the sport of sharp-shooting just for the exercise connected with it; They combine "Sport" with honor and money. The great achievements of our sharpshooters are largely due to the fact that time is not spent without compensation. The officials of our German-American Sharp-Shooting only, are always in a controversy with the sharpshooters whose ambition is roused, mainly by the prospect of money making. Happily this seems to be on the wane.... The Chicago "Sharp-Shooter's Society" has helped greatly towards the establishing of the "federation of sharpshooters" in the western hemisphere in 1879.. The festivals as mentioned in succession, St. Paul. 1881, Highland, Ill., 1883, Indianapolis, Ind., 1885, out did each other in the achievement of success and there is no doubt that the present festival held in Chicago will be the most glorious one ever held so far. Twenty Sharp-Shooting Societies with about 2,000 members are connected with the Federation.

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GERMAN

Die Fackel, (Chicagoer A. Z.), May 4, 1884.

The "Vorwarts" Turnverein is giving a benefit next Sunday for its retiring teacher of gymnastics, John Gloy, with the co-operation of the popular "Liederkranz Eintracht", the double quartet of the Aurora Turnverein, and Miss Clara Schaumberg, the singer.

Gloy, the jolly old boy, deserves a full house on that occasion.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1884.

[AURORA TURNVEREIN]

"Report of the 1st speaker for the period from July 1883 to January 1884"

Meetings were well attended. There were admitted 100 new members and the Aurora Turnverein with a membership of 240 is the second largest in the Chicago area,--- Financial Condition:-

Implements repairs on the place	\$154.50
Sick benefit	76.00
Salary of instructors & benefits	410.00
Singing section	67.00
Library	30.00
	<hr/> 737.50

Besides regular expenses for printing, rent, gas etc., there was a surplus of \$64.00 so that the treasurer has at present \$650.00 this should be added outstanding loans of \$700.00, further securities represent almost \$600.00 therefore altogether nearly \$2000.00. Our library contains almost 600 books, and the library committee has added \$120.00. Our boarding school which in

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1884.

January, 1883 had an attendance of 290 today boasts of 340 pupils among them 106 girls." (Complaint that visitors are few)

The 3rd and newest section under direction of August Zapp consists of a fencing group. We regret that it was impossible to start an elementary school, but I hope it will soon materialize.--



[THE TURNVEREIN MEETING]

The Chicago Turn Community, re-elected at the semi-annual meeting yesterday the following officers: Max Stern, first speaker, Lorenz Mattern, second speaker; Max Koelling, Protocol Secretary; Claus D. Meyer, Corresponding Secretary; John E. Miller, Treasurer. Louis Nettlehorst, first secretary of the Turners and Edwin Schaefer second, Fritz Kohler, overseer of the gymnastic apparatus, Edmund Fieldler, cashier, Julius Rosenthal, Librarian and H. Suder, Turn-teacher. Mr. Max Stern gave a very satisfactory report on the school's progress and said the evening-school was attended by 52 adults during the past semester. He said also that owing to the efforts of a citizen's committee consisting of Messrs. A. Schoninger, H. J. Christoph and Albert Boese and to the support of the press, the second mortgage of \$20,000 was paid off. The society has 65 active Turners.

J. E. Miller the treasurer reported that the revenues were \$2591.20 and the expenditures \$1742.00. Secretary Max Koelling reported that 38 new members have joined the Society bringing the total to 326.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, January 10th, 1883.

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THE SHARP-SHOOTING SOCIETY OF NORTH CHICAGO.

At the annual meeting by Conrad Folz yesterday the following report was read: The Society's present membership is 174 and The Finances are in good shape. The Sharp-Shooters Park and the additional buildings are property of the Society which represents a capital of at least \$85,000 of which we owe \$20,000 in mortgages.

Following is the list of the newly elected officers: Wilhelm Schulz, President, Conrad Hibbecke, Vice-President, H. R. Zimmel, Secretary, Peter Herrer, Secretary of Finances, Henry Schmidt, Treasurer, N. M. Plothe, Managing Director, succeeding the departing Theodor Harz. Messrs. H. G. Prell and G. Merz Sharp-shooting Masters and, Messrs. Anton Imhof, John Keiser, Charles Folz, H. Gielsdorf and Magnus Kuh for the Finance Committee.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, January 5, 1883.

THE TURNERS.

Mr. Legner, the first speaker at last night's meeting, gave a very satisfactory report. He said that the Aurora Turn-Society made progress during the past six months, surprising even to the members. The attendance at the meetings was very good and the participation in debates exceedingly spirited. The growing membership is looked upon with much satisfaction. January 4th, 1882, the Society had 105 members; today the list of members shows an increase to 150. The library disposes of 650 books. There are 319 pupils enlisted at the Turn school. August Zapp is turn teacher. Mr. Zapp can justly be proud of his accomplishments despite the difficulties which he encounters. The Turners and the Germans of the North-west side are appreciative of his work. I expressed my opinion in the last report that compulsory exercises were against our principles and harmful to the Society and have been proven correct. These paragraphs were suspended last July for a period of six months with a satisfying result. My advice to the Turn-Society is to abolish entirely the paragraphs for compulsory exercises. We propose that at the end of every meeting a few articles from the "Freidenker" (Free thinker) shall be read. This for the mental relaxation of the Turners and also to introduce to our new members, Turner Boppe, who is the excellent manager of this newspaper. On one of those occasions, Peter J. Ellert lectured on the hero Garibaldi. This was followed

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, January 5, 1883.

by a debate of much interest in which many of the turners participated.

Turner August Spies gave at the December meeting a lecture on "Socialism and the Right of Women to vote". At the District Turn celebration at Ottawa our turners were awarded great honors. The six turners who composed a champion team, were awarded seven prizes. This was a great honor, indeed, inasmuch as there was hardly any time for preparation and not one of the members of the team had ever before participated at a turn festival.

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, July 10th, 1882.

"The Aurora Turn-Society"

Mr. Legner, the first speaker of the Aurora Turn-Society, gave a very encouraging report, at last Wednesday's meeting, as to the Society's development during the past half year. The Aurora Turn Society made progress in all of its activities; meetings had been well attended; participation in debates had been very lively, and seventeen new members had been enlisted. The finances of the Society are also in good order.

As for the library, it was necessary to put in, an additional bookshelf. The library disposes of over 650 books, a number of which are of great value. The Turn School, which is in the hands of August Zapp, has a large number of pupils, who gave, only a short time ago, an exhibition of turn exercises.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 3, 1881.

OUR TURNER HALL
Official Dedication....

The disagreeable weather which still prevailed yesterday had little influence on the crowd. The people intended to be present at the opening ceremony held in the renovated hall.....The stage curtain shows an interesting landscape, probably an Italian scene. A ruin, the remnant of a romantic period, is in the foreground; the large weatherbeaten stone slabs of the courtyard, with grass growing from the crevices, and the partly standing moss-covered pillars are very impressive.....The ruin is on the shore of a small blue lake. On the opposite side one sees another ruin. The coloring in the foreground is confined to delicate tints, while on the horizon arise dark clouds, indicating an approaching storm; altogether an effective, pleasing contrast. Sullivan Brothers painted the curtain and made all the decorations in the building--a great credit to the firm.....

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 3, 1881.

The orchestra played an introduction, after which Max Stern addressed the assembly. His speech was very effective, and the audience greeted him with much acclaim.

Stern's Speech

"My Friends: The committee on arrangements may indeed be pardoned for announcing a speech on an occasion of this kind. After all, this evening not only represents the opening of our season but also means the beginning of a new decade in the history of our organization. We should have been justified in calling this our thirtieth anniversary.

"Under such conditions it is of course permissible and customary to speak of the past. However, I shall not tax your patience; I shall confine myself to the main events affecting our institution.

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"The history of our Turner movement began in the year 1852. At that time a number of Chicago's Germans realized the necessity of forming a German association for the purpose of furthering Germanism, that is, to awaken an understanding of our views and of our mode of life and to obtain greater recognition for the German-American element, and this, naturally, could only be attained by co-operation. A meeting was held at the Rio Grande Hotel on La Salle Street, and that marked the beginning of the Turnverein of Chicago. [Translator's note: Turnverein means Gymnastic club. The movement which originated in Germany when Friedrich L. Jahn, a German patriot, 1778-1852, advocated the Greek principle, "a sane mind in a sound body," and founded the Turner movement.....The halls were supplied with apparatus for physical exercise, and to take care of the mental phase, lectures on scientific subjects, music, drama, etc., were featured. In places outside Germany the Turnhalle became a general gathering place for Germans.] On October 3, 1853, Carl Senne, chairman of the organization, gave the opening address. It may interest you to know how the Turnverein of Chicago

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct.. 3, 1881.

became our present Turngemeinde [community or alliance].

"Soon after the first Verein [club] was founded, it became apparent that the West Side needed a separate club because of lack of transportation facilities, and so the Vorwaerts [Forward] Turnverein was organized. This second club moved into its own quarters in 1857, but the building unfortunately burned down a year later, and therefore the club affiliated itself with the Chicago Turnverein; the organization was then called the Chicago Turngemeinde. In 1860 the alliance moved to the old hall on Kinzie Street, and shortly after, as a fitting beginning to the second decade of the association's existence, its members formed the well-known Company G and went to Cairo to fight for the Union, the Turngemeinde providing their equipment. Those who did not join at the time found the patriotism of the first company irresistible and also wanted to be in the ranks. [These later recruits] and Company G were then transferred to the Twenty-fourth (Hecker's) and Eighty-second Regiments. About thirty Turners

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 3, 1881.

died on the field of battle. A marble tablet with the names of these men now adorns our library, a gentle reminder to all who come here not to forget their country and to do their duty as citizens. Finally, in 1863, the Gemeinde bought this plot of ground and built an attractive hall.

"Among the many meetings which were of importance to the Germans we must mention in particular that which was called at the outset of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. At that time the hall was far too small for the crowd which came to voice its sympathy for the German cause. It was the last large meeting in the old Turner Hall.

"October 9, 1871, marked the destruction of the building, and like most of the inhabitants of the North Side the Turngemeinde found nothing to salvage. Of its 299 members only 48 did not lose their property in the fire.

"But this great calamity did not cause our association to remain indifferent to the urging of various members as well as of other residents of the North

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 3, 1881.

Side, to erect its present building, this hall. You have read in the last two years how a Turner of New York, Gustav Freygang, lent us \$20,000 to complete the great work. The day of the opening of the building, February 1, 1873, coincided with the beginning of the general business depression, and this six-year period of hard times affected the Gemeinde seriously, more so even than the fire.

"About two years ago Chicago's leading German businessmen came to the rescue and published an open letter in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung suggesting that the Turngemeinde issue non-interest-bearing bonds to pay the second mortgage. You know the result. It is a source of great satisfaction to me--and I am sure that you share my sentiments--to tell you that this mortgage is paid, and that therefore the future of the Turner Hall is secure. And, although I did not mention the names of the various well-known gentlemen who proved such benefactors and enabled us to beautify the hall, let it be remembered that the omission was made only out of

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 3, 1881.

consideration for those who pledged their help but have as yet not contributed. However, I take this opportunity to give hearty thanks on behalf of the Turngemeinde, to the committee of citizens, headed by Alderman Schoeninger, J. E. Christoph, and Albert Boese, and all who heeded the appeal and contributed so liberally, and I also wish to express our gratitude to the press, particularly the German papers, which gave us such unanimous support. I can assure you that our members will do all within their power to show their appreciation.

"There are people who believe that the need for the Turner movement has passed, that it has outlived its usefulness, to use a common phrase. But such people are forgetful of facts; they hide from reality like the ostrich which buries its head in sand at the approach of danger.

"Ladies and gentlemen, as long as our schools do not consider gymnastics seriously and remain indifferent to our children's physical development,

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 3, 1881.

the clubs affiliated with the Turnerbund must do their share and work incessantly. As long as we have Germans in America who enjoy the liberty provided by a free democratic government but have lived here from two to twenty years without becoming citizens--so long must we have Turnvereine (gymnastic clubs) to instill in them a sense of duty. As long as various States and communities pass laws which are contrary to the Constitution, and as long as we still need laws for compulsory school attendance, laws for the prevention of child labor, for the inspection of factories and of the sanitary conditions prevailing there, as long as monopolies usurp the country, and the present unjust taxation persists, so long must we have Turnvereins, for we have not yet reached our goal. As long as so-called church property is tax-exempt in order to enrich the pusillanimous clergy with their downcase heads--whereas Turnvereins are taxed--and as long as the nation uses the inscription 'In God We Trust' on every quarter dollar, thereby circulating a pious falsehood at state expense--as long as these conditions persist, the Turnvereins have not outlived their usefulness.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 3, 1881.

"And furthermore, gentlemen! As long as instruction in the German language faces elimination from the public schools in a city like Chicago, where we have two hundred thousand Germans, and as long as we have children of Germans who do not understand their mother tongue, as long as we have German families who are unfamiliar with the German classics, who do not even subscribe to a German newspaper, as long as we have Germans who are not ashamed of their national origin, as long as we have men in the United States who are interested in introducing German customs and the German language, just so long should we have Turnvereins.

"Therefore, gentlemen, support our movement, and help us to attain our worthy goal. We do not ask whether you came from Swabia, Bavaria, Hesse, Saxony, or Mecklenburg. We only ask that you shall be a person of good character and shall give us assurances that you are a citizen or will become one.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 3, 1881.

"In closing I hope that you will enjoy the evening's entertainment, that you will be present on future occasions, and that you will always encourage us!"

Applause....The Turner Male Chorus led by their conductor, Heinze, then sang the "Turner March" by Abt and "Das Lied" by the same composer. The rendition was faultless; the chorus sang with such self-assurance and developed such beauty of tone that even the most hardened critics expressed unstinted approval. The following numbers maintained the same high standard. A bass solo by Lerner-mann must not be forgotten.....His offering received tremendous applause. A dance followed and continued until late at night....

WPA FILE, PROJ. 30275



CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, February 17th, 1881.

THE PRIZE TURNER EXERCISES AT THE MUSIC HALL

At yesterday's Turn-Exercises, most of our German Turners were excluded from such exhibition of gymnastics, at which they would have had a chance of winning prizes, nevertheless, Turner Wilhelm Zoller, of the Turn-Society Vorwarts, won the first prize, a gold medal, for his extra-ordinary work.

It must have been anticipated, what will happen, therefore when the exclusion of the German group, from other exercises resorted to.

It is probably due to this measure, that anybody else, had a chance to win a prize.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, November 8th, 1880.

THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE TURNVEREIN VORWAERTS

The expected has happened. The Vorwarts Turn Halle was over-crowded last night, at that Society's entertainment, which is again a proof, how popular the Vorwarts Turn-Verein with the Germans of Chicago is. They have also a reputation, of selecting programs with great care as to keep the audience in a cheerful mood. And happiness could be read, on every face present. Two plays under the direction of Mrs. Hagemann were acted. The first of which was "Dem Herrn ein Glas Wasser" (A Glass of Water for the Gentleman) and the second "Wenn Frauen Weinen" (When Women Weep) both of which have been very well rehearsed, and the participants greatly acclaimed. But the height of the evening's entertainment, consisted of gymnastic exercises, and the building of a Pyramid, exercised by 24 Turners. The excellent performance of the Turners with special mention for Mr. Zeller, earned them salvos of applause. Mr. Gloy, the Turn teacher, can justly be proud of his accomplishments. An appreciative crowd lingered until in the early morning hours.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung. Nov. 7, 1880.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT OF THE GYMNASTIC CLUB "VORWAERTS"

The evening entertainments given by the Gymnastic Club, "Vorwaerts" enjoyed an exceptional popularity not only among the West Chicago population but also with the Germans all over town. This is quite justified, for nowhere is it more cheerful, no where is there so much variety in the program of entertainments.

The first opening entertainment of the season will be given to-night and the program as usual is an excellent one. The same consists intermittently of theatre performances, exhibition gymnastics by the pupils of the capable gymnastic master, John Glay, and finally a dance. The pretty one act comedy 'Yourself Like Myself' or 'A Glass of Water for the Master' will be played and the pleasing comedy 'When Women Weep.' The exhibition consists of exercises on the horizontal bar, the building of pyramids, presentations of groups executed by 24 gymnasts of groups exercising on poles. A very enjoyable evening is promised the numerous visitors who are expected.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1880.

[EXCURSION TO COLEHOUR'S FARM IN SOUTH CHICAGO]

The Lehr and Wehr Club decided at a meeting held last Monday to take part in an excursion on the 12th of this month with the S.A.P. to Colehour's farm and elected a Committee to make the necessary preparations with the already existing Arrangements Committee for the prize disc shooting to be held there. It is anticipated that the Hunters Association will not take a back seat and as all other Clubs show a lively interest, it will not be going too far to promise very great success.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug.30,1880.

[GYMNASTIC CONTEST]

The victorious and prize winning Milwaukee Gymnastics will return next Saturday evening from Frankfort at 1 PM. and arrive here in Chicago. They will be welcomed by the local Athletic Organizations. A special Committee has been formed, which will journey to meet them and on arrival here on the station a torch parade will be formed and accompanied by a musical Choir which will go along Madison Street, Fifth Ave., Randolph Street and North Avenue to Clark Street to the Gymnastic Hall where a festival speech will be held by the Mayor of Chicago, Mr. Harrison in English and by Henry Rubens in German.

The Hall has been reserved for the Gymnastic, the invited guests and the press.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 30, 1880.

BRAVO "VORWARTS" GYMNASTICS

The Gymnastic Club, "Vorwarts", made a protest yesterday at the meeting in the following resolution.

With reference to the sanctioning of a notorious and shameless election fraud on the part of the majority of the Chicago Aldermen by which rightfully elected member of the council has been cheated of his seat, the gymnastic Club "Vorwarts" makes the following declaration:

(1) The happenings at the last meeting of the City Council are and remain an outrage for the community of the City of Chicago. The Gymnastic Club, "Vorwarts" condemns to the fullest extent the action of the majority of the aldermen in this affair by which from personal or political considerations and by apparently false motives the honorable M. Stauber has been cheated of his seat as Alderman and in his place has been substituted a person, who has as little right to the seat of the Alderman of the 14th Ward as of the title of a Gentleman.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 30, 1880.

(2) The Gymnastic Club "Vorwarts" deploras the behaviour of a part of the local Press especially of the German one in this affair, which instead of protesting against this extraordinary fraud approved it-openly and in this way made itself an accomplice of a crime against the rights of the people.

(3) The Gymnastic Club "Vorwarts" announces its full sympathy with all who have raised their voice in condemnation of this affair and who have decided not to rest till the Honorable Stauber has regained his full rights and the guilty ones have been punished.

(4) Resolved to publish the aforementioned protest in the Arbeiter Zeitung, Ill. Staats Zeitung and Neue Freie Presse.

Committee of the Gymnastic Club Vorwarts

Dr. E. Liebig Speaker

H. Kerber 2

V. Paradski 1 Secr.

H. Sellhorn 2

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 14, 1880.

ADVERTISEMENT NORTH CHICAGO RIFLE CLUB

The opening and celebration of the North Chicago Rifle Club at the corner of Belmont, Western and Clybourn Ave., takes place Sunday, 18th and Monday the 19th of this month..

The drive starts Sunday the 18th from headquarters, corner of North Avenue and Larabee St. In the park the transfer of the shooting gallery by the executive building committee to the Rifle Club, will take place at 3 P.M.

Speech of the day in the evening. Summer-night festival. Illuminations and fireworks. The shooting starts Sunday at 12 o'clock noon till 6 in the evening.

Monday, shooting from 8 A.M. till 12 o'clock noon and 1 P.M. to 4 P.M. At 5 P.M. prizes will be awarded.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 9, 1880.

[HUNTERS' SOCIETY]

The Northside section of the Hunter's Society, is herewith requested, man for man, to be present Thursday evening, June 10th, at 8 o'clock in Thuringer Halle, 48 Clybourn Avenue for an important business meeting.

Order of the day:-

Several new business affairs to be discussed.

All members are compelled to appear.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 4, 1880.

[CHICAGOER TURNBEZIRK]

Last night a large meeting was held in "Vorwärts Turnhalle". All the units from Chicago and neighboring towns were present. Harry Rubens as leader, Theodor Thielpape as Secretary, presided.

It was reported that 690 members on 94 more than last year; and from that amount 184 are active members. In the Bank \$539.08 is on deposit. Such problems were taken under advisement as Insurance and Appropriations for uniforms and also for two Turners expenses to go to Germany to the International Convention.

New delegates were also elected.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 2, 1880.

[THE VORWARTS TURNVEREIN]

Never has the Vorwarts Turnverein been so fully packed as last night in honor of Gloy's Benefit. The program was beyond expectation. Mr. Gloy, the leader, showed his craft last night. He had sixty Turner students of his working on the floor in different tableaux and different athletic poses. With pride, the boys parents were watching their sons' wonderful work. The second part of the program was the stage opera which was explained in announcing the event in yesterday's paper. The audience was very much taken by everything. Finally a dance was given which lasted until daylight.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 30, 1880.

[OPERA AT THE TURNER HALL]

Next Saturday in the "Vorwarts-Turnverein", Mr. John Gloy will be received by a flock of friends and admirers, trying to show their appreciation of the wonderful work he did for the young men in an athletic way. He was and is yet a wonderful leader. He has produced very capable young men who have taken leading places in the big tournament meetings. Hence, this feast tonight. The program will be as follows:- "Die Schoene Galathee", an Opera. The leading lady, Madame Lina Waszmann, Mr. Selig from Milwaukee will sing "Mydas", Miss Gilbert "Canymed", and Mr. Wasserman, Pygmalion.

With such actors and actresses the evening will be a great success. The Turners will also have a good number on the program.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 24, 1880.

NORD CHICAGO SCHUTZENVEREIN

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Otto Zeitz, a special session of the Nord Chicago Schutzenverein [North Chicago Rifle Club] took place last night at Folz's Hall, with a large number of members present. After two prospective members were recommended and four new members admitted to the club, the discussion about the construction of a Schutzenhalle [rifle range] took quite a long time. According to a resolution adopted at the last meeting, the following offers for the construction of a range designed and submitted by Mr. Blumenthal, architect, had been received: Mr. Adams, \$5,363; Mr. Peter J. Hurter, \$5,524; Mr. Spiess, \$5,740 and Mr. Jung, \$5,875. Since Mr. Adams, according to some members, had practically withdrawn his offer, only Mr. Hurter's proposal was considered, and after a lengthy debate it was resolved to sign a contract with Mr. Hurter for immediate construction. The terms of payment made by the contractor are as follows: one thousand dollars after half completion; one thousand dollars after final completion; and the balance in monthly installments of five hundred dollars. After minor business details were taken care of the meeting adjourned.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1879.

[THE SUN IS THE VICTOR]

Notwithstanding the heavy rain, the procession and picnic of the "Lehr and Wehrverein" "The Hunter's Society" and other organizations, has taken place yesterday to celebrate the victory over the usurpation of the militia law. To celebrate this triumph, men with weapons and men without them, marched through the streets in spite of the rain, but the sun's rays came finally through and shone down upon the multitude, engaged in different entertainments.--

At 10 o'clock the procession led by Commander Presser was on its way. At the head of the procession was the "Lehr and Wehrverein's Band", followed by the "Irish Labor Guard" under the leadership of Captain Boland, next came the two companies of the "Bohemian Sharp-Shooters, led by Prokpp Hudek. The shooters in their becoming uniforms showed smartness and military carriage. Following this group came the "Hunters-Society" (150 men) with Colonel Wendt leading. They carried the weapons, after hunters' fashion, the muzzle down-

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1879.

ward. In conclusion of the military procession, came the "Lehr and Wehrverein" (about 500 men) with Commander Presser on horse-back and three officers on foot. Then came the "Shoe-makers Society", the Joiner's of North Chicago," the "French Section" and the "Bricklayers Union."

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 2, 1879.

[THE "LEHR AND WEHRVEREIN" AND THE "MILITIA'S LAW"]

Judge Barnum gave his decision yesterday in the case of Colonel Bielefeld of the Lehr and Wehrverein, and as expected it was decided in the Colonel's favor.

According to this decision, anybody wishing to do so, may join military organizations, carry weapons and practice their use and whosoever assumes for himself the right to restrain the nation from exercising their privileges would violate the constitution of the United States.

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Die Fackel, June 22, 1879.

[PRIZE TARGET SHOOTING]

Prize shooting and celebration of the founding of the North-west Sharp-Shooter Society, June 25-29, 1879, will take place in the park of the Chicago Sharp-Shooter Society.

Wednesday, June 25th, reception for the Sharp-Shooters and guests at the headquarters, 7-72 North Clark Street. Formation and departure of the Festival Procession under the leadership of the Marshal of the Festival, Wm. E. Seipp and his assistant, Frieglaff. The Procession arriving at Clark St. in front of the new Government Building, will pause, to hear the address by Mayor Carter H. Harrison. At the Sharp-Shooters Park, A. Boese will address the Sharp-Shooters Ed. Jussen. Sharp-shooting commences at 3 P.M. Arrangements have been made for a Tell Bird and Star Shooting. There will also be prizes for the best bowlers. The sharp-shooting will be continued through Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

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Die Fackel, June 22, 1879.

SUNDAY - June 23rd.

Forenoon: Meeting of the delegates in the Park.

Afternoon: Coronation of the king of the Sharp-Shooter and distribution of prizes. National Festival, Concert and Dance Music.

Evening: Summernights - Festival and Bengalese Illumination.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 21, 1879.

ATTENTION LEHR AND WEHR- VEREIN!

The Companies 3 and 4 will meet Sunday, June 22nd at 9 A.M. at the 12th St. Turnhalle. The Hunters Society "The Bohemian Sharp-Shooter Society." "Labor Guard" and all of the Civil Societies who wish to participate, are invited to join the Band, in the march to the depot. Company No. 1 will meet at 8:30 A.M. Corner Clybourn Ave. and Larrabee St. Company No. 2 in the capacity of a committee for the preservation of order has to be at the depot at 8 A.M. sharp.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of
Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Dec. 14, 1879.

THE CHICAGO TURNGEMEINDE

The Chicago Turngemeinde [Turner Association] will celebrate Christmas in a happier mood than in previous years, because there are good prospects in store for the members; their hope of raising sufficient money to pay the mortgage may be realized in a few months. Collections have continued steadily. Pledges to buy the non-interest bearing bonds of the Turngemeinde are received daily, and while it has not been possible to see everyone who promised aid, because of the holiday season, nevertheless, the most gratifying results have been obtained, as the accompanying list shows. At the present rate, the entire bond issue will be sold by the start of the new year.

Receipts shown on previously published lists were \$13,650. Downer and Bemis Brewing Company contributed \$500, Peter Schoenhofen, \$300.....[Altogether fifty items appear.] The total sum contributed is now \$16,725.

WPA 61-1-1001-30275

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of
Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Dec. 14, 1879.

It will be noticed that even English-American businessmen are not averse to helping the Turngemeinde. The contributions of the Downer and Bemis Brewing Company, Tobey and Booth, and Wm. Stewart are just as deeply appreciated as the liberal amount subscribed by Mr. Schoenhofen.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 28, 1879.

THE TURNGEMEINDE AND GENERAL GRANT

To the Public: In response to criticism involving the Chicago Turngemeinde (Turner Association) because of Messrs. Max Stern's and Peter Hand's unfortunate solicitation of funds from General Grant, the Turngemeinde desires to submit the following facts to the people of Chicago, who so generously are trying to raise money to pay the second mortgage on the Turnhalle (Turner Hall):

- 1) The Chicago Turngemeinde did not send a committee to see General Grant.
- 2) The committee, consisting of Messrs. Stern and Hand, was nominated by the citizens' committee which was in charge of the drive. But even the citizens' committee gave no hint whatsoever that General Grant should be approached in the matter.
- 3) The collections committee did not receive any compensation for its activities, and none were promised, neither by the citizen's committee nor by the Turngemeinde. If any reimbursement should be called for, the money would have to be provided by the members of the Turngemeinde,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 28, 1879.

since the collected moneys were earmarked for one purpose only--the payment of the Turnhalle's second mortgage.

- 4) The second mortgage, held by Mr. Freygang of New York, was secured by personal guarantee of thirty-five members of the Turngemeinde so as not to jeopardize the \$40,000 given by Chicagoans when the Turnhalle was built.
- 5) The Turngemeinde does not care to take part in a newspaper controversy, but is willing to give any bona fide committee all possible information on the subject in question. The conduct of our Association during the last quarter-century, and our reputation in general, we believe, give sufficient guarantee for the truth of our statements.

In behalf of the Chicago Turngemeinde:

Joseph Kaufmann,
Philipp Stein,
Carl Meyer,

Committee.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Nov. 23, 1879.

THE CHICAGO TOWNGEMINDE

The bond sale to raise money to pay the mortgage on the Turnhalle (Turner Hall) is not such an absorbing topic any more, because of General Grant's presence in Chicago--but nevertheless, more than twenty-four bonds have been sold. The two gentlemen who appealed to Grant to "help save the Turnhalle," a most unfortunate incident--the result of misdirected energy--should see that such activity was entirely uncalled for. The Germans felt that it was a disgrace to approach Grant in a matter of this kind. Our people here are well able to take care of their own affairs. The past has showed this. The next few weeks will give additional proof.

The latest list of contributions /pledges to buy stock/ follows:

C. F. Schaefer, \$100..../13 one-hundred-dollar bonds are listed/.

Schoenemann and Company, \$50....Purchasers of nine \$50 shares are listed7.

Philip Stein, \$25;..../Twenty purchasers of \$25 shares are listed7.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Nov. 23, 1879.

To the total must be added an additional \$200, since Bartholomae and Leicht, as well as Schmidt and Glade, increased their former pledges. Formerly each of these two corporations had subscribed \$200; they raised the sum to \$300.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 18, 1879.

THE ROSEHILL ORPHANAGE

The committees in charge of the concert for the benefit of the orphan home [which was destroyed by fire] met yesterday at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle (Turner Hall). W. Ruehl presided, and F. Happel was secretary. The report showed that \$1,121.28 had been collected, and it was decided to give \$1,100 to Reverend Kalvelage, member of the executive board of the Orphanage. The committee expressed its thanks to the various associations and individuals who co-operated to make the affair a success: The Orpheus male chorus, the song section, of the Social Labor Club of the West Side, chorus of the Catholic Club, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hesse....[five names] and all others who participated.

The committee on tickets asked for a few days' time to give a complete report. On Friday another meeting will be held to receive an accounting of the ticket committee, as well as a complete financial statement.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Nov. 9, 1879.

REGARDLESS

Regardless of the election and the present Grant boom, the citizens have found time to think of the Turnhalle (Turner Hall)--as the appended list of contributions shows:

E. Fuerst, \$200; Cahn, Wampold and Company, \$100. /Translator's note:
Pledges range from \$25 to \$200. / Total - \$2,000.

We may expect subscriptions to increase considerably, since the people are not so busy now, and most of the wholesale houses have finished their fall work.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Nov. 2, 1879.

THE CHICAGO TURNGEMEINDE

The subscription for the new bond issue of the Chicago Turngemeinde (Turner Association) to raise money for the second mortgage on the Turner Hall has met with much greater success than was expected. It will be a source of satisfaction to all concerned that the German hall will be "safe" within a few weeks. The committee decided to publish a complete list of pledges after the election.

For today, it may suffice to give the names of all who have subscribed for bonds since last Thursday: Stotz and Woltz, \$100;....Translator's note: Altogether 24 names are listed.

Pledges received during the last three days total \$1875.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Oct. 26, 1879.

THE CHICAGO TURNGEMEINDE

The Chicago Turngemeinde [Turner Association] can be well satisfied with the response the Germans are giving to the recent bond issue. According to the reports of the committee, not a single German has refused a contribution; all have given in proportion to their ability in order to lift the mortgage on the Turnhalle (Turner Hall). The efforts of the citizens' committee and the committee of the Turngemeinde certainly have brought results. The gentlemen in charge of financial matters decided that collections should not be started until sufficient pledges had been received at least to meet the mortgage. If enough money can be raised to pay the second mortgage, then the Germans feel that ownership of the Turnhalle is assured and, after all, the Germans provided the money some years ago to erect the building. When the second mortgage is paid, one feels assured that the constant collections necessary in the past need not be resorted to in the future, because interest payments will be reduced. As interest diminishes, it will be obvious that outstanding bonds may be redeemed within a year.

WPA (11)

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Oct. 26, 1879.

Every businessman recognizes this, and there is not a German merchant in the city who would not gladly forgo interest payments for a few years on several hundred dollars, if our German institution, the Turnhalle, can be saved. And that is why several who bought only stock have asked for time extension so that bonds could be purchased instead. The success of the appeal, the hearty response of the people, is a credit to our Germans. We are appending a list of subscribers: J. D. Harvey, B. Loewenthal....and eight others, \$100 each. Total amount so far: \$4,800.

The committee will provide a complete list next week. Calling upon so many people entails considerable work, but the committee feels gratified, since it has become apparent that the required money can be raised.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1879.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF CHICAGO

"Fellow Citizens!

"The Turnhalle (Turner Hall) on North Clark Street, center of German activity, pride of the progressive liberal-minded element of the city, our building and all it stands for, may be lost to us.

"The members of the Turngemeinde (Turner Association) worked zealously and successfully for years to preserve the building in the interests of Chicago's Germans. But now the Association is unable to continue without the help of the people. The Chicago Turngemeinde needs twenty to thirty thousand dollars to pay the mortgage and debts.

"We are appending the plan adopted at a general meeting.

"The sum seems large but can be easily raised, if everybody does his share.

WPA (ILL.) INC. 1002/5

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1879.

May everyone who reads these lines remember that the Turnhalle is an institution which benefits all Germans, as well as the people in general.

"The residents of the north side in particular should consider the fact that, in rebuilding the Turnhalle after the Chicago Fire, real estate values in that district rose considerably.

"The Germans raised \$37,000 six years ago, at a time when Chicago was a smoldering ruin and, let it not be forgotten, this money will be wasted unless everyone contributes his mite. Let us not abuse the confidence Turner G. Freygang of New York had in us when, years ago, he contributed \$20,000 without security, to finish our building. All should give now, and emulate a good example!

"Committees will be appointed to call on citizens. We ask you to receive these delegates in a manner befitting men who work unselfishly in the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1879.

interests of the people and to maintain the prestige of the Germans in Chicago!"

Respectfully,

The Publicity Committee

Adolph Schoeninger, president;

A. Boese, secretary;

H. J. Christoph, treasurer.

The \$30,000 Bond Issue of the Chicago Turngemeinde,

2nd Series

is to be issued for the purpose of redeeming the second mortgage of \$20,000 and all interest on debts (with the exception of interest on the first mortgage of \$55,000).

- 1.) Bonds will be issued for \$30,000.
- 2) Bonds are valued at \$100; stock may be had for \$50 and \$25 (sic).
- 3) In order to give everyone an opportunity to participate, shares

WPA (ILL.)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1879.

will also be issued in denominations of \$10, \$5, and \$1.

4) Bonds and stock are noninterest bearing.

5) All persons buying a \$25 bond or more will be considered stockholders of the Chicago Turngemeinde.

6) For the redemption of the bonds and stock, one-half of the year's net receipts will be set aside.

7) A lottery is to be drawn at the annual dance of the stockholders of the Chicago Turngemeinde to decide which bonds shall first be redeemed.

8) Bonds and shares will be redeemed until none are outstanding.

9.) All bonds and stocks will be declared void twelve months after the last bonds and shares will have been redeemed. This clause shall take effect three months after giving public notice three times in three German newspapers.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 13, 1879.

THE CHICAGO TURNGEMEINDE

The Chicago Turngemeinde (Turner Association) held a general meeting yesterday which was well attended. Emil Hoechster (official speaker of the Turngemeinde) called the assembly to order, and told the members that the purpose of the meeting was to consider ways and means to pay off the mortgage. [Translator's note: Please see: Answer of the Chicago Turngemeinde to the Open Letter, Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1879.]

After several gentlemen had expressed their views, Max Stern made a motion to issue non-interest bearing bonds for \$30,000, full bonds as well as fractional bonds. Naturally, the motion resulted in an intense debate, but met with approval, and a large majority was in favor of the measure.

It was then decided to apportion the net receipts of next year, using one half for payments on the old debt, and one half to redeem the new bonds. At the annual ball of the stockholders, numbers shall be drawn to decide which of the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 13, 1879,

bonds are to be redeemed first. With respect to the redemption of the fractional bonds, no action was taken at this time; this matter will be decided later.

The new series of bonds will be issued and sold under the supervision of a citizen's committee. The names of the committee members will be announced in the near future.

Messrs. Hoechster and Stern, as well as Joseph Kaufmann, Wm. Kuecken, C.A.F. Hunke, Joseph Stab, and others, were in favor of the plan, and considered non-interest bearing bonds a solution for the difficulties confronting the Turnhalle (Turner Hall), and all expressed hope that the Germans in Chicago will give financial support to the Turngemeinde, so that the mortgage on the hall can be paid. Adjournment followed.

The citizens' committee, the members of the executive board, and the advisory committee will hold a meeting this evening to consider the bond issue.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1879.

ANSWER OF THE CHICAGO TURNGEMEINDE TO THE OPEN LETTER

To Mr. A. Schoeninger, Dr. Hessert, and others:

Gentlemen: Your open letter encouraged us, and leads us to believe that not all is lost. [Translator's Note: For full details please see article entitled: "We Are On Our Way," Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 9, 1879.] We were enthusiastic about your proposal, and the members adopted your suggestions unanimously. The fair will therefore not be held, and we shall appeal to Chicago's Germans for support.

I find no adequate words properly to express our gratitude, nor the sentiments which your letter aroused among our dejected members.....

We are submitting herewith a detailed account of our expenditures, and believe that this is in line with your reasoning.....

WPA (111) PROJ 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1879.

After the destruction of the Turnhalle during the Chicago Fire on October 9, 1871, the Germans in Chicago encouraged the Turngemeinde to rebuild, so that a suitable meeting place would be provided for the liberal-minded element of the city. Splendid buildings arose everywhere in Chicago and, as the Germans made large donations, the Association decided to erect a magnificent hall--an idea which conformed to the spirit then prevailing.

Of the three hundred members of the Turngemeinde, only forty-two suffered no loss during the great fire, yet \$7,000 was raised in a short time among this group to pay the mortgage on the destroyed building, so that a loan of \$55,000 could be negotiated for a new structure. Non-interest bearing bonds were issued and sold to the public, which netted \$35,000. The members also took a financial interest and provided \$7,000.

We started building; the magnificent exterior was very imposing, and every German felt elated as he passed the edifice. Before we put on the roof, we ran out of funds. What were we to do? We could not wait for "better times,"

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1879.

as one might do in everyday pursuits. The people wanted something for the money which had been spent. The members did what they could, and others provided as much as was possible under existing conditions.

We appealed to out-of-town friends. G. Freygang, a Turner of New York, heard about our predicament and came to Chicago. He was impressed by the city's activity and became acquainted with the Germans here; he perceived the interest manifested by the Germans in the efforts of the Turngemeinde and said, "With that typical German spirit prevailing here, I consider your word to be better than a bond," and gave \$20,000. He had confidence in us and will not lose--just as we Germans will not lose the hall.

In 1874, the Turngemeinde was just about on the rocks; unforeseen circumstances curtailed our income and six per cent bonds were issued. The members bought enough to bring in \$1,825. Two years ago, \$3,000 had to be raised. But how? A general meeting was called on a Sunday afternoon. The board urged the members time and again to help, and \$1,500 was pledged; eight days later

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1879.

the entire \$3,000 was received, and more than half of it was an outright gift.

Of course, under such conditions, our membership could not grow. But regardless of these inauspicious circumstances, and the hopeless prospects, the Turngemeinde persevered. The activities of a few, and of the thirteen who at various times served on the board during these many years shall not be forgotten here. These men deserve our gratitude. They worked zealously, unselfishly, at a time when they had difficulty in providing the wherewithal to support their families. Their constant efforts saved the Turnhalle.

Herewith we append the report of the secretary:

"Oct. 9, 1879.

"Copy of the Last Annual Report of the Turngemeinde

"The secretary of the executive board herewith gives a general account of the present financial status, as well as a few excerpts from previous years:

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1879.

"Assets

Buildings	\$115,816.51
Real estate	25,433.53
Fixtures	2,000
Hall fixtures, etc.	9,175.58
Cash on hand	386.95
Rents, bills receivable	656.18
Total	<u>\$153,468.75</u>

"Liabilities

Stock	\$ 37,654.81
Bonds	32,361.25
Notes, various	3,212
Pawtucket Sav. Inst.	55,000 [abbreviated]
G. Freygang	20,000

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1879.

Wm. Kuecken\$ 2,580
Miscellaneous	2,660.69
Total\$153,468.75

"According to the aforesaid, all the liabilities of the Turngemeinde, including bonds worth \$32,361.25, amount to \$153,468.75.

"Interest rates are as follows:

\$55,000	Ⓐ	7½%
20,000	Ⓐ	9%
2,580	Ⓐ	10%
3,212	Ⓐ	10%
750	Ⓐ	6%
31,611.25		non-interest bearing bonds
2,660.69		miscellaneous

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1879.

"Interest per year amounts to \$6,649.20.

"Our income during the past year was as follows:

"Receipts

Rents collected\$ 5,958.54
Net receipts from 38 Sunday concerts	1,242.02
Net receipts from masquerades	3,066.24
Net receipts from the tavern and lunch room	1,729.25
Net receipts from sales of articles	362.85
Donations	498.32
Claim paid by the insurance company on the old hall, destroyed by the Chicago Fire	22.50
Sale of old piano	54.00
Total\$13,058.72

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30975

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1879.

"Expenses

Uncollected rents	\$ 166.00
Loss, stockholder's dance	12.29
Interest	5,570.23
Various expenses	<u>6,530.36</u>
Total	\$12,278.88

"This would give a surplus of \$779.84, but we are in arrears with our interest payments amounting to \$2,000, and taxes for 1878, which were \$800.

"Under the heading, 'Various expenses, \$6,530.36,' a large portion was spent for alterations and building. Next year this item will show a considerable decrease. Insurance rates, taxes, and wages are also lower, which will represent a saving of about \$2,000 for next year.

"Receipts, particularly hall rent, do not cover the high maintenance cost;

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1879.

but this is unavoidable because of competition, and so we must be satisfied to charge low rentals, since we have no alternative; nor is it possible to devise other means to cover this loss. Our hall was rented more frequently last year than during the previous three years, yet our income was less.

"As a comparison I submit a financial report from the year 1874, the first year after the hall was completed: [long list of particulars]. According to these figures, our debts at that time amounted to \$122,061.65. Our present debts are \$115,813.94, a diminution of \$6,147.70 (sic).

"During the past six years the board paid, in interest alone, \$41,790.16, and decreased the original debt by \$6,700.

"Fritz Goetz, Secretary."

You will undoubtedly ask how we were enabled to cover our enormous expenditures, considering the low income enumerated above. I explained this at

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1879.

the beginning: The members of the Turngemeinde often paid money out of their own pockets, and gave until they could contribute no more. They did this, not only in the instances given here, but even when dances, picnics, and other festivals were arranged.

We have no recourse to this now; the members are nearly broke, and therefore we intended to hold a fair. We are glad that you suggested something better, and we certainly will follow your advice--just as soon as the members have decided on the procedure.

If, as you believe, every German, every liberally inclined person, will do his share and contribute something to liquidate the second mortgage of \$20,000, then we will be on a solid financial foundation, and it won't be necessary to resort again to the kinds of entertainments which are not compatible with the standard of our institution. We will then be enabled to use the Turnhalle for the purpose it was intended for, the development of physical and mental ability, and to provide a meeting place where the interests

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1879.

of the Germans can be considered!

When the time comes that a German might exclaim, as he enters the Turnhalle, "This is our building forever, and I did my share," then, gentlemen, all of our Germans will express their gratitude in the same measure as I do now in behalf of the Turngemeinde.

Emil Hoechster,
First speaker of the Chicago Turngemeinde.

Chicago, Oct. 10, 1879.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20075

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1879.

AFTER EIGHT YEARS

(Editorial)

Flames devastated Chicago eight years ago. The ominous day is again recorded on our calendar, but we are not beset with terror as in the days of the past. The devastation is not apparent any more--only a few still vacant lots give mute evidence of the Great Fire's course. The hard times, when business and trade were at a standstill--a loss which for years proved greater even than that caused by the fire--that dismal period has now passed.

We seem to have greater confidence, and a brighter future beckons to us. Today we may look with satisfaction at what we salvaged, even though many lost everything and never regained their former status. Our possessions--what we have now--were not given by a whim of fickle fortune; the wealth we acquired was based on hard work, perseverance, and honest effort.

The Germans of Chicago have special reasons to be grateful today. They lost

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1879.

more than any other contingent in the city, since so many of them were tradesmen, merchants, and manufacturers; today their factories and stores have been rebuilt, wages are increasing, and the small shopkeeper notices a perceptible boost in sales. Everywhere there has been a change for the better --not merely in financial matters. For years, our Germans were divided. What one wanted was opposed by the other; if one acquired anything, he aroused the envy of his neighbor. Today we perceive more unity. We have a different attitude. The Germans seem to understand that they have a common goal, that they must be united if they wish to maintain the standing they acquired by helping suppress the Rebellion, that there must be no dissension in the German ranks if they wish to benefit by the numerical quantity they represent in the nation.

As to the aforesaid, we now have an opportunity to prove our loyalty to a common cause by helping the Chicago Turngemeinde (Turner Association). The financial aspect of the organization is anything but pleasant. The beautiful hall, on which the Germans spent many a dollar, is threatened with foreclosure

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unless the Germans as a whole arise and declare, "This building shall remain among us, since it is dedicated to the interests of our people!"

If all make a common cause of it, there will be no difficulty whatsoever in averting the impending loss.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1879.

WE ARE ON OUR WAY!

Suggestions Given in Open Letter
to the Chicago Turngemeinde Find Acceptance

The Chicago Turngemeinde (Turner Association) held a closed session yesterday which lasted until half-past ten o'clock in the evening. A general meeting was in progress after that. When the reporter of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung was admitted, the "Open Letter" published by us in a previous issue was under discussion.

Max Stern addressed the assembly. He regarded the letter as proof that the Germans were not as indifferent toward the Turnhalle (Turner Hall) and the financial difficulties involving the structure as the members surmised at the last meeting. "The advice given to the Turngemeinde is very sensible, apparently." He Max Stern believed that the Authors' Carnival proposed

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1879.

by the Turngemeinde could not be produced successfully--either from the artistic or the financial angle. As to the production of scenes from the works of famous German authors, the Association would have many beautiful women available, but not enough of them to act the parts. A large number of ladies is opposed to "fairs" in general, and justly so. What woman would enjoy wheedling out of a businessman a costly gift for the occasion, and then urge several hundred young men "to buy a chance"? What father would like to see his daughters acting in such a manner? The methods by which fairs make money are detested by many people, and rightly so.

And that is not all! The preparatory work for an "Authors' Carnival" would require an outlay of at least two thousand dollars for decorations, costumes, music, and so forth, according to the estimate of the committee. He [Max Stern] did not believe that there would be a big surplus under the circumstances. He felt convinced, however, that the ladies would be able to provide valuable gifts for the occasion.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1879.

There is another question which Max Stern asked the assembly to consider: "What satisfaction would a businessman have in providing a present which costs twenty-five dollars wholesale, is raffled off at the fair for twenty dollars, at an expense of eight dollars, which leaves a net income of twelve dollars for the Turngemeinde?" Max Stearn believed that a businessman would rather donate twenty-five dollars in cash, knowing that thereby the Turngemeinde would get the benefit of the entire amount. He did not doubt that the Association would be supplied, free of charge, with beverages amounting to five hundred dollars in value, but after subtracting the cost of holding the carnival the profit would be only a hundred and twenty-five dollars.

"It is not necessary to go to a lot of trouble," continued the speaker. "The facts should be presented to the public in a simple, truthful manner, and it should be explained what difficulties were encountered in rebuilding the Turnhalle. Of what benefit would the carnival be, even if two thousand

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dollars were obtained? In two years we'll face the same problem again. Of course, the last fair was a great success, and about seven or eight thousand dollars was received, but at that time the members of the Association made more money, and they provided most of the funds by digging into their pockets. On that occasion, the Turngemeinde was able to obtain two thousand dollars in two evenings from the members alone. Today the Association is poor--the Turngemeinde members gave as much money as they could. But, strictly speaking, the last fair was not a success from the financial angle, since the prizes were worth twice as much as the amounts received."

Toward the end, the speaker made a motion that the executive board and the fair committee be advised to consider the suggestions made in the open letter to the Turngemeinde, and formulate an answer.

Mr. Hunke was of the opinion that "self-preservation" should induce the

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Turngemeinde to accept the proposals made in the open letter.

"The public always regarded the Turnhalle more as a meeting place of Germans than as the specific property of the local Turngemeinde, and would therefore not ignore the appeal [for funds]. Above all, we must face reality. It cannot be expected that our Germans will help us in such a measure as we expect, without certain inducements. It might be possible to combine the various German clubs into a single unit."

Mr. Fritsch said: "The gentlemen who wrote the open letter appear to be willing to help." He favored acceptance of the proposals.

Mr. Weidemann spoke at length, advocating adoption of the suggestions, and was given tremendous applause at the conclusion of his speech. He said

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that his employer had mentioned the letter and was of the opinion that the suggestions made were most sensible, and that, if the Turngemeinde would follow the advice, no liberal-minded German would refuse a contribution.

Weidemann said that he also favored the carnival, because he believed it was preferable to do something in the matter than nothing at all, but that he thought the proposals made in the letter were by all means preferable. He thought that the Germans who contributed \$30,000, eight years ago, to rebuild the Turnhalle, would certainly be willing to provide half as much now.

"That would be the only solution. More than that, liquidating the debt would not be the only benefit! The German interest in gymnastics will be aroused anew, and our countrymen will again send their sons and daughters to the Turnhalle. When we have reached that phase, the Turnhalle will once

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more be the center of German activity!"

Julius Cohn said: "On October 12, 1871, three days after the Chicago Fire, many members decided to rebuild the hall, yet many of the unfortunates at the time were not able to save more than the clothes they wore. The members at that time paid \$6,000 within a few months to pay off the mortgage which still encumbered the destroyed building. With the help of the Germans, and aided by many Americans, the new Turnhalle was built, the largest and most beautiful building of its kind in the country. Unfortunately, the price was \$60,000 to \$65,000 higher than the original estimate. But regardless of the hard times, the \$75,000 mortgage and other debts, the Turnhalle managed to survive. The members did their utmost to save the structure, and were criticized repeatedly about their methods and efforts in replenishing the dwindling funds of the organization. Popularity contests involving politicians, and too much laxity in permitting people to attend masquerades, aroused more or less resentment.

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"Such occurrences would all be eliminated if \$20,000 could be raised to pay the mortgage; that would enable the board to manage the hall in such a manner that it would be a credit to the Germans of Chicago.

"The Turngemeinde does not want anything for nothing. Bonds may be issued as formerly. Whoever cannot pay one hundred dollars, may take a twenty-five-dollar bond, and this sum can be paid in four or five annual installments. If one cannot afford twenty-five dollars, then any amount will be welcomed. The most essential thing the Turngemeinde would have to do would be to give a detailed financial statement. The board must show that good management prevails--then it can confidently appeal to the public."

Staab called the assembly's attention to the fact that, just eight years ago to a day, the last meeting was held at the old Turnhalle before the fire destroyed the building, and fourteen days later the \$7,500 (sic) mortgage

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1879.

was paid. And in three months, thirty-two thousand dollars' worth of bonds were sold to finance the new building. Can't we do this again?

W. Hettich said: "The gentlemen who signed the letter know that we cannot give any more money, and, doubtless, if we select a committee and appeal to the citizens for aid, they will not refuse. Everybody knows that arranging a carnival costs a lot of money, but no one can give assurance that a profit can be derived therefrom--besides, there is still time to consider the matter."

He believed that \$25,000 could readily be raised by following the suggestions outlined in the letter.

"We must realize that this carnival would be the last fair which could be given; the income from masquerades covers current expenses, and other

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clubs have already been given accommodations at the Turnhalle."

He made a motion that a committee be named immediately.

Mr. Goetz, treasurer of the Turngemeinde, said that the debts, including the outstanding bonds of the Turngemeinde, amount to \$114,000.

"The Turnhalle cost \$125,000. In the beginning everything went well, and \$12,000 was paid off, but, later, accumulating interest played havoc. Time and again the Turners dug into their pockets to pay interest. If the public were properly informed as to what an uphill fight has confronted the Association and the dozen men composing the board during the last six or seven years, then no question will arise about management."

Peter Hand remarked that he was elated when he read the letter in the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1879.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung; the suggestions encouraged him, and he had hope again that the Turnhalle could be saved from foreclosure proceedings. The proposals given, said Hand, would be the only solution.

"It would be an easy matter to compile a list of ten thousand names, people who would be willing to contribute to the cause. Aided by a committee with the courage to try again, we can raise the money in half a year."

J. P. Hand's hopes were revived by the letter, and other businessmen with whom he had spoken expressed themselves very much in favor of the plan given in the letter.

Mr. Blum's employer had said that he would gladly give one hundred dollars, and he would try to raise the same amount by appealing to his friends.

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Mr. Kohtz asked Mr. Stern what program Mr. Schoeninger would suggest to raise the money, since the latter's was the first signature on the letter.

Mr. Stern replied that he had made a motion to submit the letter to the executive board and to the fair committee for an answer, and for consideration of the matter in general.

"Perhaps it would be best to let the executive board decide, but the fair committee has a right to be heard."

Carl Meier, chairman of the fair committee, said that he wanted to make a motion separating the executive board from the fair committee. Considering that the proposals given in the letter are much better than holding a fair, there would be no objection to giving up the latter. He suggested, however, that it would be well to strike while the iron is hot. The general meeting

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should not be postponed until next Wednesday; the board should be advised to call the meeting for next Sunday.

Hunke was in favor of inviting the gentlemen who signed the letter to attend a meeting on Saturday.

Stern replied that we ought to be grateful for the good advice; to follow it is up to the Turngemeinde.

Messrs. Hettich, Cohen, J. P. Hand, Max Stern, and others continued the debate, and finally a substitute motion of Cohen was adopted, whereby the executive board was instructed to answer the letter.

Goetz promised to have the financial report ready for today's session.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1879.

After giving a vote of thanks to the signers of the letter, the assembly adjourned.

Open Letter to the Chicago Turngemeinde

"The recent announcements from your organization verify the misgivings we have entertained for a long time. We, and most Germans, have admired the energetic and efficient management which has enabled you to maintain the Turnhalle, center of German culture in Chicago, during a period when even the most capable businessmen found it difficult to avoid failure in their own enterprises. We regret exceedingly that you are facing misfortune at a time when most business houses are experiencing an upward trend after five or six years of continued anxiety, and have at last reached that phase where one might exclaim, "The fight was not in vain!" We sympathize with you in your predicament, and we can understand the motives which prompt

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1879.

the members of your association to hold a fair, an 'Authors' Carnival,' as you call it. But we have little use for fairs which are incessantly repeated, which irk the people in general, and which prove of definite detriment to small businessmen.

"We do not doubt in the least your ability to make a success of your contemplated fair; we know that you can produce a splendid festival. We are also aware that such attractions cost considerable money, and therefore we fear that you will gain little, even if the attendance were exceptionally good; that your net proceeds will not be sufficient to prevent the financial debacle you are facing.

"We therefore offer a well-meant suggestion which--if accepted--will meet with the approval of all Germans who are aware of the efforts of the Turngemeinde in its constant fight against legal inhibitions, prohibitions,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1872.

and other matters vitally affecting Germans. The Germans realize that they cannot leave the Turngemeinde and its hall--symbol of German culture--in the lurch. All our compatriots will help--commensurate with their ability--and will do so without a fair.

"Call a mass meeting or see the citizens after naming ward committees, and we'd like to find the German who would not contribute something in his own or the community's interest, in furtherance of liberty.

"By following these suggestions you will be more successful than by holding a fair, and, incidentally, it will meet with the approval of many of our citizens.

"Respectfully,

"Adolph Schoeninger....Herman Raster...."
/Altogether 28 names/.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 22, 1879.

OPENING OF THE NORTH CHICAGO SCHULTZENVEREIN'S PARK



The German likes the great out-of-doors. He is also interested in music and dancing as well as in beer and wine. But all this gives him but partial satisfaction if there is no silvan environment. And so the German is quite oblivious to the torrid rays of the sun, to the suffocating dust and relentless mosquitoes which pester him on his way, as long as he is sure that at the end of his uncomfortable journey he shall find a grove. To relax in the green, shady forest,--that is the German's ideal diversion. Such surroundings so affect the matter-of-fact businessman that he becomes a human being, released from dull restrictions.

Small wonder, then, that Chicago's Germans obeyed their natural instincts yesterday and sought the open spaces beyond the city limits. The weather, too, was an inducement; after all, we cannot expect many more pleasant Sundays, considering the advanced season. There were three attractions



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 22, 1879.

which appealed particularly to the German element: the new park of the North Chicago Schuetzenverein (Marksmen's Club), the festival of the Chicago Schuetzenverein [another association] at Washington Heights, and the dedication of the new concert pavilion at Humboldt Park.

The Picnic of The North Chicago Schuetzenverein

Admission to the picnic grounds was free; the club made this provision to draw the public. A large crowd was present. Several hundred buggies, a large number of coaches, and busses drawn by four horses gave ample evidence of the huge attendance. People who owned no conveyance rode to the end of the Lincoln car line, and from there busses hauled them to the park.

The park can be reached by following Clybourn Avenue; this road, however, is passable only in dry weather. The other route is along Clark Street

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 22, 1879.

to Belmont Avenue, which is paved, and west on Belmont to the park. There are prospects, however, that Clybourn Avenue will soon be paved. The North Chicago Horse Car Company also intends to construct a spur at the end of the Lincoln car line. Negotiations are in progress. The Northwestern Railway passes near by and it is therefore very likely that the railway company will build a station there or even lay tracks to the park itself. At all events, after the park has been improved, and buildings have been erected, a work which must be postponed until spring, proper transportation facilities will be provided. An icehouse is to be built this winter. Since the grounds are bordered by the river, ice can be cheaply procured.

The park has an area of nearly twenty-four acres and a good stand of timber. It is situated on the river at the end of Clybourn Avenue and at the corner of Belmont and Western Avenues. A good landscape gardener can make the place very attractive.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 22, 1879.

Attendance, as we previously remarked, was excellent; not only was the North Side well represented, but prominent Germans and their families from other parts of the city were there, and even people from Lake View and Jefferson. (Let us mention right here that the park is in Jefferson, so that the "Drys" who rule Lake View cannot interfere when we wish to enjoy our beer.) I do not think that it would be an exaggeration to put the number of persons attending at fifteen hundred.

The arrangements were as good as could be expected. After all, the land was bought only a short time ago. A clearing about four hundred feet from the entrance provided space for dancing, and a stand for the orchestra was built on top of the temporary icehouse. Beer and wine were served at three or four bars, and a few targets indicated future activities.

The opening ceremonies were simple. The North Chicago male chorus sang

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 22, 1879.

several pretty songs, and Heinrich Engelhardt addressed the assembly, explaining that six or eight marksmen had conceived the idea of a rifle range for the North Side; the proposal found acceptance, and the members of the club decided that the **acquisition** of land would prove profitable. Within a short time 250 members were initiated. The speaker expressed the hope that the public would support the venture so that the mortgage may be paid off, and a suitable meeting place for Germans of the North Side may be established.

Three cheers were given for the club.....Songs, dancing, and the inevitable beer followed.

Dedication of the Humboldt Park Pavilion

.....Nothing about Germans; omitted.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 22, 1879.

The Annual Festival of the Chicago Schuetzenverein

Attendance was very good; five cars of the Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad were crowded.....Target shooting commenced at two o'clock. Mr. Toggenfuager scored 198, the highest score so far. The club furnished music and served refreshments. Another large crowd is expected today.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 5, 1879.

THE THIRD MARKSMEN'S FESTIVAL

The third festival of the Northwest Chicago Schuetzenverein (Marksmen's Club) came to an end on Tuesday evening. The affair was pleasant for the prize winners as well as for those who attended the meeting only for the entertainment it offered. A dance was held afterward, and many a toast was given to the new club (which already has eighty members), to the ladies, and to the two other Chicago marksmen's clubs--the Chicago Marksmen's Club and the North Chicago Marksmen's Club--which were represented at the festival and contributed prizes.

During the contest, 8,023 [sic] shots were fired: 7,075 on the revolving target, 225 on the Union (small) target, 330 on the King's target, and 570 on the man's target.

The names of the winners and their prizes follow: [List of scores and prizes omitted in translation.]

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 22, 1879.

OPENING OF THE NORTH CHICAGO SCHUETZENPARK

A splendid affair! That is what the members of the Nord-Chicago Schuetzenverein (North Chicago Riflemen's Club) will exclaim about yesterday's festival. About two hundred members were present during the dedication ceremony at their recently acquired property--a delightful grove at Clybourn and Belden Avenues. A jovial crowd gathered at the river where--and let this be emphasized--the water is still unpolluted, and is clear as a brook. Immense oaks, hickory trees, and elms provided ample shade, yet did not exclude the cool western breezes, as the land is free of brush.

A dance floor had been built, excellent music was provided, and the younger people enjoyed themselves immensely, while those more advanced in years conversed with friends and watched the antics of happy children. The North Chicago Schuetzenverein did the right thing at the right time, and deserves the support of all liberally inclined people.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 16, 1879.

THE NORTH CHICAGO MARKSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The North Chicago Marksmen's Association held its regular session at Conrad Folz's hall yesterday. Otto Zetz, president, opened the meeting. About sixty members were present.

After the reading and acceptance of the minutes of the last meeting, the committee gave its report about the property located at Clybourn, Western and Belmont Avenues, which the Association considered buying for a shooting range. The committee learned that the land in question is encumbered by a mortgage, and that the Association should procure a charter before buying the place.

It was decided to attend to incorporation procedures immediately, and to send the papers to Springfield as soon as possible, so that the Association can buy the property.

The organization committee made a provisional draft of the Association's

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 16, 1879.

constitution, which was read by the secretary. The plan provided for the usual bylaws and that the officials of the club shall be a president, a vice-president, a financial secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer, an executive board of five members, and two master marksmen. The duties of the officials, were explained.

The treasurer shall relinquish all sums in excess of three hundred dollars (sic), and bills not exceeding twenty-five dollars shall be paid with the concurrence of the president and secretary. All larger bills can be paid only if the membership agrees.

A majority opinion of the executive board shall suffice to pass a measure. Each member of the board shall give a five-thousand-dollar bond. The treasurer and financial secretary each shall give a one-thousand-dollar bond.

The constitution was accepted by a large majority. The bylaws will be considered next Friday.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 16, 1879.

Since the last meeting, bonds sold and dues received amounted to \$1,550.

The club, according to yesterday's compilation, has at present 167 members.

Altogether \$2,240 has been collected, and there are prospects that the organization will be one of the most thriving associations in Chicago.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 28, 1879.

THE MARKSMEN'S FESTIVAL
Results of the Third Day

Lively attendance prevailed at the Schuetzenpark (Marksmen's Park) in spite of bad weather. Of course, the crowd--in as far as visitors were concerned--was comparatively small, but the out-of-town marksmen, as well as the local contingent, were participating eagerly, and rivalry was keen.

Rifle teams--consisting of six members of each club--were given a special target. Their performances were indeed exciting. The results were as follows:

New York Club-1156

W. Hayes, 216; [highest score].....[six members].

Detroit Club-885

Stahl, 183; [highest score].....[six members].

Chicago Club No. 2-855

Kersten, 159 [highest score].....[six members].

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 28, 1879.

Southwest Chicago Club-973

F. Toggenburger, 174; highest score.....six members.

Chicago Club No. 1-947

Henry Block, 100; highest score.....six members.

Southwest Chicago Club No, 2-767

M. Weinberger, 179; highest score.....six members.

Translator's note- Altogether 14 clubs from various parts of the country competed; the New York Club, at the head of the list, attained the highest score, 11567.

Other targets:

Union target: 51 entrants.

Small target: 39 entrants.

King's target: 38 entrants.

The tournament will continue today. The people's target and men's target are

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 28, 1879.

free for the use of all, upon presentation of shooting permission card.

Bowling for prizes, bird shooting, crossbow shooting, and other events will continue as before.

If the weather is more favorable, attendance will probably be greater. Trains leave the station, Clinton and Carroll Streets, at 8:20 A.M. and 10 A.M. Return train arrives at 7:20.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 27, 1879.

THE MARKSMEN'S FESTIVAL

The [marksmen's] festival continued yesterday. Great rivalry prevailed throughout the day--and considerable effort. There were few visitors in proportion to the bonafide riflemen. But whoever was present had a nice time. The ladies and the riflemen who were not members of any club tried their luck on the "ladies'" and "bird" targets, at the bowling alley or at ring pitching. The children appeared to be delighted by the swings, or when the wheel of fortune let them win, or if, when shooting at a target, they hit a star.

This forenoon, two trains will leave for the park, one at 8:40 A. M., (for the riflemen) and the other at 10 A. M. (for the visitors).

The following list gives the names of the gentlemen who proved to be the best marksmen at yesterday's meeting: 1.) M. Grau, Chicago; 2.) Wm. Hayes, New York....

[Translator's note: Altogether fifty-seven names were listed]

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 27, 1879.

The gold medal of the Alliance for 500 points was won by the following gentlemen:

M. Grau, Chicago;....[Altogether 11 names]

Other targets.....sixteen names, twenty-one names King's target: [fourteen names]; R. Fuellmann, Monroe, 154 bull's eyes, Chas. Zettler, New York, 199, highest score.

Correction: The donation of the Detroit Schuetzenbund for the festival of the Northwestern Alliance was fifty dollars, not forty dollars, as we reported in yesterday's edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Mar. 25, 1879.

FESTIVAL OF THE MARKSMEN'S CLUBS

During the annual festival of the Chicago Schuetzenverein (Marksmen's Club) last summer, the delegates of the marksmen's clubs of Milwaukee, Alma, and Monroe, Wisconsin; St. Louis, Missouri; Rock Island, and Highland, Illinois; southwest Chicago; and the local club founded the Northwestern Schuetzenbund (Marksmen's Alliance), and decided that the Chicago Schuetzenverein should establish headquarters and make the necessary arrangements for the first annual Bundesschuetzenfest (Marksmen's Alliance festival).

After sending invitations to all the marksmen's clubs in the West, the following associations, aside from the above, expressed their willingness to participate: Bloomington, Joliet, Princeton, Aurora, and Collinsville, Illinois; New York City; Dubuque, Iowa; Stillwater, Minnesota; Sheboygan, Wisconsin; and Detroit, Michigan. It is expected that clubs of other cities will also join.

The master marksmen of the Club are convinced that at least two hundred active

Der Testen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Mar. 25, 1879.

riflemen will participate in the festival, and have made their plans accordingly.

Medals, diplomas and prizes aggregating five thousand dollars are offered, in addition to the usual donations given during such contests by riflemen and enthusiasts.

A ball is being arranged for Easter Sunday at Clare's Hall to enable the Chicago Schuetzenverein to provide a valuable donation and, undoubtedly, no genuine marksman will be absent.

The time for the festival has not been definitely established at this writing; however, the last week in June has been tentatively selected.

GERMAN



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 22, 1878

THE FIRST DAY OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT
TURN FESTIVAL.

Yesterday morning the Turners assembled at the North Side Turn Hall, to march together to the festival grounds at Ogden's Grove.

About 500 Turners participated in the procession, marching with flying banners following the rythm of the Chicago Orchestra which formed the head. It was a splendid sight, these Herculean, fine looking men, marching along orderly and erect.

About 5 o'clock the first speaker of the Turn community, Mr. Emil Hochster, pointed to the obstacles which the German festivals generally find in deep-rooted American prejudice. He told how the Germans took up the fight against this resistance and victoriously carried it through. Yes, the German festivals have come into their own, of which the active participation of Americans is the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 22, 1878



GERMAN

best proof. And the Turn festival is a German, - yes a specifically German feast.

Recounting the history of gymnastics (Turnerei) the speaker explained that already in gray antiquity the classic Greeks maintained and cultivated the noble art of gymnastics. Our local Turnerei is however, a daughter of Germanic culture, and in German history the merits of Turners are engraved with golden letters. Old father Jahn wrote with a brazen pencil in the book of Clio, about the gymnastic deeds during the wars for German liberty. But also the bloody battlefields which laid waste America's plains in the years of 1861-65 are saturated with the blood of German Turners! They were surely not the last ones to sacrifice their blood for the American eagle, or to carry the Star Spangled Banner, under the shadow of which they had been so hospitably received, from victory to victory. And as the Turner helped to break the chains of the slaves so he breaks all chains, especially those which are trying to shackle the spirit. Superstition and ignorance are two enemies, which

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 22, 1878



GERMAN

the Turnerei will continually combat, as it has done in the past. The Turner desires the consistent and fearless execution of the principles of self-government. The government should not be misused by a handful of politicians to enrich themselves in a despicable way.

A people's state, a free republic, is the goal of the real Turner, and this goal he will and must reach...".The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause, which redoubled at the end.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Monday, September 18, 1876.

THIS YEAR'S FESTIVAL OF THE SHOOTERS SOCIETY

On account of bad weather last Sunday the festival was postponed and started to-day.

The procession which started at one o'clock, brought many guests, among them also Mr. Floto, the festival speaker. At 3 o'clock he went to the stage which was erected in the banquet hall and addressed to the assembly a lengthy speech as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen!

Dear friends and fellow marksmen!

Already in the 13th and 14th century there existed shooters societies in Germany under the name of citizen association or guilds.

Dated from the time the citizen were obliged, to protect themselves from infringement by the nobility and the league of princes...

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III B 2

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Illinois Staats Zeiting, Monday, September 18, 1876.

Among the German speaking population of the United States the oldest Shooters society was founded in Philadelphia in the year of 1846, and through their excellent example the shooters society progressed quickly among German-Americans in all States of the Union.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 14, 1876.

SCHMEHL RECOVERS

Mr. Henry Schmehl, the German sprinter, returned from California a few days ago and has completely recuperated. He says, concerning his contest with O'Leary in San Francisco, that although many had promised to take care of him, he had received nothing to drink but ice water on the first day. On Monday he was two and one-half miles behind. On Tuesday he did not feel well and was told by a physician to rest for several hours. On Wednesday, O'Leary had an advantage of $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles over him.

Mr. Schmehl states that he is not discouraged but is still convinced that he can beat O'Leary. This explanation will be a comfort to his many admirers. O'Leary has admitted that Schmehl was beaten by illness and not by himself, and has refused to accept the reward.

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IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 8, 1875.

THE FAIR OF THE VORWAERTS TURNVEREIN

The final arrangements for the bazaar of the Vorwaerts Turnverein were completed yesterday. While the bazaar still presented an unfinished appearance on the first day, the hall was surprisingly impressive on the second evening. Everywhere additional decorations and new stands were added with diverse displays to attract purchasers. Every taste was catered to. Of course, as far as the gentlemen were concerned, the greatest attraction was the wine bar and cigar stand which were erected near the entrance at the south side of the hall.

Assorted wines and different brands of cigars, combined with courteous service, proved a great attraction to the male contingent.

The youngsters were mostly to be found in the vicinity of the toy stands, which displayed a great variety of dolls and other articles. The other tempting assortments also found many admirers and buyers.

II B 3

- 2 -

GERMAN

II B 1 c (3)

IV

Illinois Staats-Neitung, Dec. 8, 1875.

The messengers whom the post office sent out swarmed untiringly through the hall; the wheel of fortune was in constant operation; and the ladies who sold chances for various articles were so pleasant in their manner that one soon bought something--just to make sure that their pleasantness would not disappear.

Very zealous and relentless was the ladies' police in the fulfillment of its duty--and who would not consent gladly to follow such pleasing officers of the law, and to appear before the stern judges of the tribunal, where heavy penalties were exacted forthwith?

Not far from the entrance was a billiard table where the younger gentlemen amused themselves....Nearby, at the fish pond, good-looking lady wardens often induced passers-by to try their luck at fishing.

II B 3

II B 1 c (3)

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 8, 1875.

At the southwest end of the hall was the voting place where a lively contest was in progress, involving three presents. For each present two candidates apply and whoever receives the most votes wins. The first is a liquor service set of French gold, valued at \$250. Messrs. H.H. Greenebaum and B. Loewenthal are the candidates. The second present is a beautiful wine service set of Bohemian crystal, valued at \$100. Messrs. [Peter] Schoenhofen and M. Gottfried are the candidates. Putnam's Clothing Store and the New Central Clothing Store are the contestants for the third prize, an elegant bronze clock worth \$100.

Among other objects we must mention parlor fittings, sleeping room cabinets, a piano, a pair of silver vases, parallel bars, and other items.

The main attraction of yesterday's program was a gymnastic exhibition, and the Vorwaerts Turner, as usual, gave an outstanding performance.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 8, 1875.

This evening's program:

1) Overture; 2) Great gymnastic exhibition by the Bohemian turners; 3) Pantomime; 4) Gymnastics, parallel bars; 5) Concert; 6) Gymnastics, trapeze; 7) Concert; 8) Gymnastics, horizontal bars; 9) Concert; 10) Gymnastics without apparatus.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

NEWS ITEMS

The proposition of the Chicago Turners at New York, regarding the representation of German-American gymnastics at the Philadelphia World's Fair has been considered by the physical culture instructors' congress, and this body has recommended that the Chicago local unit of the Turners' Alliance shall make the necessary arrangements.

The basis for this proposition is the American activity in behalf of gymnastics; Americans intend to provide suitable equipment for the Fair, including descriptive matter, whereas the Germans have made no attempt.

No better opportunity for propaganda can be provided than the Philadelphia World's Fair to make the American people conscious of the need for gymnastics in our public schools. An exhibition of gymnastics in all its phases should be given there.

A Turners' section, fully equipped, should be reserved on the Exposition grounds,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 3, 1875.

and it ought to be in charge of well-trained physical instructors who have a thorough command of the English language.

The Turners' societies of neighboring towns should take turns in sending teams and give daily performances under their instructors, showing the various exercises in systematic sequence, whereby the benefits of gymnastics would become apparent. Pamphlets in English explaining the matter in greater detail should also be distributed.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 3, 1875.

BANQUET IN HONOR OF THE VORWAERTS TURNVEREIN

The Turnverein (Gymnastic Club) Vorwaerts [of Chicago] gave a banquet yesterday evening in honor of its members, Messrs. John Gloy, Carl Zapp, Joseph Hochberger, Carl Heidweiler, A. Hoffeldt, John Ebert, and Emil Henry, the winners in the New York City [turners] meet. The council chamber was used for the occasion, since all the other clubrooms are being cleaned and re-decorated.

Festive wreaths, flags, horns [Translator's note: Usually horns of cattle, which in former centuries served as gunpowder containers; the horn became an emblem of victory], and other tokens of former conquests graced the wallsThe greatest attraction, women, was absent, but nevertheless the festival proved jovial, respectable, and delightful. Mr. Krambs, physical instructor, was the chairman and opened the festivities with a salamander. [Translator's note: A student ceremonial centering on beer.]

Then followed the reading of Turner Dubsky's newspaper, Kneidzeitung, wherein

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 3, 1875.

Turner Riecker's song appeared; it met with much acclaim when sung.

We quote the lyric:

Come, ye Turners, to the friendly sport,
To the refreshing, strengthening meet.
Only by serious endeavor can ye reach the goal,
Dexterity and bodily strength!
Serious effort will reward you,
Giving vitality, courage, and energy.

[Translator's note: All together seven six-line stanzas are printed, depicting the club life of Turners, young and old.]

A humorous letter by Louis Kindt and the short notes about the Alliance festival [Turners' Alliance] by Dubsky were also well applauded.

Then followed speeches, songs.....and Mr. Ruben's admonition to the club not to

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 3, 1875.

rest on its laurels but rather to feel encouraged by the victory and to strive for new achievements, etc.....

It was a delightful reception for the successful Turners of the New York meet, and it will help....create new enthusiasm for the Vorwaerts Turnverein.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Times, Jan. 10, 1873.

The society known to us as the "Turners" was founded in the year 1812. Chicago is the headquarters of the national society, and has the executive authority, which includes the following prominent German citizens: Fr. Zachner, President; A. Gottlieb, vice-president; W. Herblinger, H. Von Lungen, secretaries; A. Furstenberg, treasurer; Charles Fetz, L. George, H. Obendorff, Charles Mayer, directors.

The society has a library of 1,000 volumes, comprising standard German authors. The initiation fee is but \$5.00 and the annual dues \$6 more. There is a special fund for the relief and care of the sick members. The society points with pride to the fact that it sent two companies to fight for the union, and that the men fought nobly, 24 or more of them dying under the stars and stripes.

After the fire the society did not stop to lament, but at once put up a temporary structure, somewhat like a huge shanty, wherein the usual meetings were continued. About \$1,200 **was** invested in this "relief house". The society became the disburser of the German relief fund, distributing a large amount of money among the burst-out Teutons, of whom there were thousands.

Chicago, Illinois, Jan. 10, 1872.

The dedication of the new Burnell, built on the old site, places the society in fine quarters once more, and brings the history of their changes down to date.

"Hinc sana in corpore sana" was the old Latin maxim. With this saying of the old Roman in view, Walter Jahn founded his schools at the beginning of this century, encouraged all the youth to join, and together with a sound, healthy body imbued them with liberal ideas, and when the great wars with Napoleon of 1813 and 1815 came he led them on to victory.

They cross the Turner Association. They have rapidly spread throughout Europe, and within the last quarter of a century have gained a strong foothold here upon our own continent, until they have spread into every small town, everywhere joining the very pivot about which all German-American sociability moves. And while the associations are originally German and partake principally of German characteristics, yet there is nothing in the organization itself at which any American can take offense.

In this city there sprang from this one location numerous Turn-Verbins, not only German but Scandinavian and Bohemian. While these have their own halls also, the South Side Turn-Verbin cast implored the speedy erection of a large

Chicago Times, Jan. 6, 1873.

and beautiful structure.

As Vater **Jahn** introduced his school for gymnastic training at Berlin, out of which grew the entire movement, so here Yale and Harvard have a perfect system of gymnastics with an experienced teacher for the same.

All Americans can join the Turn-Verein; it is not an exclusive German-American institution, in which the greatest liberty, in every respect, is allowed, where social intercourse is one of the great elements that go to make up the Turn-Verein.

Another decade and the West will have not only strided toward a freer mode of thinking, another score and the shores of New England will reverberate the echo as it comes from the West and another half century and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to Florida, everywhere will be felt the benefits of the almarazation of the Teutonic element, for it has given the country strength, greater freedom, taught it the benefits of greater sociability, and bequeathed it to a firmer stability.

"Gentlemen of the Chicago Turn-Gemeinde: Be ever mindful of your interests, let no political dissensions or petty discords ever disturb that unity and

Chicago Times, Jan. 11, 1873.

Harmony of action that has always existed among you. Continue the good work be un. Hold forever sacred this hall, ever cherish it as your fondest home. Be jealous of the honor of the association, but it may stand where it has always stood, the place is, the representative Turn-Centennial of Chicago; but stop not here, push it forward until it occupies the first position in the country, until throughout the land is a spectacle the watchword of the Farmers: "Bread, Freedom, Peace!"

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 18, 1871.

Of the 299 Turners of the Chicago Turn Community 238 have lost their homes through the fire.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 19, 1871.



[GUTSCHOW'S SWIMMING SCHOOL]

The Swimming School of Mr. Gutschow at the foot of Erie Street offers all desirable bathing comfort. The piers are 280 feet long, the breadth is about the same, so that the water surface inside the enclosure measures almost 80,000 square feet. 75 bathing cabins are completely sufficient for the numbers of visitors on the average. The number of the regular visitors, or the holders of season tickets, is about 80, the number of swimming pupils 40. The establishment has much to suffer from the weather, especially in Spring, so that it costs quite a bit of money to keep it always in such good conditions, as it is being kept. It is therefore worthy of public recognition that Mr. Gutschow not only maintains this swimming school, but has now created a second one on the South side, at the foot of 18th Street.

The City council, as has been mentioned before, appropriated some money for this establishment under the condition that part of it be kept open to the public free of charge. This then is a public swimming establishment which, we hope, will soon be followed by others.

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GERMAN

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, March 21st, 1871.

[THE WEST SIDE GERMAN HIGH SCHOOL]

The German High School on the west side has begun to offer to its boys and girls (separately, of course) athletic instruction. It is given by Turnlehrer Mr. Gloy in the Turnhalle Vorwarts in the presence of a teacher of the high school. On the Northside as is well known, the Turnverein has recently taken in hand the cause of girls' Turnen.

[THE SHARPSHOOTERS]

The Sharpshooters Association (Schützenverein) has rented two adjacent shops in the German House (entrance from Indiana Street). The one has been made the club restaurant, the other contains two shooting stands and it is open on Sundays and Wednesdays for sharpshooters and their guests. It is the intention of the Association to keep this place permanently, use it in the summer during bad weather and make it general headquarters.--The Sharpshooters Association can congratulate itself for its progress and flourishing, because it is not only free of debts but even owns considerable property.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1864.

DEDICATION OF THE TURNHALLE

Yesterday's opening of the new Turnhalle was one of the most joyful events in the history of the Garden City. Before describing the dedicatory ceremonies to our readers, we shall depict the building. The facade is built in the neo-Italian style and presents a pretty picture in its festive decorations. At the peak of the facade, the American flag waves proudly, symbolizing the patriotism of those good sons of Germany who will make the Turnhalle the scene of much future social and intellectual activity.

We shall try to acquaint our readers with this building, which is so arranged that it will adequately meet all the demands for which it has been erected.

The building site, which has been leased for a period of ten years, is 101 by 160 feet, and is conveniently located, being readily accessible by streetcar from the north and the south. In accordance with the plan of the architect,

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1864.

Mr. H. Rehwoldt, the building covers only a part of the plot, leaving sufficient room for open-air gymnastics. Mr. Paesch supervised the masonry work, and Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Katz were the carpenter contractors.

The Halle is a two-story building of solid frame construction. The foundation is of stone. The structure is about 50 feet high, 73 feet wide, and 142 feet long. The first floor contains a spacious vestibule, from which a ten-foot stairway leads to the second story: There is a billiard room, 30 by 24 feet, on the first floor; also a club-room, 30 by 24 feet, with door to the street; and a long bar for the refreshment of thirsty souls. The basement contains the gymnasium, which is 70 by 65 by 24 feet, with an area of nearly 5,000 square feet. Here we find various types of apparatus for exercise. On the left side of the building, there is a reading room, a dining room, and a bedroom for the caretaker.

The dance hall occupies most of the second story. The devotees of Terpsichore

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1864.

will have an area of 7,700 square feet to practice their art. Thus the dance hall is one of the largest in Chicago, equalling the space in Bryan's Hall and having many advantages which other halls do not offer. To prevent any danger in an emergency, the dance hall is provided with fine wide doors, and the large stairway is accessible from two directions. Two stairways lead to the lower floor and basement where they are connected with outside doors, and there is a special stairway from the stage to the gymnasium. A special room, 20 by 22 feet, containing a wardrobe, wash stand, and toilet, has been provided for the comfort and convenience of the ladies. A room with like conveniences has been furnished for the men.

Two stairways lead from the vestibule of the second floor to the galleries, which are located on each side of the dance hall. Two rooms have been arranged on the second floor for the general comfort of the dancers. These rooms are furnished with card tables, and, no doubt, will be the scene of many card parties.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1864.

Two large heating plants have been built in the basement and will supply the whole building with the necessary warmth. A kitchen has been arranged immediately under the dining room, and a dumb waiter has been installed for the convenience of cooks and waiters. The basement also contains a large beer cellar and toilets. Mr. Becker did all the tinwork, Mr. Lampatner furnished the gas appliances, Williams & Wiseman did the glazing and decorating, and Mr. Lester installed the heating equipment; and, in the opinion of experts, these men did their work very well.

Mr. John W. Doehler furnished the decorations for the dedication. The stage was graced by a bust of Father Jahn, the founder of German gymnastics. His likeness reminds one of the days when the turner movement was in its infancy, and the memory furnishes a delightful contrast between those dreary days and the present. The members of the Turngemeinde formed a semicircle on the stage, above which places were reserved for officials, speakers, the building committee, and reporters.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1864.

At 3:30 P. M., Mr. August Becker gave the keys of the Turnhalle to the representative of the building committee, Mr. Huhn, who in turn handed them to the chairman of the executive board. Thereupon, Mr. B. Wiedinger, the president of the Turngemeinde, thanked all the men who had participated in the erection of the new building. Addresses were made by Mrs. Kenkel, Wilhelm Rapp, and Mr. Foellger.

In the evening a concert was given. The program was very good, and delighted the assembly. Festivities will be concluded tomorrow evening with a grand ball.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 26, 1863.

TURNGEMEINDE TO BUILD GYMNASIUM

The Chicago Turngemeinde leased a lot, 101 by 160 feet, on North Clark Street, north of Melm's Garden, for a period of ten years. The lease contains a provision that the Turngemeinde may purchase the property within the specified time. The rental is \$500 annually for the first five years, and \$600 annually for the last five years. The Turngemeinde intends to erect a gymnasium on the lot, and the members are showing great enthusiasm for the enterprise. The Turner Company of the old Hecker Regiment has already subscribed for \$645 worth of stock and sent the money in cash, promising to purchase more shares later.

The building committee is very active and will immediately take all steps necessary to get construction under way, since the building is to be ready for use before winter.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1861.

THE AMERICAN TURNERBUND AND THE A.R.

(Editorial)

Although the North American Turnerbund is dead, it was never more alive than it is now. As an entity it has just about entered the final stage of decay; yet its component parts have developed strength and energy as never before, and the strength and energy displayed by the individual parts of the Bund are guarantees that later a larger and stronger national society will be established.

Nobody need grieve about the dissolution of the defunct Turnerbund, for it had outlived its usefulness and was marked for destruction as long as five years ago. At that time a schism in its ranks wrought damage that was not repaired, despite all efforts of S. R. Wiesner, editor of Turnzeitung, the Society's official organ, to instill new life into the national association.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1861.

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I G When the Turnzeitung collapsed as a result of the April riots in Baltimore, the last hour of the North American Turnerbund had come.

It had accomplished much good during the time of its existence, before, as well as after the schism; it had introduced as a permanent branch of education--a branch of which Americans physical education were unaware--not only into German-American circles but those of Anglo-Americans as well. Through the scientific lectures of Schuenebaum-Pott, Stallo, and Solger, the Bund had engendered and fostered much mental activity among many of our German-American youths; it had established several good elementary and evening schools, or had caused their establishment; it had worked hand in hand with singing societies to make a place for German male choruses in America. In political battles it had served as the vanguard of the German-American element for some time; for after having taken a firm stand (through the adoption of the "Buffalo" platform in the fall of 1855) for the principles of the Republican party, which had been organized but a few years before, it soon widened this platform, which originally was directed against the further spreading of slavery, by making

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1861.

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I G a strong attack on slavery itself (sic); Through the establishment of rifle clubs the Bund had provided military training for some of its members, and thereby, as we shall see, it had laid the foundation for re-organization. [Translator's note: The author is in error if he means to create the impression that this was the first evidence of the anti-slavery attitude of Americans of German descent. Long before the birth of the Republican party, in fact, nearly a hundred years before the American Declaration of Independence was signed in 1638, German Menonites in Germantown, Pennsylvania, under the leadership of their pastor, the Reverend Daniel Pastorius, publicly protested against slavery as an institution.]

Indeed, the Turnerbund had a long and honorable existence, but owing to indifference among the members its usefulness was impaired, and its services dwindled more and more. It would require too much time and space to trace all the causes of this indifference; we will mention briefly one of the chief causes, namely, the purely material tendencies which became especially noticeable after Turner saloons were opened in many cities. At that time individual

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1861.

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I G Turner organizations actually were nothing but saloonkeepers' and beer speculators' associations; in some instances vain and idle formalism supplanted noble endearers and estranged many older members who had rendered valuable services and were the pillars of the organization.

However, these bad symptoms began to vanish when the great battle against The Southern Rebels was begun....

The Turner will see to it that history will relate and praise them for many more and much greater deeds. Even now they merit the distinction of having furnished proportionately more men for the army of the Union than any other association in the United States. Though they were snubbed, ridiculed, and neglected, their ardor for combat did not wane; moreover it grew when difficulties increased, and since Siegel and Willich issued their first warnings, Turner fighters have doubled their efforts.

It is to be deplored that all Turners serving in the various regiments of

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 26, 1861.

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I G the Union Army cannot be united into one large Turner corps, or perhaps into two; one could be placed under the command of Siegel, and the other under Millich, for they are both Turners. Perhaps it is better that they are distributed among the various corps, and that, for instance, the Turner rifle men of Cincinnati are operating in the mountains of West Virginia, the Turner rifle men of the State of New York are located at Fort Monroe, those of Philadelphia are in the vicinity of Alexandria, and some Turner of Chicago are serving in the southeastern part of Missouri. Their military efficiency and, we may add, their staunchness, zeal, and endeavor, which have been renewed and increased on the field of battle, and their desire to fight a war for the liberation of men from the bonds of slavery rather than a political war, have been a source of strength and inspiration for the various army corps, especially for the Germans troops. And that Turner are able to operate as larger units is evinced by the services of the New York Turner Regiment.

Just as German Turners of the North, though they are spread over every part

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of the theatre of war, form in spirit one great brotherhood in arms, so they will form one great association, a regenerated and purified Turnerbund. The best and ablest German men will gladly join that Bund; for it will be their task, not only to resume the noble and elevating work of the old Turnerbund, but also to counteract the moral and physical debility which will follow in the wake of this great struggle, to prevent the atrophy of the good results of this war, and above all, to protect the good which Americans of German descent will reap from the victory of the North against the envy and wiles of nativism.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

**TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES
C. Permanent
Memorials**

German and German-American Monuments in Chicago
(Copied from an unpublished manuscript of C. H. Illing.)

Chicago, also known as the Garden City, rightfully deserves this term. There are, probably, few cities in our country possessing more parks and boulevards than does our city. However, it is not the purpose of this article to speak of their number and describe their beauty in landscape-architecture, but rather to relate of the monuments decorating them, and, specifically, of those which are dedicated to the German genius.

First of all, there is the beautiful Lincoln Park situated in the northern part of Chicago, which, among its many other monuments, numbers four which have been erected by German-American organizations and private persons in honor of the great minds of their old fatherland. At the formerly northern end of this park--the park now reaching several miles farther to the north--we find the site of the magnificent Goethe monument, a work of Prof. Hermann Hahn of Munich. The artist, symbolically, expressed the Hellenic thought in his creation. The

German and German-American Monuments in Chicago
(Copied from an unpublished manuscript of C. H. Illing.)

deep, free calm of the Olympian enwraps the vigorous figure of young manhood. These eyes behold other visions than those we mortals are capable of perceiving. The flight of thought of the genius is symbolized by the eagle resting on the knee of the statue. The sculptor, presumably, thus intimated that, as solitude surrounds the eagle in his eyrie dwelling, so genius pays toll to his fellowmen by loneliness in the realms of lofty thought. An inscription at the base of the monument reads: "To Goethe, the Master mind of the German People. The Germans of Chicago." The back of a stone bench encircling the monument shows the head of Goethe flanked on both sides by quotations from the works of the poet.

Opinions differ regarding the artistic value of the Goethe monument, inasmuch as the critics of this fine work of art do not approve of symbolism, but rather would have preferred a statue impersonating the poet. How did the Romans say? De gustibus non est disputandum!

German and German-American Monuments in Chicago
(Copied from an unpublished manuscript of C. H. Illing.)

The dedication of the Goethe monument occurred on June 13, 1914, a month before the outbreak of the World War. The celebration was a memorable one. Not only all organized Germans of Chicago, but also other American citizens participated, notably representatives of academic circles. The former German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, the erstwhile governor of Illinois, Hon. Edward F. Dunne, and Carter H. Harrison, Chicago's mayor at that time, in weighty speeches paid tribute to Goethe, the great German, while Prof. William Herbert Carrut, of the Leland Stanford University of California, spoke inspiringly of the genius of the immortal poet. The day of the dedication of the Goethe monument closed in the evening with a celebration at the Auditorium Theater attended by distinguished citizens and notable artists.

Decades before this event, the monument of Germany's most beloved poet, Friedrich von Schiller, was given an ideal place in Lincoln Park. In a niche of

German and German-American Monuments in Chicago
(Copied from an unpublished manuscript of C. H. Illing.)

tall trees, overlooking the floral display of the park's horticultural section, we face the Schiller monument, presented to our city on May 15, 1886, by the Schwabenverein of Chicago. Its unveiling had been set for May 9, being the anniversary of the poet's death, but because of the great excitement among the people of Chicago on account of the Haymarket event, this date was changed. Then, when the 15 of May had arrived, the Germans of Chicago and suburbs, in spite of the continuous downpour of rain, started on their pilgrimage of paying homage to the memory of their favorite poet. Patiently, the masses remained for hours, under umbrellas, before the unveiled monument of "Des Dichters des Liedes von der Glocke," devotedly listening to the enthusiastic words of the speakers, and the songs of their homeland rendered by German singing societies during the solemn occasion. This day, indeed, was a momentous one for the Germans of Chicago, since the Schiller monument was the first one, erected in Chicago in honor of a German. Already in 1880, the "Schwabenverein" of Chicago started a movement for the erection of a Schiller monument, but it was only after four years had passed that a committee was chosen for this purpose.

German and German-American Monuments in Chicago
(Copied from an unpublished manuscript of C. H. Illing.)

The Chicago Schiller monument, a work of Wilhelm Pelargus, of Stuttgart, represents a replica of the one dedicated to the poet at Marbach which, by itself, is a copy of the bust modeled from life by the renowned sculptor Dannecker.

To the north of the Schiller monument, at the edge of a secluded path, almost hidden by shrubberies, rests, upon a granite base, a bronze bust of Beethoven. Johannes Gelert, the artist who designed this Beethoven head, created a masterpiece by his work. With rare comprehension he modeled upon the features of this loneliest among the lonely titans, the mental anguish and sufferings he endured. Lines of pain and sorrow furrow this powerful countenance, love and defiance, courage and hope, serenity and sublimity also left their mark upon it.

(Incomplete Sample)

Abendpost, June 16, 1935.

COLLECTION FOR STEUBEN MEMORIAL
First Donations Received in Intensive Drive

The call for a general public collection for a Steuben memorial plaque to be erected in the rotunda of the federal building, has found a satisfactory response in numerous donations which have been received at the office of the Abendpost.

The committee of German-Americans in charge of the plan is busy organizing the publicity, to be spread through churches and parochial schools, to give the younger generation of German-Americans a chance to lend a hand. Professor Emil Zettler, the prominent sculptor, is now working on a model for the plaque, which will be a lasting memorial to one of the most deserving fighters for freedom in the history of the United States.

Following is a list of the first donors. Further lists will be published from time to time. Donations are accepted by the business office of the Abendpost.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, June 16, 1935.

Contributions to the fund for the plaque have been made by:

Edward J. Kaindl, Ludwig Plate, Frau Claire Dux Swift, Emil Eitel, Karl Eitel, Miss Suzanne Eitel, Dr. George Apfelbach, John J. Jacobsen, E. A. Julius, Dr. Carl Beck, and H. P. Heizer.

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Abendpost, June 14, 1935.

HONORING GENERAL STEUBEN

NPA 100-100000

(Editorial)

In the rotunda of the old post-office building are three plaques representing three heroes of the Revolutionary War. The three heroes came from distant lands to aid the colonies in their struggle for freedom. The plaques are of Pulaski, Kosciuszko and Lafayette, two Poles and one Frenchman. They contributed their part to the victorious struggle, and the honors bestowed upon them by the American people are well merited. But still it is regrettable that the German general, Von Steuben, has been overlooked until now.

It has ever been a weakness of the German-Americans to keep their own light dimmed. They have not forgotten their old fatherland, but they have been too quickly absorbed in the American national life. They have not shown sufficient pride in their German ancestry, and perhaps have been too modest to demand the

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deserved recognition for themselves and their fellow nationals. Now, the incentive to make good the omission has been given, and a plaque of General von Steuben should be placed on a pillar of the rotunda of the post-office building.

The idea has fallen upon fertile ground. Postmaster Ernest J. Kruetgen has promised to give it his support, and a committee has been formed to execute the plan. The next step is to procure the necessary money. By this Steuben plaque, the whole German population of Chicago can honor itself, and therefore a call is issued to them to participate fully in the collection.

One should not underestimate the importance of this plan. Here is the rotunda of a public building, in the second largest city of the country, in which Polish and French heroes of the wars of independence have received honorable memorials. The German hero's plaque is missing. This German is no less a person than General Frederic William von Steuben, creator of the American army, the man who, out of a badly armed, badly equipped and trained mob, created a well-disciplined armed

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Abendpost, June 14, 1935.

force which was ever ready to attack. Without his active co-operation, the struggle would perhaps never have had its victorious end.

The fact that his plaque is missing is a silent reproach to Chicago's Germans, and it is high time to make good what has been omitted. Therefore, all German-Americans should make it a point of honor to contribute their share to this fund.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 12, 1935.

COLLECTION FOR THE STEUBEN MEMORIAL HAS STARTED
Even the Smallest Contribution Accepted with Thanks

The business office of the Abendpost, 225 West Washington Street, is already accepting donations for a plaque which, as reported before, will be placed in the rotunda of the old federal building, Clark and Adams Streets, as a lasting tribute to the famous German-American, Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, the creator of the American Army. Our fellow citizens of Polish descent will put up a plaque in the same place in honor of General Kosciuszko, and those of French descent will put one up in honor of General Lafayette.

More collection depots will shortly be opened, and will be announced in the Abendpost and Sonntagpost, as will the names of donors.

The underlying idea that has guided the committee is to make this plaque a gift of all German-Americans of Chicago, and so to make no minimum limit. This will permit everyone to participate in accordance with his financial ability. Every

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donation, even the smallest, is accepted with thanks. Children, too, should take part in the collection, because no enormous sum is solicited, but rather a fund which comes from a true cross-section of the German population of Chicago.

The plaque is to be of truly artistic design, so that the German-Americans may be proud of it. The noted Chicago sculptor, Professor Emil Zettler, is at present occupied with the creation of a fitting design, which will be submitted to a subcommittee for approval.

Another committee has been named to publicize the cause in wider circles, especially among German-American organizations. Similar work in churches and parochial schools is in the capable hands of Reverend [George L.] Scherger.

At the head of the committee of outstanding German-Americans who have made it their special task to execute this enterprise, so long planned, are: William P. Doerr, chairman; Albert Weinberger, treasurer; and Paul H. Mueller, secretary.

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Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1930.

IV (Jewish)

DEDICATION OF LESSING MONUMENT

The dedication of the Lessing Monument was held Sunday afternoon in the Rose-Garden, at Washington Park. The monument was a bequest of Mr. Henry Frank, who died in 1926, and left the sum of \$25,000 for that purpose. The monument, which was created by the well known sculptor, Alvin Polasek, consists of a life-size bronze statue of Lessing, the German poet and writer, which stands on a granite pedestal.

Mr. Ernest J. Kruetgen was among the 300 persons who participated at the celebration.

The dedication ceremony began with an address by Judge Henry Horner, who in a few words, described the life of Henry Frank. Then the Arion-Mens Chorus under the direction of its conductor, Mr. Franz Biedel, offered two songs, whereupon Vice-Consul Dr. Werner Schueller, unveiled the statue, and Mr. Carl Meyer, executor of the Frank will, officially presented it to the

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South Park administration. Mr. Edward Kelly, as president of the South Park administration, accepted it, in a short address. The dedicatory speech was given by Dr. Otto Schmidt, in which he mentioned the importance of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, to German literature.

Under the direction of the Arion-Mens Chorus, the National hymn "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by all those present.

A wreath, from the Lessing Lodge A. F. A. M., was placed on the monument.

The donor of the monument, Mr. Henry Frank, came to Chicago with his parents in 1852. He had in the course of years, brought his business to great prominence and financial success. He distinguished himself in the field of social welfare and was one of the founders of the Michael Reese Hospital. He showed great interest for Archaeology and provided for the

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establishment of the "American Institute of Archaeology."

He died in 1926 at the age of 84 years.

Chicago's Monuments of Great Germans And German-Americans
Title(Manuscript of C. H. Illing) 1930

Chicago, also known as the Garden City, rightfully deserves this term. There are, probably, few cities in our country possessing more parks and boulevards than does our city. However, it is not the purpose of this article to speak of their number and describe their beauty in landscape-architecture, but rather to relate of the monuments decorating them, and, specifically, of those which are dedicated to the German genius.

First of all, it is the beautiful Lincoln Park situated in the northern part of Chicago which, among its many other monuments, numbers four which have been erected by German-American organizations, and private persons, in honor of the great minds of their old fatherland. At the formerly northern end of this park- the park now reaching several miles farther to the north, we find the site of the magnificent Goethe monument, a work of Prof. Hermann Hahn, of Munich. The artist, symbolically, expressed the Hellenic thought in his creation. The deep, free calm of the Olympian enwraps the vigorous figure of young manhood. These eyes behold other visions than those we mortals are capable of perceiving. The flight of thought of the genius is symbolized by the eagle resting on the knee of the statue. The sculptor, presumably,

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Title (Manuscript of C. H. Illing)

thus intimated that, as solitude surrounds the eagle in his eyrie dwelling, so genius pays toll to his fellowmen by loneliness in the realms of lofty thought. An inscription at the base of the monument reads: "To Goethe, the Mastermind of the German People. The Germans of Chicago." The back of a stone bench encircling the monument shows the head of Goethe flanked on both sides by quotations from the works of the poet.

Opinions differ regarding the artistic value of the Goethe monument, in as much as the critics of this fine work of art do not approve of symbolism, but rather, would have preferred a statue impersonating the poet. How did the Romans say? De gustibus non est disputandum!

The dedication of the Goethe monument occurred on June 13th, 1914, a month before the outbreak of the World war. The celebration was a memorable one. Not only all organized Germans of Chicago, but also other American citizens participated, notably representatives of academic circles. The former German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, the erstwhile governor of Illinois, Hon. Edward F. Dunne, and Carter H. Harrison, Chicago's mayor at that time, in weighty speeches paid tribute

MPA (U.L.) PROJ. 3027

Title (Manuscript of C. H. Illing)

to Goethe, the great German, while Prof. William Herbert Carrut, of the Leland Stanford University of California, spoke inspiringly of the genius of the immortal poet. The day of the dedication of the Goethe monument closed in the evening with a celebration at the Auditorium Theater attended by distinguished citizens and notable artists.

Decades before this event, the monument of Germany's most beloved poet, Friedrich von Schiller, was given an ideal place in Lincoln Park. In a niche of tall trees, overlooking the floral display of the park's horticultural section, we face the Schiller monument, presented to our city on May 15th, 1886, by the Schwabenverein of Chicago. Its unveiling had been set for May 9th, being the poet's anniversary of death, but because of the great excitement having seized the population of Chicago on account of the Haymarket event, this date was changed. Then, when the 15th of May had arrived, the Germans of Chicago and suburbs, in spite of the continuous downpour of rain, started on their pilgrimage of paying homage to the memory of their favorite poet. Patiently, the masses remained for hours, under umbrellas, before the unveiled monument of "Des Dichters des Liedes von der Glocke", devotedly listening to the enthusiastic words of the speakers, and the songs of

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Title (Manuscript of C. H. Illing)

their homeland rendered by German singing societies during the solemn occasion. This day, indeed, was a momentous one for the Germans of Chicago, since the Schiller monument was the first one, erected in Chicago in honor of a German. Already in 1880, the "Schwabenverein" of Chicago started a movement for the erection of a Schiller monument, but it was only after four years had passed that a committee was chosen for this purpose.

The Chicago Schiller monument, a work of Wilhemn Petargus, of Stuttgart, represents a replica of the one dedicated to the poet at Marbach which, by itself, is a copy of the bust modeled from life by the renowned sculptor Dannecker.

To the north of the Schiller monument, at the edge of a secluded path, almost hidden by shrubberies, rests, upon a granite base, a bronze bust of Beethoven. Johannes Gelert, the artist who designed this Beethoven head, created a masterpiece by his work. With rare comprehension he modeled upon the features of this loneliest among the lonely titals, the mental anguish and sufferings he endured. But not lines of pain and sorrow only furrow this powerful countenance, love and defiance, courage and hope, serenity and sublimity also left their marks upon it.

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Title(Manuscript of C. H. Illing)

It is said of Beethoven that he could burst into a passionate fit of rage and that, for days, he was under the spell of a glum and morose mood and that, not seldom, he did become furious at the evidence of the petty understanding for his work and himself on the part of his friends. Besides, having not been bedded on roses economically, was it then to be wondered at that he became more and more a hypochondriac? But neither life's misery nor the sad affliction having robbed him of hearing the sound of his own creations, could halt the flight of his genius. The world owes Beethoven the possession of imperishable creations of priceless value.

The donor of the Beethoven bust was the late Carl Wolfsbhn, a musician of repute, who, on June 19th, 1887, had this monument to Beethoven erected in Lincoln Park.

The fourth statue in Lincoln Park to a German-American, was unveiled on September 6th, 1915. It is the monument which the "Altgeld Memorial Association" erected and of which Gutson Borglum is the sculptor. John Peter Altgeld who, in 1892, became governor of Illinois, lived during the term of his office, probably, through the most stormy times in the political history of our state.

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Title (Manuscript of C. H. Illing)

The pardoning of the anarchists who were connected with the Haymarket bombing and the way he had adjusted the great railroad strike of 1894, created more enemies for him than friends. Altgeld, a man of outstanding highmindedness, let his deeds and actions be dictated more by his genuinely moral principles than by political considerations. As it had been Lincoln's lot, so did Altgeld, during his administration, experience much enmity. But as Lincoln would not suffer his principles to become lowered by such vilification, so neither could such action change Altgeld's standard. On the whole, the lives of these two men had much in common. Like Lincoln, Altgeld through his young life lived in poverty and under adverse circumstances. But in spite of an insufficient schooling, severe privations during their boyhood and in later years, as well as many bitter disappointments, both men achieved highest positions in life, Lincoln as President of the United States of America, and Altgeld as governor of the State of Illinois.

Altgeld was born December 30th, 1847 in Nieder-Selters, a German village, then belonging to the Dukedom of Nassau. When a child, his parents emigrated to our country, settling in Pennsylvania. After a few years, they left the East to

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Title(Manuscript of C. H. Illing)

come to Illinois where Altgeld lived for the remainder of his life, and where his political career was climaxed by his election as governor of that state. His end came on March 12th, 1902, after he had, a few days before, summoned, with utmost will power, his waning physical strength to deliver a speech at Joliet. While speaking on that day, Altgeld suffered a break-down which soon was followed by his death. At the modest funeral services at his home in Chicago, his life-long friend and partner, Clarence Darrow, and Jane Addams, were the speakers at his bier, while William Jennings Bryan paid tribute to Altgeld's memory at the public funeral, held at the Chicago Public Library on March 16th, 1904.

To the northwest section of Chicago belongs the romantically laid-out Humboldt Park which, although not having Lake Michigan as a background, may be termed the most beautiful park-ground Chicago possesses. There, the monument of the author of the "Kosmos" was erected, after whom this park has been named. October 16th, 1892, was the date of the dedication of the Alexander von Humboldt monument which more than twentythousand persons, representing many nationalities, have witnessed.

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TITLE (Manuscript of C. H. Illing)

The unveiling ceremony took place under the auspices of the German Press Club. In his speech, Prof. Albion Small, of the Chicago University, remarked that a great mind belongs to the whole world, and that Humboldt, especially, possessed the rare ability to enlighten many nationalities and to even find an understanding among laymen.

The imposing bronze statue, ten feet high, was presented to the city by the late F. J. Dewes who was one of Chicago's outstanding German-Americans. It is considered a masterpiece and is the work of the German sculptor Felix Goerling.

Humboldt Park holds the site of another monument to a great German. This time it is the poet of "Ut mine Stromtid", Fritz Heuter, beloved by the entire German people, who also is commemorated by a bronze statue, erected by the German people of Chicago, among which the "Plattdeutschen Gesellschaften" took a most active part. It seemed that on May 14th, 1893, the day of the unveiling of the Reuter monument, all the Germans of Chicago had wandered to Humboldt Park to participate in the festive dedication ceremony, as circumstance which proves the profound desire of a cultural people to express their inspired thoughts of the ideals of life in so manifested a form.

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Title(Manuscript of C. H. Illing)

The Reuter monument, too, represents the work of a German sculptor, Ch. Lens is its creator.

Opposite Orchestra Hall, on Mishigan Boulevard, where on December 24th, 1904, Theodore Thomas conducted his last concert, after his life's wish to own a home for his orchestra had found its realization but ten days previous to this christmas eve concert, arises the "Theodore Thomas Memorial," presented to our city by the "Ferguson Fund." A decade ago, on April 24th, 1924, this beautiful monument was dedicated to the memory of the great musician to whom Chicagi is indebted for its musical education. When, at the beginning of the eighties, Theodore Thomas directed in this city his first concert at the old Exposition Building, a wooden stru cture, situated, at that time, on the site today occupied by our Art Institute, a congregation of ardent music lovers soon began to gather about him, having hailed with great enthusiasm his coming to our city. At last they could gratify their love for symphonic music, and, if Chicago, in the course of time, became a critical music center the credit for it is deservedly due to Theodore Thomas. At the time when Richard Wagner in Germany had not yet found the favor of all music lovers for his new style of composing, it has been Thomas who, at first in New York, Boston, St.

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Title(Manuscript of C. H. Illing)

Louis and, later, in Chicago, directed the works of the master of Bayreuth, interpreting them to grateful listeners in all their glorious, immortal beauty. Theodore Thomas died in Chicago in January, 1905. A Chicago artist of world renown, Albin Polasek, is the sculptor of the Theodore Thomas monument. The statue expresses the spirit of music.

The latest monument erected in Chicago in honor of a great German is the one dedicated to Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, the German poet, thinker, dramatist and critic, creator of the great drama "Nathan der Weise", of the incomparable first German national comedy "Minna von Barnhelm", of the first great national tragedy "Emilia Galotti", and many other outstanding works.

It is most gratifying to the people of German origin to find their pride in this great genius of their own race expressed in this noble statue which adorns the lovely rose garden of Washington Park, not far from the thoroughfare, so that the passer-by may pause and enjoy this splendid work of art, representing in a life-size bronze statue upon a granite base the young Lessing whose pensive eyes look into the far future as if to read in the hearts of men how his message of love and tolerance

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Title (Manuscript of C. H. Illing)

had touched them. This statue also is the work of the great sculptor, Albin Polasek, its donor the late Henry Frank who, at the age of 84, died in this city eight years ago.

As a child, Henry Frank had come to America in 1852 with his parents. He never, during his long life, lost the love and interest for the German classics of which the works of Lessing had become his favorite. The ideals of his genius had strongly influenced his own path of life, and as an expression of his profound admiration for Lessing, Henry Frank donated the sum of \$25,000 to the fund for the erection of the Lessing monument, an act bespeaking in itself the idealism of the donor. And this gift to the city was not the only one Henry Frank bestowed upon mankind. He also was one of the founders of the Michael Reese Hospita; as well as of many other institutions of social nature, among which is numberes the American Institite of Archaeology.

The dedication of the Lessing monument was an impressive ceremony. It took place on November 2nd, 1930, witnessed by a large number of persons. After Chicago singing societies had rendered songs befitting the occasion, German Consul Dr.

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Title (Manuscript of C. H. Illing)

Werner Schueller unveiled the statue. Short speeches followed by notables of our city, among them our present governor and former judge, Henry Horner, Chicago's mayor of today, Edward F. Kelly, Mr. Carl Meyer, nephew of Henry Frank and Dr. Otto L. Schmidt. The latter, having been introduced by Governor Horner as the principal speaker, spoke impressively of the countless and desperate conflicts and battles which, continuously confronted Lessing from his youth to the early end of his days. Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, himself known and beloved as a great humanitarian, historial, and scholar, pointed out how the poet had met Voltaire, and the philosopher Moses Mendelsohn whose friendship for Lessing resulted in the latter's writing of his great drama, "Nathan der Weise", as a symbol of tolerance and humanitarian thought which, up to this time, has not taken root in the hearts of men as it should have. Dr. Schmidt continued that Lessing, in his way, had done more for the German people, and the world in general, than Voltaire with his sarcastic strain had done for France, and for the French trend of thought. Lessing's principal meritorious efforts had been the cleaning of the German language from foreign influences, thereby giving the impetus for an independent German development concerning social life, art, and literature of his time, and the epoch following it immediately, the time of Goethe and Schiller.

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Title (Manuscript of A. H. Illing)

In conclusion, the speaker remarked that Lessing's entire works, whether he had written them in his youth or during his declining days, whether they had been poems, ethical or critical essays, or dramas—they all contained a deep note of tolerance, expressed in a most tender way, and, again, in a more heroic form. And that this was the message Lessing left to mankind, although new in its conception to most people, completely incomprehensible to some, and hated by many, and that, therefore, this monument's object was according to the thought of its magnanimous donor, a permanent reminder of Lessing's urgent admonition for a mutual understanding and tolerance among the peoples of the world.

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GERMAN

Chicago's Monuments Of Great Germans And German-Americans.
Title(Manuscript of C. H. Illing) 1930

Another monument in honor of a great German has been added to the large number of such statues which Chicago may boast of by the erection of the one dedicated to Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, the German poet, thinker, dramaturgist, and critic, creator of the great drama, "Nathan der Weise", that incomparable first German National comedy, "Minna von Barnhelm", also that first German national tragedy, "Emilia Galotti," and many other outstanding works.

It is most gratifying to our population of German origin to find their pride in this great genius of their own race expressed in this noble statue which now adorns our city. It found its site in the lovely rose garden of Washington Park, not far from the thoroughfare, so that the passer-by may pause and enjoy this splendid work of art which represents a life-size bronze statue, upon a granite base, of young Lessing whose pensive eyes look into the far future, as if to read in the hearts of men how his message of love and tolerance had touched them.

The statue is the work of the famous Chicago sculptor, Albin Polasek. The donor of the Lessing monument is the late Henry Frank who, at the age of 84, died in this

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Title (Manuscript of C. H. Illing)

city four years ago. He had come to America in 1852 with his parents, and, although having been a mere child at that time, had never lost during his entire life, the love and interest for German classic literature of which the works of Lessing had become his favorite. The ideals of this genius had influenced strongly his own path of life, and, as an expression of his deep admiration of Lessing, Henry Frank donated the sum of \$25,000.00 to the erection of the Lessing monument which act in itself bespeaks the high mindedness of the donor. This gift to the city is not the only one Henry Frank bestowed upon mankind. He also was the founder of the Michael Reese Hospital, as well as many other institutions of social nature, among which is numbered the American Institute of Archaeology.

The dedication of the Lessing monument took place on November 2nd. About 500 persons witnessed the impressive ceremony at which various Chicago Singing Societies were singing songs befitting the occasion. After German Consul, Dr. Werner Schueller, had unveiled the statue, and a few short speeches had been delivered by Judge Henry Horner, Edward F. Kelly, and Karl Meyer, respectively, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt spoke about the event of the day, thereby giving a fine picture of the development and heroic life of Lessing.

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Title (Manuscript of C. H. Illing)

Dr. Schmidt, further, said that Lessing in this way had done more for the German people, and the world in general, than Voltaire with his sarcastic strain had done for France, and the French trend of thought. Lessing's principal meritorious efforts have been the cleaning of the German language from foreign influences, thereby giving the impetus for an independent German development concerning social life, art and literature of his time, and the epoch following it immediately, the time of Goethe and Schiller.

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Title(Manuscript of C. H. Illing)

In conclusion, the speaker remarked that Lessing's entire works, whether he had written them in his youth or during his declining days, and whether they were poems, ethical or critical essays, or dramas- they all contain a deep note of tolerance which is expressed in a most tender way, and, then, again in a more heroic form. And that this was the message which Lessing left to mankind, though new in its conception to most people, completely incomprehensible to some of them, and hated by many, and that, therefore, this monument's object was, according to the thought of its magnanimous donor, a permanent reminder of Lessing's urgent admonition for a mutual understanding and tolerance among the peoples of the earth.

The Lessing monument is the first one erected in Chicago to a German genius since the dedication of the Goethe monument in June, 1913.

Right here the question confronts us: Why is it that when a man loves and speaks the truth, his courage is seldom recognized, but is, on the contrary, condemned for his doing, and ostracized because of his fearlessness? It is, because we live in a world of hypocrites who cannot be tolerant towards their contemporaries of

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Title(Manuscript of C. H. Illing)

supermindedness, unless their own financial strength is able to support their ideals? But be it so, is not even then the lot of genius to suffer untold pain in consequence of the willful misjudgment of his lofty, yet so unaffected thoughts, by his fellowmen? Why should such intolerance and indignities, visited so bountifully upon these lonely ones, find the excuse that genius must suffer in order to create its undying works? On the other hand, have we ever considered the irreparable waste of inspiration caused by their suffering? What great works thereby, necessarily, must have been left uncreated?

Yes, indeed, they have suffered--the Beethovens, the Mozarts, the Schuberts, the Schillers, the Lessings, the Nietzsches, and their kind, and no landing, and celebrating of today, in honor of their memory, is able to penetrate their graves, and enliven their dust. No longer can a monument, dedicated to their glory, elate their decayed hearts which have been silenced under the doom of their resting place in the potter's field, as in the Mozart and in the Lessing case.

And so we remain their debtors in all eternity, because of not heeding, during their lifetime, their sacred message, taking for granted, instead, their imperishable

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Title (Manscript of C. H. Illing)

treasures that have enriched not only our own lives, but those of generations before and after us. But there is some consolation in the thought that the creative strength of genius carries it aloft to realms unattainable for us where its immortal spirit finds the inspiration to create its heritage to man-its undying works.

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WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1927.

STEUBEN PARK.

(Editorial)

Chicago citizens of German descent have introduced a motion, the purpose of which is, to honor a man of their race, whose name will always be connected with the history of America. They intend to erect a monument in honor of Baron Friederich von Steuben, the organizer of the revolutionary army of the United States, and valued co-worker of George Washington. A petition, signed by more than 200,000 representatives of the German element of Chicago, was presented to the governor, yesterday. The committee was composed of several hundred persons having at its head Dr. John Dill Robertson. In the petition the governor is requested to give his support to a bill which will be submitted to the state legislature in regard to the creation of a Steuben Park on the Northwest Side of the city boundary.

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Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

It is the desire of the Chicagoans of German descent to obtain the grounds in Dunning upon which the state institution for the insane is now located. After the removal of the institution, the grounds would be transformed into a park, which would be named Steuben Park.

Judging from comments, which Governor Small expressed, the prospects are good. It is a wise policy to name parks, streets and places after those men, who distinguished themselves by their services for this country. But only a small number of such heroes of American history have found recognition in Chicago.

The citizens of German descent, who have contributed to the development of the United States, have been treated unkindly, as a rule. It is natural, then that the German-Americans of Chicago should be anxious to have those unsatisfactory conditions changed.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 13, 1925.

OVER 3,000 PERSONS PARTICIPATE AT
DEMONSTRATION IN HUMBOLDT PARK.

"The German Oak tree still remains although many storms have raged over the tree in the last eleven years, and several branches and many leaves were swept away, its strong root remained. A German who denies his German descent is like Judas, the betrayer, and deserves to be despised by all respectable people." With these words, which were accepted by the many thousands with great enthusiasm, Mr. Krutgen finished his speech in regard to the Fritz Reuter memorial celebration in Humboldt Park. It was a celebration which will be long remembered by the many thousands who were present. A parade preceded the celebration, in which the members of the different North German guilds of Chicago and surroundings marched, led by the drum and bugle corps of the Social Turner association, from Wicker Hall, to the festival place in Humboldt Park.

Singing societies of Chicago were represented by several hundred singers, who added to the festivities of the celebration by singing several German National songs, under the direction of Mr. Rechzeh.



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The oldest ex-Grand master of the guild, Mr. Charles Jorchow, recited the poem "The Oak Tree" by Fritz Reuter. The Grand Master of the guild, Mr. Max Scharlan opened the celebration with a few fitting words in which he pointed to the former custom of holding a Fritz Reuter celebration, which during the war period was abolished, but which shall from now on again be held. Mr. Scharlan then introduced the President of the West Park administration, Dr. John Dill Robertson.

"I am greatly honored", said Dr. Robertson, "to welcome you, in the name of the city and the Park Administration." Every nationality, but especially the German honors its poets. The popularity of Fritz Reuter is evidence of the fact that he used in his world, a language which was understood by every one.

Among those present, who listened attentively to the words of Dr. Robertson as well as to those of Mr. Krutgen was 91-year old Heinrich Butzow of Watsiki, who had come to Chicago especially to participate in the celebration.



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Mr. Krutgen's speech essentially consisted of the following words: "Today, on the anniversary of Fritz Reuter's death, we look across to the old homeland to which we are deeply devoted with all our hearts and whose language we cherish. Of course we are Americans in whose hearts never arises a discord, we are true to our new Fatherland just as we love the country in which our cradle stood. How could we forget the old Homeland, forget it on a day in which we have gathered to honor the memory of one of the noblest and most superb men Germany ever produced. Fritz Reuter who asked his wife if she believed that his works would outlive him! If he could see how in America, here in this beautiful park, a magnificent monument by German admirers of art has been erected to his memory, and that his works are published in almost 3,000,000 volumes. Such honor has seldom been bestowed upon German poets."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 3, 1919.

THE NAME "GOETHE STREET" TO REMAIN
City Council Refuses to Make a Change

The name of Goethe Street will not be altered. The attempt of some people who live near the street to have it changed to Boxwood Place was frustrated yesterday by the City Council. Alderman John Haderlein of the Twenty-fourth Ward led the fight against the change. He was supported by Alderman B. S. Schwartz. Both members of the Council severely criticized the attempt to change the name. Alderman Haderlein said: "Goethe Street was laid out in 1843 when that part of the city was parcelled. Nobody made any objection to the name at that time. Everybody could pronounce it. Suddenly some persons who live near the street approached the City Council demanding that the name be altered because it is very difficult to pronounce. We know what is in back of the request. The proposal has been before the Committee on Streets and Alleys for weeks. It was not reported for action because an election was imminent. The people who insist on the change should not call it 'Boxwood Place,' but 'Nutwood Place'. That would be a more appropriate designation for them."

WPA (LL) PROJ. 307

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Alderman Haderlein moved that the proposal be shelved. His motion was supported by Alderman Schwartz, who declared: "Any American city can be proud to have one of its streets named after the great German poet. Goethe has nothing to do with the War. The objection that it is difficult to pronounce the name is untenable. It would do some people good if they learned how to pronounce it. The same objection could be raised to the name 'Kosciusko Street,' and also to others. No intelligent person can possibly be offended by the name 'Goethe Street'."

The motion to table the proposal was unanimously adopted. Aldermen O. L. Watson, Twenty-seventh Ward, and C. J. Walker, Twenty-first Ward, left the session before the vote was taken, but returned afterward.

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[Translator's note: Subsequent paragraphs are irrelevant.]

WMA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1919.

NAME OF GOETHE STREET UNCHANGED
German Societies Protest Vigorously

The name of Goethe Street will remain unaltered for the time being. But for how long a time, is a question. From all indications it appears that the change from Goethe Street to Boxwood Place, which the property owners who live on Goethe Street demand, will not be ordered before the April election. And the reason is very apparent. An election is pending. It would be very unwise to consider the matter in the City Council now and ask the members to vote for or against the change. There are a great number of German voters in the city, and it would be too dangerous to offend them immediately before election by changing the name of Goethe Street. On the other hand, those who hate the Germans, and to whom the name "Goethe Street" is a thorn in their side, must also be taken into consideration. So the City Council tabled the ordinance, which had been reported out of the Committee on Streets and Alleys for acceptance. Thus the ordinance will not be considered, and no one will have to take sides for or



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I C against it. And the ordinance will die when the present council
IV adjourns from its last meeting in April. But there is nothing to
 hinder the German-haters from bringing the matter before the next
City Council.....

No doubt the aldermen were persuaded to adopt this careful procedure by the strong protests of the German societies, among them the Vereinigte Maennerchoere, through its president and secretary, William Arens and August Lueders; and the Frauenverein of St. John's Evangelical Church. The Schwaben Verein, which joins all movements in the interest of the city's German population, sent a vigorous protest to each member of the City Council. Following is a copy of the protest:

"Dear Sir:

"Permit us to direct your attention to a resolution which the Schwaben



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Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1919.

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I C Verein passed in its recent general meeting. In this resolution
IV you are asked to assist in defeating the proposal to change the
name of Goethe Street to Boxwood Place. You can very readily
see that it is not the immortal poet's honor which would suffer from such
a measure, but the feelings of a great number of people of our nationality.
They have always been loyal to the community, but they must look upon the
constant hatred of everything they love and esteem as a personal insult.

"Five years ago, when the Goethe monument in Lincoln Park was unveiled, our
mayor, our governor and the professors of many universities had naught but
praise for the poet Goethe, and for those who made the erection of a monu-
ment in his honor possible. Nothing that would justify the eradication of
the name 'Goethe' has happened since that time.

"As far as loyal support of our government is concerned, we are a match
for people of any nationality. Hundreds of our young men willingly



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Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1919.

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shouldered guns for this country, and during the forty years of its existence our society has contributed thousands of dollars for charitable and educational purposes. Therefore, we most earnestly request that you oppose every attempt to force upon us the status of a 'merely tolerated' element of the community. The four hundred members of the Schwaben Verein will be grateful to you.

Respectfully yours,
Emanuel Gall, President."



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 19, 1918.

"GOETHE STREET" IS OBJECTIONABLE
Property Owners Demand Change of Name



Property owners of Goethe Street appealed to the City Bureau of Streets and Alleys yesterday to change the name of this street to Boxwood Place. They argue that most people could not pronounce the name Goethe and that, as a consequence of the incorrect pronunciation, many errors have occurred. Their spokesman and representative, Fred A. Cary, who appeared together with Alderman Earl J. Walker of the Twenty-First Ward, where Goethe Street is located, emphatically denied, in reply to a question of Alderman Henry Ficks, that the German nature of the name "Goethe" was the underlying factor which had caused the desire for a change. But this statement appeared in a rather peculiar light when, shortly afterward, this gentleman remarked that "Boxwood" was a good English name.

The desire of the property owners to change the name of the street was apparently not regarded with favor by the members of the council committee.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 19, 1918.

Alderman Coughlin of the First Ward dampened the enthusiasm of the petitioners quite a bit when he proposed that, if a change of name had to be made, the street be called "Busse Place," after the former mayor.



"Fred Busse," said the city father of the First Ward, "was born and reared in that neighborhood. He made a good name for himself as an excellent mayor. It is no more than fair that the city perpetuate his name, and here is a good chance to do so. The family of the deceased mayor would also be happy."

"Besides," added the city father, "the system according to which streets were named made it necessary that the name to be chosen started with a 'B'."

Cary did not want to hear anything of Alderman Coughlin's proposal. He said that the suggestion would not meet with the approval of the property owners, who had decided on the name "Boxwood Place". When asked by Alderman John Toman whether the property owners were willing to assume

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 19, 1918.

the cost of the change of name, he said that he himself was willing, of course, but that he would have to talk it over with the other property owners.

Alderman Walker came to Cary's assistance. When he realized that Alderman Coughlin's proposal to perpetuate the name of the former mayor in this way made an impression, he reminded the committee that a year ago he had proposed naming one of the new streets in the Streeterville district, east of Lake Shore Drive, "Busse Street". He tried very hard not to give the impression that the name "Goethe" was objectionable to him because it was German, and declared that no other German name was as suitable as that of Goethe, who had had nothing in common with German military ideas. On the other hand, the desire of the property owners should be respected.

J.D. Riley, superintendent of the Bureau of Maps, informed the city father that the proposal to name a street in Streeterville, which ran at right angles to Madison Street, after the former mayor was not feasible since

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 19, 1918.

it did not fit into the scheme of names, according to which all names of streets in that section had to begin with an "E".



On the motion of Alderman Coughlin the whole problem was postponed to the next meeting of the committee to be held in January.

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III F Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 28, 1914.

GERMAN

MEMORIAL FOR VON STEUBEN

The long desired intention to erect a memorial for the creator of the American army, Baron Friedrich Wilhelm Von Steuben at the historical place of the winter camp of the Continental Army of George Washington, 1777-1778 at Valley-Forge, seems finally to be realized. Prominent Germans of New York have contributed considerable amounts. The editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, Mr. Hermann Ridder, headed the list with \$1,000.00. The President of the German American National League, Dr. Hexamer, has made a contract with the well known sculptor, I. Otto Schweizer, for the statue at a cost of \$1,500.00.

The Aid de camps of Frederick, the Great, will be represented in his full uniform. The statue will be set on a large pedestal of granite, with a relief picture on the front, showing Steuben as a trainer of the Continental army.



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III B 2 Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 13, 1914.

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GOETHE'S MEMORIAL CELEBRATION

The dedication of the Goethe statue in Lincoln Park was one of the most important events in the history of the Germans in Chicago. Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, was one of the speakers and Governor Dunne and Mayor Harrison were guests of honor. The memory of this Goethe day will be a historic event for all inhabitants of Chicago. It looked like a migration of people from all nations who came to Lincoln Park from all parts of the city. The City Hall and the County Building had raised the German flag. Notwithstanding the rainy weather, the parade of all the German clubs, associations and lodges was one of the most impressive ever held in Chicago. It was led by Assistant Police Chief Herrmann Schuttler and Lieutenant Max Hudelmeier and a force of one hundred policemen on horseback. The Schwaben Club followed with five hundred members and all other German Associations with their bands and flags. Mr. Harry Ruben, the President of the festival committee, made the first speech. "The great men of science do not live only for their fatherland and their time of life. They live for all time. One of these men was Johann Wolfgang

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 13, 1914.

von Goethe. He was one of the geniuses of his people and the world. The American nation has profited by the cultural development of a country, which gave birth to such men as Goethe. The memorial, which Chicago is conferring upon to one of our greatest thinkers, is a sign of appreciation for the deeds of culture brought by Germans and Americans."

Governor Edward F. Dunne was the next speaker. He spoke about the development of the great Middle-West at the beginning of the last century. At that time there were great quantities of land available between the St. Lawrence River and the Gulf of Mexico. The Germans coming from the East developed the heart of this great land. Many other European countries sent their people here, and there is hardly any of the old world which is not represented in the new one. The country which made Goethe immortal can be proud of the influence it has on the development of America. The Governor recalled a number of German-Americans, who played an important part in American history, Captain Leonard Helm and Joseph Bowman in Virginia, Baron von Steuben, Baron de Kalb, Edward Rutz and Gustavus Koerner, A. E. Hering, A. E. Kueffner, Hermann Raster, Franz Sigel, Carl Schurz and finally his friend and predecessor Governor John P. Altgeld.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 13, 1914.

He called Goethe the **Shakespeare** of Germany, and said that in a few weeks another statue will be dedicated in Lincoln Park in honor of the deceased Governor and Judge, John P. Altgeld.

The next speaker was Carter H. Harrison, the mayor of Chicago. " The whole world has a claim on Goethe's genius. The power of creation of an individual such as Goethe belongs to the world at large. Millions of persons came and millions go and only a few selected ones called geniuses survive, bestowing the riches of literature, sculpture, music, science as an inheritance to the world. Old Greece gave us Sophocles and Homer, Imperial Rome, Virgil; Italy, Dante, England, Shakespeare and Germany, Schiller and Goethe. One third of the population of Chicago are Germans or of German descent. In industry, economy, work and endurance they are not surpassed by any other foreign element. In sport, plays, games, music, acrobatics, they take first place. They have built a fit memorial to their greatest intellectual poet."

President Harry Rubens then introduced Count Henry von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. He stated that the President of the United States, a few weeks ago paid high tribute to American sailors, who fought for their country.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 13, 1914.

He said that the American people were composed of sons and daughters of all nationalities, who came to this free country. The Americans, the youngest nation of the white race are the privileged heirs of the cultural achievements of the older countries. In their veins run so much German blood, that they can claim- with the same rights as they do Shakespeare and Milton, the great poets of Germany. The memorial we are erecting to-day is destined to serve as a cultural and intellectual tie between two great nations, Germany and America. It will be a signal for cooperation in the work of improvement of the white race. It is an incident of some significance that this memorial is dedicated at the same time as the opening of the Panama Canal, as Goethe was an ardent admirer of this project. Professor Wilhelm Herberth Carruth of the Leland Stanford University gave an address on life and the works of Goethe, interpreting the individual creations in the sense of the poet.

Mr. Eugen Niederegger, the President of the Goethe Memorial Society, dedicated the statue to the Lincoln Park Board. The statue was then unveiled and, the superb work of Prof. Hahn was visible for the first time to the public. After a profound silence of a few seconds, a thundering applause and jubilation broke loose.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 13, 1914.

The festival President then introduced Prof. Herrmann Hahn of Munich, the creator of the monument. Commissioner C. B. Winston accepted the statue in the name of the Lincoln Park Board and a number of wreaths were laid at the foot of the memorial.



Illinos Staats Zeitung, May 6, 1914.

PROFESSOR HERMANN HAHN? SCULPTOR AND CREATOR OF THE GOETHE STATUE IN CHICAGO

An eminent personality, Professor Hermann Hahn, the creator of the Goethe statue has arrived in Chicago at the LaSalle Station and was welcomed by the Committee of the Goethe Memorial and the German press. He took his residence at the Congress Hotel, where he was interviewed by many interested parties. He drove to the place at Lincoln Park where the statue is to be placed. The great artist was well satisfied with all the preparations made. A dinner at the Congress Hotel later on united all parties interested in this affair. Professor Hahn is continuing his journey to the West and will return at the end of the month to be present at the dedication of the statue.

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The Chicago Daily Tribune, Mar. 4, 1914.

GERMANS TAKE READY FOR GOETHE FESTIVAL.

To arouse the patriotism of the Germans, the ladies auxiliary committee of the "Goethe Monument Association" have planned mass meetings, arranged for plays and all sorts of entertainments.

Mrs. L. H. Abele, 562 Arlington Pl., the secretary, sent out a call, yesterday, for two delegates from each of the 130 German clubs in the city and for all German teachers to meet on Mar. 25th at Fullerton Hall in the Art Institute. The great things that Goethe did will be retold and every one will be prepared for the Goethe program on June 13th in the Auditorium, after the unveiling of the monument in Lincoln Park.

On Apr. 2nd the committee has arranged for the production of Goethe's famous drama, "Egmont", at the German theater in Bush temple. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch has been asked to lecture on Goethe on other occasions. A campaign will be made to reach the 600,000 Germans in all parts of the city and arouse them to a demonstration worthy of the Fatherland.

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IV Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 1, 1914.

GERMAN

GOETHE MONUMENT

President Wilson and the German Ambassador have promised to be present at the dedication ceremonies of the Goethe Monument, June 13th, in Lincoln Park. Mr. H. Rubens and Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, who were sent as delegates by the committee to present to President Wilson the official invitation, were very cordially received at the White House. The President listened with great interest to the story about the monument and the plans for its dedication. He declared himself well pleased with the invitation, and that he would be glad to come to Chicago for the festival provided important official business did not prevent him.

The special delegates went to the Ambassador of Germany, also, and handed him an official invitation. Count Bernstorff promised to attend the dedication ceremony during the afternoon and also the evening festival at the auditorium, and to give a speech at both occasions. Official invitations will also be sent to Governor Dunne and Mayor Harrison.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1911.

THE SCHWABIANS ARE LEADING

It was a splendid meeting, indeed, the one held last night by the Schwabian Society and conducted by its president, Eugen Niederegger. To the \$10,000 in contributions collected by Mr. Niederegger during the last twenty years toward the erection of the Goethe monument, \$5,000 was added last night.

Since the plan for the long wished Goethe monument is about to materialize, it took little persuasion on the part of Harry Rubens, Karl Haerting, and Alderman Traub, of the Schwabian Society, to obtain this last large contribution.

Although \$20,000 was raised during the past few weeks, \$20,000 is still needed to cover the cost of the erection of the statue.



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BERLIN

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1911.

The Schwabian Society has a membership of 1200, to which 50 new members will be added soon.



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REPLY

Re: Art, 1911.

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The opening of the exhibition of models for the Goethe Monument, sponsored by the Goethe Monument Society, was opened at the Art Institute last night. The winning model was the one exhibited by Professor Hermann Hahn, of Munich.

Lincoln Park, near Diversey Blvd., has been selected as the location for Hahn's creation, a lasting tribute to that greatest of intellectuals the German nation has ever produced.

Many models were included in the exhibition of which Professor Hahn's was adjudged the best. The prize-winning creation was selected by a panel of art judges, headed by Mr. Ferdinand von Miller, on September 17, 1911, in Berlin. The predominant feature at the opening of the exhibition was a reception, arranged by the Goethe Monument Society, with Mr. Harry Lubens as chairman. The Germans of Chicago were well represented, and the same may be said

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Abendpost, Jan. 13, 1911.

of our two leading Universities. Among the guests were: Consul Geissler, representative of the German Reich; Consul Volinger, representative of Switzerland; Professor James T. Hatfield, of the Northwestern University; and Professor Starr W. Cutting, of the University of Chicago. Two rooms in the north wing of the Art Institute have been made available for the display of nine sketches. The public interest turned approvingly to Professor Hahn's prize-winning model, and the one sketched by Professor Hugo Lederer, of Berlin, the cost of which, however was so enormous that the selection of his model was out of the question.

The monument by Professor Lederer, a massive temple in its outline, resembled the monument of Theodorich in Ravenna, housed apart from the rest of the statues, because of its size. To illustrate the hugeness of that

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 18, 1911.

great work, one must picture the room inside the structure large enough to contain a flowing fountain and four figures, three times their normal size, representing the Drama, Philosophy, etc. Regrets have been voiced at the impossibility of the selection of Professor Lederer's work, the cost of which would be approximately \$150,000. The prize-winning model of Professor Hahn also attracted much attention. It represents the figure of a handsome youth, with the facial contours of young Goethe, standing upon a pedestal of granite. The poet's foot rests upon a large block, as if rising. On his elevated knee perches an eagle, which he embraces with his right arm. The eagle's eyes are turned upward as in anticipation of a flight. The base of the statue bears Goethe's bust, which is rather obscure at close range.

Nevertheless, the works of competing American artists, such as Hans Schuler, of Baltimore, and Albert Jaegers, of New York, were also a source of much admiration.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, November 11th, 1910.



Swabians Celebrate Schiller Day.

The F. Schiller monument in Lincoln Park was decorated yesterday with wreaths and flowers in commemoration of the poets birthday. This is being done annually by Swabian Society. Members with their families and friends assembled in the evening at the Northside gymnasium which celebrated the occasion with music, song recitals, declamations and a speech by their President, Eugen Niederegger.

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II B 2 d Abendpost, September 7th, 1910.



GERMAN

Bust of Carl Schurz.

The German Press Club had a bust of bronze of the German-American Statesman, Mr. Carl Schurz, ordered. This bust was to be placed at the new high school in Irving Park, named after this eminent person. They will find the most suitable location in the high school to-day, where the bust will be placed after the unveiling.

Abendpost, September 5th, 1910.

Altgeld Memorial.

The "John P. Altgeld Memorial Association" is going to have several brass plates put on the tombstone of the former Governor. On these brass-plates will be citations from his speeches and writings. These plates were unveiled yesterday at the Garrick Theater, where a large crowd of Altgeld's friends were assembled. The Chairman of this meeting was D. L. Cruice.

The address for the occasion was given by G. F. Williams. Other speeches were held by Rev. T. E. Cox, W. E. Clark, and L. Merriweather of St. Louis. Appropriate songs by the Men's Choir of the Sinai Congregation added to the dignity of the occasion. After this followed the unveiling of brass-tablets by Miss Oris Gottlieb.

The inscriptions upon the tablets are characteristic of Mr. Altgeld's attitude and standpoint in public life. One of the inscriptions is taken from a writing of his, in which he explained the reasons for setting free the anarchists, Schwab, Fielden and Neebe. Another inscription is taken from the letter addressed to Grover

Abendpost, September 5th, 1910.

Cleveland, in which he protested against the use of national guards during the Pullman strikes. It reads: "The teaching that might is right has caused only misery upon earth. In crushing the weak, it also ruins the strong. Sooner or later every cruelty, every injustice, every deceit reacts destructively upon the one committing them. Justice is moral health and produces happiness. Injustice is a moral disease and causes moral death."

The following notation is pointed against those who are afraid to take a definite stand: "People who keep neutral, who are willing to compromise and those who can be swayed in matters of justice and right, have never changed social evils and bad conditions. They have never maintained or introduced liberal institutions; nor have they ever fought for human rights."

Reconciliatory and full of hope sounds the last of these citations: "I am not discouraged. Things will adjust themselves. The pendulum swings first to one and then to the other extreme, but the force of gravity always pulls it back to the center. Every building must be erected in straight lines, in order to stand. The

Abendpost, September 5th, 1910.

same is true of nations. Sometimes it may appear, that unrighteousness is triumphant and justice suffers defeat, but the force of gravity governing true justice is anchored to the throne of God. Political and social institutions must be in line with eternal justice in order to endure."

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Abendpost, July 20th, 1910.

German Press Club.



GERMAN

The members of the "German" Press Club assembled in great numbers mostly with their ladies at the "Waldclause" to their monthly meeting. The entertainment committee gave their final report about the festival at Riverview Park. The Club had planned to seek the consent of the Schoolboard to furnish a bust of C. Schurz for the new highschool named after him....

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Abendpost, July 4th, 1910.

National Monument.

Contributions for the National Monument of "German-Americanism" are accepted at the office of the Abendpost.

Congress will in the near future set aside \$30,000.00 for the "German-American" National Monument, "if the" German-Americans" will contribute an equal sum up to that time.

It has become a matter of honor for the "German-American" to get this amount together. What will the strong "Germanism" of Chicago do in this matter?

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DIE ABENDPOST, June 27th, 1910.

The Pastorius Monument.

Contributions for the National Monument Of the German American.

The Pastorius Monument is to be erected at Vernon Park, Germantown, Philadelphia, near the spot, where the first ground was broken for the first German settlement in the United States. It is to be the German American National Monument. Congress, at its next meeting, will grant \$30,000 for the monument, provided the German-Americans will raise a similar sum, if not, then---

The raising of this fund has become a matter of honor for the German-Americans. What will the large and strong German population of Chicago contribute?

Received until yesterday-----\$598.75. The Chicago Abendpost gave \$500 at the beginning of the drive.

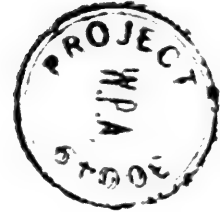
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Abendpost Dec. 22, 1907



APPEAL TO THE GERMAN - AMERICANS

There are two German-Americans, who must not be forgotten by their compatriots and whose names in the history of German-Americanism must be made immortal. Every German-American must be proud of the two men of German descent "Steuben and De Kalb". In Valley Forge during that terrible winter, Steuben created an army from a group of badly-dressed and underfed men and assisted Washington to finish his war for Independence. It is intended to erect a Steuben memorial in the same Valley Forge where the memorial chapel stands for the father of the country. It is further planned to erect a series of patriotic buildings as a Patriots Hall for the holding of memorials and a library, where principal works referring to the battles of the Revolution will be kept. At the entrance of the Hall statues of our Allies will be erected. Three statues have been chosen already, Steuben, De Kalb, and Lafayette. It is a duty of honor for the Germans of America to contribute to the cost for these monuments for Steuben and De Kalb.



Abendpost Dec. 22, 1907

A rough estimate gives the amount for the cost of these statues at \$4,000. The National Union has pledged a \$100.00. A committee has been formed by Dr. Hexamer, President of the German American National Union, assisted by Dr. Herrmann Ridder of New York. All Germans know what this German General Steuben has done in the War of the Revolution and we must show that we know how to honor the memory of such men, who have been a credit to German prestige.

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Abendpost, October 19, 1907.

CARL SCHURZ HONORED.



The best-known representative of the Germans in the United States, Carl Schurz, will be honored by the School Council of the City of Chicago in a worthy manner. One of the High Schools of the City will receive his name. Following a motion of the President of the School Board, Otto Schneider, the School Board Committee for Real Estate resolved yesterday to name the new Irving Park High School, Carl Schurz High School.

The motion was accepted unanimously, and also in the School Board there is no opposition expected.

Abendpost, May 14, 1907.

WPA 4117 NO 30275

THE GOETHE MONUMENT.

According to a resolution prepared by the German society, its president, Mr. Eugene Niederegger, appointed a committee consisting of members and other German gentlemen, to push forward the matter of erecting a Goethe monument, and the first meeting of the executive committee took place yesterday evening at the North side Turner Hall. Officers elected: President Eugene Niederegger, Secretary Franz Dennuler, Treasurer Charles Lecker, Vice Presidents: Northside: Otto C. Schneider; West side: Judge Max Eberhardt, South side: Professor Starr Willard Cutting, President of the Press committee: Fritz Wogauer. The committee, after a thorough debate, accepted the offer made by the Lincoln Park authorities, to erect the monument at the Center Street entrance of the park, where, as known, the Schiller monument will be transferred from its present station. The next meeting will take place in the Bismarck Hotel.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 4th, 1907.

CARL SCHURZ MEMORIAL SOCIETY.

The National Carl Schurz Memorial Society, which was formed soon after the death of the famed German-American, and which has its main office in New York with branches in Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston has just given details of their plans.

The first is the erection of a memorial to the value of \$250,000 of which \$40,000 have been signed for by some friends of the deceased. The society however will not stop with the erection of the dead statue of stone, but will act in the spirit of the dead by effective agitation of the civil service system, a movement of which the dead was the chief for many years, the development of the German movement in the United States of America of which Mr. Schurz was a busy agitator as President of the German Museums Society, the Harvard University and Vice President of the German Society of New York.



GERMAN

Abendpost, March 4th, 1907.

The permanent retention of his name in Hampton, which is dedicated to the evolution of two races, for which he has worked officially and privately during his lifetime, was especially sponsored by the executive committee. In Hampton, Carl Schurz, as Secretary of the Interior made his first successful experiments with the education of the Indians, which led to the present system of government schools with their civilized influence. It was his wish in the last years of his life to contribute to a proper installment of such institution and it is the plan of this society to accomplish these wishes. The former American ambassador at the English Court, Joseph H. Choate is the Chairman and the Banker, Isaac N. Seligman, is the Secretary of the National Society. Mr. Wilhelm Bocke is Chairman and Mr Otto E. Schneider, Secretary of the Chicago branch. The Milwaukee branch will erect a memorial themselves and after completion they will participate on the National movement in honor of Carl Schurz. The Society will also honor Schurz's activity for the development of the Negro and Indian races by the erection of a suitable building or in other suitable manner in the institution of Hampton, Va.

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III A Abendpost, February 14, 1907.

GERMAN

THE SCHILLER STATUE

The commission of Lincoln Park has given permission to the Schwaben and the Turner Clubs to remove the Schiller statue from its present position before the Greenhouse and to place it in front of the building of the Academy of Science at Clark and Center Street, near the entrance of the Park. The Goethe Statue as well could be placed there. The Germans of Chicago had paid \$15,000 for this monument. The costs for the placing of the Goethe and the removal of the Schiller statue must be paid by the Clubs.



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Abendpost, June 2nd, 1906.

o PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S LETTER TO THE SCHURTZ
MEMORIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Harry Rubens, chairman of the Committee of the Schurz Memorial Service in Chicago has received the following letter from President Roosevelt:-

"I wish I could take part in the service for the honor of Karl Schurz. As this, however, is not possible, I beg to express the high esteem, which I have for the services of this great man for this country. He had the great problem, to play a great part in American history at a time of a great crisis. He was one of the great men, who stood in council meetings, election speeches, and on the battle-field for the principles of the mighty Abraham Lincoln and therefore his name stands in the front lines in the heroic periods of our governments, its formation and maintenance. He has proved to be true to a sublime idealism. After the war, he was one of the pioneer fighters of Civil Service-Reform and later for the cause of a sound currency system. His works in literature such as the biographies of Lincoln and Henry Clay deserve high praise."

Abendpost, Dec. 29, 1906.

TURNERS WILL GIVE BUST OF JAHN

The offer of the Turner District Chicago to give to the School, that carries the name of the Turn-Father Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, a bust or a painting of the founder of Turning (Gymnastics), was accepted. In the name of the Turner District, that includes 26 Clubs, Dr. Richard Bachhusen appeared before the Committee for Real Estate that accepted the offer and transferred it to the Committee for educational affairs. A committee of five will be nominated to decide whether a bust or a picture of Jahn is to be preferred. As there is considered an offer of the Jefferson Club, to present for the Altgeld School a picture of the former Governor, this Committee will also tend to this affair.

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Abendpost, September 11, 1902.

TOMB FOR GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL



At the incitation of Mr. Carl Schurz a Committee of Veterans of the Civil War has formed to collect for the creation of a worthy monument at the grave of Frank Sigel.

The collections will be transmitted to Mr. Schurz for further use, and the Committee believes and hopes that German fellow citizens and veterans like this occasion to honor the memory of this meritorious German and German-American patriot and General.

Contributions are accepted by the undersigned Committee members, also by the "Abendpost," "Illinois Staats Zeitung," and "Freie Presse."

H. Lieb-----11th Reg't., Illinois Vol. Infantry.
F. Lackner,-----26th Reg't., Wisconsin Vol. Infantry.
Wm. Wocke,-----24th Reg't., Illinois Vol. Infantry.
Adolph George,-----24th Reg't., Illinois Vol. Infantry.
Fred Propper,-----82nd Reg't., Illinois Vol. Infantry.
Jacob Gross,-----82nd Reg't., Illinois Vol. Infantry.
Lorenz Mattern, 24th Reg't., Illinois Vol. Infantry.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, June 15th, 1897.

THE BEETHOVEN- MONUMENT.

The unveiling festival to be held next Saturday. In Lincoln Park, next Saturday, the Bust of Beethoven, founded by the well known Pianist Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, will be unveiled. The festival begins at 4 o'clock, on the Terrace before the Palmer House, where the Bust, according to the park administrations designation will be erected. The following program has been accepted: 1st Hymn to the Night-- Beethoven "Germania Men's Chorus" 2. Dedication Speech, in the Name of Mr. Wolfsohn held by John Shortall, former President of the Beethoven Society. 3. Unveiling of the monument by Miss Theodora Sturkow. 4. "The Song to Gladness" by Beethoven- sung by Germania Men's Chorus. 5. Address by Mr. Wolfsohn, theme: "Beethoven as Musician and as a human being", and his influence on my life as musician. 6. "The Heavens praise the Eternals Honor," Beethoven, sung by Germania Man's Chorus, accompanied by four trombones.

One hundred fifty persons, who have taken an active part in promoting music have been specially invited.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 3, 1896.

A GOETHE MEMORIAL

A committee of the Suabian Club consisting of Mr. Eugene Niederegger, Karl Stein, Karl Haerling, Peter Allmendinger and the former justice of the peace Kistler visited yesterday the Lincoln Park Commission on account of the Goethe statue. The Suabian club a few years ago donated the Schiller monument and will now erect a Goethe statue. The cost of the memorial amounting to \$12,000 have already been collected by the club. The well-known sculptor Ernst Tucks of New York is already busy to execute the plans, which have been accepted by the club. This monument, copied from the celebrated statue of Schaper in Berlin represents the poet in an erect standing attitude, and is made of white marble. It rests on a pedestal, made from granite. Mr. Haerling and Mr. Kistner explained their visit to the Park board and asked for a suitable place between the Northern part of the lake and coast promenade. The petition has been granted without trouble, and Mr. Henrici and Mr. Jamieson have been elected to form a Committee, which should make further arrangements with the Committee of the Suabian Club.

From Washington and Baltimore it has been stated, that the local Germans

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 3, 1896.

agitate for the cession of the Heine fountain, which has been refused by the administration of the New York Central Park, through ridiculous prejudices. If the Gentlemen in Baltimore or Washington do not make haste, and come to an understanding with the local authorities, it might happen that Chicago will be ahead of them and also secured the Heine fountain. President Crawford of Lincoln Park has instructed Mr. Jamieson in regard to future offers of statues for the Park to make enquires first of artists and architects, whether the respective works do not offend good morals. There is however no fears of Chicago artists, that they would be shocked because of the scanty attire of the Lorelei on the Heine fountain. The enchanted Rhine mermaid does not wear any bloomers, or a mackintosh.

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ABENDPOST, November 11th, 1893.

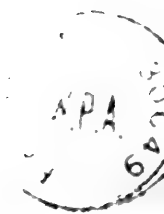
Schiller Memorial Celebration.

In Lincoln Park, the Schwaben Verein had yesterday again, as customary on this day every year, wreathed the Schiller monument and at the same time arranged an edifying celebration to the memory of the great hero-poet.

The speakers were Wilhelm Rapp who spoke in the park, and E. F. L. Gauss, who spoke at the banquet in Peter Mahr's place.

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Abendpost, June 26, 1893.

THE MONUMENT OF THE ANARCHISTS
A SOLEMN UNVEILING IN WALDHEIM CEMETERY

In Waldheim Cemetery, where the four executed anarchists August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, Albert Parsons and Louis Lingg, who committed suicide-are buried, the solemn unveiling of the Anarchists monument took place yesterday afternoon. A large crowd mostly working men of German, Polish and Bohemian nationality- was present. Many societies, clubs and unions appeared. The celebration was preceded by a procession in the city, which ended without any disturbance. The "Pioneer aid and Support Association," whose President is Matthias Schmiedinger, had charge of the preparations. The march moved from Market Street Square on Madison Street to 5th Avenue and from there to the Northern Pacific R. R. Station on Harrison Street, from where the crowd was transported by trains to Waldheim. There in the vicinity of the monument a speakers' stand was erected. Mr. Schmiedinger opened the unveiling celebration with a short speech, after which the Sculptor Weinart handed over the monument he created, to the President of the "P. A. & S. Association."

Abendfest, June 26, 1895.

The cover was removed by the 12 year old Albert Parsins. After the singers performed the Masschorus "Wake Up," Mr. William Holmes held a speech in English, and the chief festival speaker Dr. Ernest Schmidt occupied the platform.

His long speech was received with great applause.

In closing also spoke Mr. Bernhard Herz, editor of a Bohemian newspaper, and Mr. Joseph Rybakowski in the Polish language. The statue was as previously mentioned designed by the sculptor Adolph Weinart, and cast by the "American Bronze Works" in Grand Crossing, on a granite pedestal, two female figures rise, which symbolize the "Revolution" and "Liberty."

The pedestal bears the inscription of August Spies last words before his execution: "The day will come, when our silence will prove mightier, than the voices, which you throttle today."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 15, 1893.

UNVEILING OF FRITZ REUTER'S STATUE AMIDST HUGE CROWDS

The marvelous statue of the immortal Low-German, poet, Fritz Reuter, was unveiled yesterday in a truly glorious manner.

People flocked to the beautiful spot in Humboldt Park, from all directions gathering around the still unveiled statue. The sound of trumpets in the distance announced the approaching parade which would add thousands more to the already huge crowds. The sonorous voices of the united men's choirs, the eloquent and deeply touching words of the speakers, the glorious spring sun focussing its rays upon the bronze statue, all uplifted and filled every heart with stirring emotions. This solemn and almost religious mood of the people truly represented the immortal spirit of Fritz Reuter.

The parade was brilliant and impressive. In the first division the guests of honor rode in richly decorated carriages. They were: Privy Councilor Wermuth, Germany's Commissary to the World's Fair, his aides and other representatives from the Reich. . . .the German Consul, Dr. Buenz, the commissaries of the German women's department, Mrs. E. Kaselowsky, and Miss Hoffman; and the West Park Commissioners with the Central Committee of the Fritz Reuter Club. The participating clubs and organizations of the first division



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 15, 1893.

were led by Marshal H. Pieper, and made a splendid impression with their uniforms and decorations. This division contained the Knights of America, the Teutonia Men's Choir, the Orpheus Men's Choir, the Schiller Singing Club, the Humboldt Choral Society, the Almira Glee Club, the Plattdeutsche (Low-German) Society of Chicago and the Citizen's Club of Avondale.

The whole second division consisted of the Plattdeutsche (Low-German) Guilds of Chicago. They marched rather briskly under the command of Marshal H. Wulff, and his assistants, V. v.d. Lankern, and F. W. Huxmann.

The third division, led by H. Gruenebaum, who was assisted by Heinzmann and J. Baus, was composed of the following organizations: the Mutual Benefit Association of Chicago, the Schleswig-Holstein Benefit Association, the Avondale ~~Lodge~~ D. O. H., the Garden City Grove V. A. O. D. No. 13, the Hamburger Club, the Schleswig-Holstein Society of Music, the Schleswig-Holstein Men's Choir, and North-German Mutual Benefit Association.

The fourth division included the German War Veterans and the Military Associations, as well as the many German Athletic Clubs. This division was led by E. S. Dreier, M. Hecht, W. Niehorster, and their assistants.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 15, 1893.

A row of carriages with members of the Chicago Turn Gemeinde, and members of the German Press brought up the rear. The abundance of beautiful flags and banners made a grand and imposing impression.....

A large orchestra then played a beautiful overture and Mr. Hesing addressed the audience. The statue was unveiled, and presented to Park commissioner C. Moll, who replied with a brief speech. Then the United Men's Chorus, under the direction of Ehrhorn, sang a song of dedication.

The principal speaker was the president of the Plattdeutsche (Low-German) Societies, Mr. E. F. L. Gauss, who was followed by W. Vocke who spoke in English. Mr. W. Meyer's speech in low-German concluded the celebration.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 18, 1892.

HUMBOLDT IN CHICAGO.

The statue of Alexander von Humboldt is now unveiled in our Humboldt Park, It was the gift of a noble minded German citizen of Chicago, F. J. Dewes. This monument, as a complete work of art, is at least equal to the Schiller monument in Lincoln Park, and both excel in artistic value all other statues in Chicago.

It is highly gratifying for us German Americans to know that the greatest and most comprehensive of all scientists, a worthy son of Germany, is also glorified in this country by a number of monuments. There is one in Philadelphia, one in St. Louis, etc., and the most beautiful of all is now in a Chicago park, which bears the name of this great immortal man.

Alexander von Humboldt is deeply engraved in the hearts of German-Americans. This was already in evidence in September 1869, when the Germans of this country celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of Humboldt's birth....

The brilliant English speech, which was delivered at the dedication of the monument in Humboldt Park by Professor A. W. Small of the new Chicago University, demonstrates the fact that the more enlightened of the English Americans

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 18, 1892.

know how to evaluate the greatness of Humboldt....

down magnificent bouquets and wreaths. One of the wreaths had the word "Kosmos". That is the name of Humboldt as a honorary member of the "Schlaraffia Chicagoana Club".

The statue is 10 feet high and represents the great world explorer in an upright position. It was manufactured by the young Berlin artist, Felix Goerling, and shows proof of his splendid talent. Mr. Hesing dedicated the statue in good form to the president of the West Park Commissioners Mr. Harvey L. Thompson, who responded with many thanks and expressed his pleasure over the new ornament of the Park. The speech was received with great enthusiasm also of the next speaker Mayor Washburne. Dr. Henins held the festival speech as President of the German Press Club. It was a masterpiece of rhetoric.

Professor Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago held a short speech. Several resolutions were passed, thanking all persons who had assisted at the final arrangements.

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 17, 1892.

IN HUMBOLDT PARK

The Humboldt monument, the gift of F. I. Derbes, was dedicated in Humboldt Park yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the German Press Club of Chicago.

At 1:30 o'clock the various German societies participating, assembled at Division St. and California Ave., from which point the column marched in the following order: Grand Marshall, Henry Greenebaum and staff, preceded by a platoon of the Police Band, the Deutscher Krieger Kameradschaft, Mannerchor, orchestra, band, and the Humboldt Park Celebration Club. Carriages containing orators of the day and committees of arrangements; the Humboldt Lodge No. 420, D. C. 26; Humboldt Lodge No. 658; I. O. O. F.; Humboldt Legion; Select Knights of America; Plattdeutsche Verein; and Count Almira, No. 125, I. O. F. Citizens.

The parade entered the park from the south and marched to the concourse before the pavilion, in the center of which the statue stood enveloped in the veil. Immediately in front of the pavilion had been erected a large stand for invited guests and a stand for the speakers. A little further to the left was a tier of seats for the singing societies and a stand for the band, which was to lead the music. A throng of German speaking people numbering about five thousand were present.

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 17, 1892.

At two o'clock the procession reached the monument, which was at once surrounded by a cordon of the Humboldt League Select Knights of America, with drawn swords. This body acted as guard of honor throughout the ceremonial. After the bodies of men had formed in long ranks, extending from the speakers' stand to the monument on the right and left of the concourse, leaving a broad passageway to the memorial, President Hesing gave a signal, and the following societies accompanied by John Hand's Band, sang "Am Altar der Wahrheit": The Teutonia Mannerchor, Schiller Liedertafel, Liedertafel Vorvaerts, Freie Sangerbund, Humboldt Sanger Club, and Almira Gesang Verein. A. C. Hesing, president of the monument committee, then formally presented the monument to the park commissioners, delivering an address in German. At this point, Marshall Greenebaum escorted the little daughter of Park Commissioner Weinhardt to the pedestal of the monument and amidst the plaudits of the assembly, she drew down the veil; and the magnificent lines of the bronze memorial stood out in strong relief against the autumn sky. Two huge garlands of roses were hung upon the base of the monument. The crowd cheered.

President Harry L. Thompson of the West Park Board accepted the gift on behalf of the commissioners. He said, "This graceful statue of Alexander Von Humboldt typifies one of the greatest and grandest characters of all the ages past. He was a scion of the great Germanic family, a nation of people unsurpassed in

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 17, 1892.

their love of wisdom, their love of liberty, and in their devotion to the welfare of mankind. From the midst of this great nation of great men, Von Humboldt rose like a majestic oak, towering above every man of his generation, and unsurpassed in the greatness of his achievements and accomplishments by any other man within the lapse of two centuries. The work of Von Humboldt was done for all men and for all time. On behalf of the West Chicago Park Commissioners, I accept this rare gift in the spirit and for the purpose designed by its generous donor, Frederick I. Deroes." Mayor Washburne accepted the gift on behalf of the city.

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Dr. Max Henius, President of the German Press Club, delivered an address in German. Prof. Albion W. Strong, of the University of Chicago, said: "Ability to admire a man like Von Humboldt is a tombstone of fellowship. We forget that he was not a man of any one nation; of any one age; or of any one social rank. It is most appropriate that this memorial to Von Humboldt should be set up in this park. It might have dignified one of the quadrangles of our university, but it is better to have it here. True scholarship is never blind to the needs of the people. Men will pass this statue when they are complaining of the privileged classes, and it will teach them that Von Humboldt was not afraid to make sacrifices for the common good. It is not a crime to be rich, but it is a crime to use riches ignobly. Some say that Von Humboldt was a servant of monarchy. He was, because he was a patriot. Some will say he was a German, and why should

Americans pay homage to him? No nation can monopolize a man who is truly great. There are those who will say that his religion was science and that the descendants of the Puritans ought not to eulogize him. But the Puritans of this day do not find it necessary to be orthodox. May all the disciples of Von Humboldt and all the disciples of religion join hands."

The ceremonies were closed with singing by the societies. Among those present were all the members of the West Park Board, representatives of the other park boards, and municipal officers; also aldermen and prominent Germans. The residents in the vicinity of Humboldt Park, through the Humboldt Celebration Club, expressed their appreciation of Mr. Derces' gift and extended their thanks to the park commissioners and the German Press Club for services.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
OCT. 17, 1892

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 17, 1892.

A. VON HUMBOLDT MONUMENT
BEAUTIFIES HUMBOLDT PARK.



The Gift of a Generous German Citizen.
A Large Attendance at the Dedication
of the Monument.

... Humboldt Park has become a real public park under the skilled management of the German landscape gardener and park director, F. W. Karnatz. It is perhaps one of the most beautiful parks of its kind. Near the lake, where the streets and avenues meet, right in the center, the Alexander Von Humboldt monument has been erected. The preparations for yesterday's festival had been well carried out, and the park commissioner, H. Weinhardt, deserves special credit and the gratitude of the whole population for the skillful dispatch with which the splendid plans were carried out. The whole affair was placed in the hands of the German Press Club, and its untiring activity was compensated by the fact, that the unveiling of the Humboldt monument was indeed an important public festival.

Mr. A. C. Hesing stepped upon the speaker's platform. With his clear and far

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 17, 1892.

reaching voice he succeeded at once in getting the attention of the large crowd. He had taken it upon himself to convey or deliver the monument to the Humboldt Park Commission for the Press Club, and he completed his task with the following effective speech:

"Honorable citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen! You are, undoubtedly, aware of the fact that our friend and fellow citizen, F. J. Dewes, has taken it upon himself, to have a life size monument made and erected in this beautiful park, in memory of the famous and eminent German, a man of learning and science, Alexander von Humboldt... The highest honor of any nation is its moral elevation, and its intellectual progress. It is reserved for great and important men only, to promote progress and lead into new intellectual fields. No one has equalled Alexander von Humboldt in uncovering to the world at large knowledge of such immense importance; and nobody understood as well as he did, how to make his knowledge clear and profitable to the people. He is justly recognized as a pearl of the century...

"A monument of this kind is not only an honor for the city, but it stimulates meditation and is thought provoking. In this sense it is a gift of great importance, for which F. J. Dewes deserves full credit, and which is worthy to



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 17, 1892.

be added to our works of art.... A more appropriate and fitting place could not have been selected for this monument, than this beautiful park, which bears the name of the great German.

"May the veil fall, and the form, as well as the face of this famous man be revealed to our view!"

As the speaker finished the last sentence, the veil dropped, being released by Miss Weinhardt, the daughter of the park commissioner; and now a scene of great joy and exultation followed...

The speaker, A. C. Hesing, turned to the President of the West Side Park Board, H. L. Thompson, and turned the monument over to him with the following words:

"By the order and in the name of our esteemed friend, F. J. Dewes, I deliver this monument to you. Under your care it shall be an ornament to this park, and in this beautiful surrounding bring joy to many admirers of the great man, whom it represents.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 17, 1892.

"A. Von Humboldt, a German, was a cosmopolitan in the true sense of the word. His knowledge and teachings belong to the whole world. He was a friend and benefactor of mankind. By honoring his memory and giving recognition to his moral power and intellectual importance, we honor ourselves."

Mr. Thompson accepted this generous gift with a lengthy speech....

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1892.

DEDICATION OF GERMAN TEMPLE OF ART.

The altar of art, which the spirit of Germanity in one city has created after long continued, prodigious attempts, has been dedicated and a home for the Muse is now established in our new Fatherland. It was a long, stubborn fight, continued through years of doubt, failure and homelessness for the German Muse. But philanthropic men were exhilarated by the thought of making a financial sacrifice, since they felt, that the innate spark of enthusiasm for art is still dormant in the German heart. It was their purpose to rekindle this faint glow into a glorious flame and that was

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1892.

achieved. From the masses came support for the great work and it was indeed just that the name of that heroic figure "Schiller" should grace the new temple, since his immortal creations endeared him to the hearts of the people.....For the present generation of Germans....we should consider and follow the proverb: "Support it, if you wish to own it."

THE THEATER.

The large main entrance, ornamented with the finest grade of marble, connects with a spacious aisle at right angles to it which branches off to the stairways, right and left of the auditorium. This space is brilliantly illuminated by powerful electric lights, which, with the dazzling reflections from the scintillating marble gives the whole a most

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1892.

elegant appearance. By lengthening the main entrance hall.....draft has been entirely eliminated.....The seats on the ground floor are in terrace formation while the balcony and gallery are devoid of supports and pillars, providing an unobstructed view. A master work indeed has been created in this particular instance by the builders, Adler and Sullivan, who conceived this ingenious plan by anchoring the "I" beams on the walls. With all its gilding and color splendor, a harmonious unit has been obtained, which is very satisfying to the beholder. The abolishment of the many galleries, angles and odd corners marks a great progress in theater building; it creates larger seating capacity since the gallery extends far outward towards the stage. Simplification has made far greater safety for the public.....The architects have created something unique in the wall decorations. Allegorical sculptured groups in high relief, depicting Greek mythological and historical scenes, form an

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1892.

elaborate network of ornamentation, along the upper wall surfaces and in turn are surmounted by colossal arches of a pale green, restful hue which augments the apparent height of the theater.....Two masterworks, a pair of immense oil paintings, nearly cover the entire background of the balcony.. To the right, as seen from our vantage point at the bottom, we note the famous scene of Mary Stuart and Queen Elizabeth, as Schiller depicted it. The artist, Arthur Feudel, selected the moment, just after Mary, Queen of Scot, arose after kneeling before her captress and exclaimed: "I have endured as much as man may.

Go hence now, docile indifference,
Implore heaven, oh suffering patience!
Long nursed hatred -
Burst thy restraining shackles at last,
Come forth from thy cavernous depths!"

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1892.

In the other picture the artist depicts the scene from Goethe's play, where Marguerita repulses Faust, on the way to church with the terse exclamation: "I'm not a Miss, nor am I beautiful. I am able to go home, unescorted!"

The painter has shown the entire market place with the multitude and, in one of the groups, the conspicuous physiognomy of Mephisto predominates. He does not appear overly elated about his protege's discouraging experience, and the sinister force contemplates other hellish plans.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1892.

Mr. Feudel is a German with an international reputation. He also painted the frieze in the Metropolitan Hotel in Chicago. The auditorium is 90 ft. long, the plot of ground, 80 ft. wide. There are 1,300 seats, wide and comfortable. Exceptional liberality was shown in the dimensions and it enables egress without inconvenience.

The stage covers the entire width of the lot, 80 ft....The opening which faces the public is 30 ft. (This appears to be an error, when considering the other proportions, it is probably larger). Thirty-eight feet deep. Top of scenery equal loft 75 ft. Cost of the Theater \$250,000 of which \$50,000 is listed for the stage and its equipment. Total cost including office building, about \$800,000.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1892.

Speech By Hesing:

"The proverb proclaims: 'Nothing succeeds like success!' We have gathered here to celebrate this realization!"

Speech By E. G. Hirsch.

"It was a most fortunate choice that the builders used Schiller's name in this instance. We have obtained as much inspiration from the World's great theaters, as from churches: let the scoffers therefore consider their opinions. Here we have a new realm, where bigotry and low, religious intolerance have no place."

Music By Hand's Band.

Location: Main entrance on Randolph Street., between La Salle, Clark Streets.

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III B 2 ABENDPCST. September 24th, 1892.



The Humboldt Celebration

The Arrangement Committee of the German Press Club, which manages the arrangements for the dedication of the Humboldt Statue in Humboldt Park October 16th, resolved last night to send invitations to all German Clubs. The Teutonia Men's Chorus and several other singing choirs have already accepted. Mr. Henry Greenbaum has been chosen as Marshall for the parade.

Next Wednesday the German Press Club of Chicago will open the season of its entertainments, by a gentlemen soiree in its Clubhouse, 106 Randolph Street.

A rich and good program has been secured.

The Chicago Tribune, Sep. 14, 1892.

NEW STATUE FOR HUMBOLDT PARK

Through the munificence of F. I. Derves, a wealthy German brewer of the West Side, Humboldt Park will soon be beautified by a statue of Friedrich Heinrich Alexander Von Humboldt, after whom the park was named.

The statue arrived here last Saturday, and as a work of art, is said to befit the fame of the great naturalist, scientist and traveler. It is of bronze and copied after a noted work of art in one of the public squares of Berlin. The statue is of life size and represents the famous naturalist in an erect and thoughtful attitude, his left hand resting on a globe and his right hand holding a tiny flower. The dress is that of the last century; long coat, knee breeches, and buckle shoes. While the features are rough, they represent great strength and intellectual power and acumen.

Next month, after the return from Europe of Mr. Derves, the statue will be unveiled, the German societies of this city assisting in and giving significance to the occasion. The statue costs 12,000 marks, or about \$3,000, and will be an artistic study in the park.

The program for the unveiling and dedication of the statue has been arranged and will include, besides the presentation speeches, music and choral singing.

The Chicago Tribune, Sep. 14, 1892.

These exercises will take place Oct. 16th. Near the statue is another but much smaller work of art. It is a bronze statuette and dedicated to the German Mannerchor, but none of the members of that club knows anything about it. The supposition is that it is a gift from some friend of the society.

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Abendpost, August 4, 1892.

German Press Club.



The German Press Club held its general meeting yesterday. The reports of all officers were very favorable and gave evidence of the success of the club. The membership has grown to 141 and the financial position is very satisfactory notwithstanding great sacrifices and thanks to the careful management of the financial secretary Mr. Simon. A committee has been appointed for the preparation and management of the inauguration and celebration of the Humboldt memorial statue, donated to the city by one of the Club members Mr. Dewes. Members of the Committee are A.C. Hesing, Chairman, H. Weinhardt, H. Plantz, I. Buchler, E. Uchlein, L. Wolf, F. Amberg, H. Rubens, T. Goldgier, Ed. Koch, Jul. Rosenthal, H. Greenebaum, Ed. Rose, A. Simon, Dr. F.H. Bernhaidt, F. Senff, F. Gloganer, E.F.L. Ganss, Paul Haedicke, Theodore Janssen, John P. Arnold, Carl Haerting.

The details of this celebration, which will take place in October, will be made known later.

Abendpost, Oct. 20, 1891.

REUTER MONUMENT

The contributions for the erection of the F. Reuter monument are increasing steadily. The total amount up to date is nearly \$6000.00. The total expenses are estimated from \$8000.000-\$10,000.00.

The Committee will soon accept plans and bids for the monument. Some plans have been submitted already.

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Abendpost, Oct. 14, 1891.

[REUTER MONUMENT]

Friends of the "German" poet, Reuter, assembled last night at the "Old Quincy." It was reported that the collected sum for the Reuter monument had increased considerably. The total amount collected is \$2272.00 and another \$800.00 had been pledged.

It was also announced at the assembly that, starting tomorrow, the western issue of the "New York" Platt deutschen Post" (Low German Post) will make its appearance here. This newspaper will effectively promote the project for the erection of the monument.

Chicago Tribune, July 22, 1891.

FRITZ REUTER MEMORIAL MONUMENT

About a year ago 300 Chicagoans incorporated into the "Fritz Reuter Monument Association" the object being to erect a fitting monument to Reuter, the people's poet of Germany. It is proposed that this monument which is to cost \$10,000 be erected at Humboldt Park.

The committee that has in hand the task of raising the funds for the work met last evening in the Metropolitan Block and reported through treasurer Ludwig Wolf that \$2250 had been collected and that about \$1000 more was now pledged. Committees were sponsored to push subscriptions, and then Frederick Augustin, who was a personal friend of the poet, made a short address, paying a glorious tribute to him.

Among those present at the meeting who are interested in the movement were A. C. Hesing, George W. Tiarks, John Rumpf, I. Seuftenberg, F. W. Lundt, I. H. Raap and Alois Loeber, a sculptor from Milwaukee. Mr. Loeber was the

Chicago Tribune, July 22, 1891.

winner of the first prize of \$300 that was offered a year ago for designs for the monument, and at the meeting last night, he showed the designs. Mr. Loeber modeled figures for the Beethoven and the Maria Therese monument, now placed in Vienna and also did considerable other work. He will make his home in Chicago.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 22, 1891.

THE FRITZ REUTER MONUMENT.

I read in the issue of June 20th of the Staats Zeitung, that the monument committee is undecided in regard to the location of the statue, whether it should be in Humboldt or Lincoln Park. I do not happen to be a low German, I am a Thuringian, yet, Fritz Reuter is my favorite poet, and you will therefore pardon me, if I write a few words in this matter.

I am of the opinion, that we Germans should be proud of a real Plattdeutschen, (low German, northern German dialect) who has created such a splendid work for our city like the magnificent Humboldt Park. I refer to Mr. F. W. Karnatz, who has been the superintendent of that park for years, who has done so much for its beautification, and who converted a desolate, monotonous waste amidst unfavorable soil conditions, into an imposing park by sheer magic. Besides, one must consider, that Mr. Karnatz often had to contend with malicious American ignorance and considerable animosity whilst performing these labors. I would like to appeal to the Fritz Reuter Monument Committee, and especially to my friend, Mr. Trark, to place this memorial in a



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 22, 1891.

park, which has been created by a compatriot of Fritz Reuter's, a garden which has been treated with such care, that it is comparable only to a father's love for his favorite. According to my view it would be also very proper, to place an inscription on the monument, which immortalizes the accomplishments of Mr. Karnatz.

Respectfully,

E. J. Koebler,
512 N. Wells St.

"Abendpost", June 20, 1891.

APPEAL OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE "FRITZ REUTER MEMORIAL"

All friends and lovers of Fritz Reuter are invited to a meeting held in old Quincy No. 9, Thursday, June 25th, at 8 P.M. Those gentlemen, who still possess collection books are asked to send them in together with the respective amounts collected. A movement has been started to install the memorial in Humboldt Park and all persons, who have made some payments are earnestly requested to appear at this meeting. If those favoring Humboldt Park as the place for the erection of the memorial and a down payment according to the amount paid up at present will be decided, it should be immediately resolved whether the memorial of Fritz Reuter should be placed in Lincoln or Humboldt Park.

George B. Tiarks, Secretary.

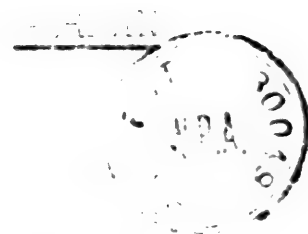
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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 1, 1890.

IN REGARD TO THE GOETHE MONUMENT, WHICH HAS
BEEN PROPOSED FOR LINCOLN PARK.



It will be remembered that the "Schwaben-Verein intends to dedicate a statue to Goethe, the old master of German literature. It is to be erected in Lincoln Park, opposite his friend and famous compatriot, Schiller. The necessary funds are to be obtained, by appealing to all the Germans of our city and thus far, the Schwaben-Verein has succeeded in raising \$1,000.00, from its own resources. Carl Haerting, who is a member of the Schwaben-Verein traveled to his old fatherland last summer. Partially at the instigation of the association members and because of his own initiative he viewed the most known and valuable monuments of the heroic poet, in order to find a suitable model for the Chicago locality. Mr. Haerting came to the definite conclusion, that the statue at the Thiergarten, (Zoological Garden), Berlin, is most preferable. It has always been conceded, that it is the most beautiful and ideal, since it represents the great man in the prime of his life and in a most serene manner. The originator is the famous sculptor Schaper. The result of Mr. Haerting's inquiries, in regard to a reproduction of the magnificent masterpiece for our Chicago district, brought the



Illinois State Zeitung, Nov. 1, 1890.

following response from the artist. "Berlin, Oct. 18, 1890. Estimates for a reproduction of the Goethe monument which I originally made for Berlin. In regard to the above monument, which I executed in marble; the necessary models thereto were made at the time. They are one half as large as the finished product. I customarily work in this manner, as it gives me greater latitude when proceeding with the marble cutting. There are, therefore, no full sized models available, only those of one half the dimensions and a copy of the monument could therefore be made. If the statue is to be reproduced in bronze, then a full sized model, patterned after the smaller ones will have to be made, so that a form for the cast can be obtained. In this case, however, a few minor changes will be essential because of the inherent peculiarities of the different material. For my part, I would prefer to make the reproduction in marble, as the entire appearance will be more sympathetic, artistic and effective. It is true though, that the durability of marble, when compared with bronze, is rather short, but a work of art made of marble makes an animated intimate impression, direct from the artist to the beholder, whilst in bronze it is cool and abstract.

If, in the course of time, the marble should show signs of deterioration, then a form made of it and a subsequent cast in bronze, will assure its continued existence.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 1, 1890.

This method has been used repeatedly here, whereby monuments from the last century have been preserved, (Fiechen, the old Dessauer, etc. Field Marshal Ziethen from Dessau, army of Frederick the Great.) However, by exercising due care in the cutting of the marble, a selection of material and in a fair climate, marble of second quality will last longer than the quarry, but during the period one has the unrestricted effect of the artist's true conception.

In regard to the size of the monument, the surroundings must be taken in to consideration. Here, in Berlin, the monument is almost entirely a promenade or lounge shrub, so that it appears to stand in a closed room. In a more open place, the proportions should be larger. The total height of the Berlin equestrian is 3.00 meters; that of Goethe, 2.70 meters. In these circumstances, the figure should reach 2.00 meters, and the entire monument 7. meter. I have been informed, that the work should be in readiness for the Franco-German's Columbian Exposition in 1893. This entails considerable difficulties, but is not impossible, provided that the labor is promptly started, at the beginning of 1891.

In regard to the price of the monument, according to my present estimate it would require 130,000 to 150,000 Marks: somewhat higher for bronze.



Illinois State Library, Nov. 1, 1890.

If it is preferred, however, to produce a suit able companion piece to the Schiller monument, then the statue alone, would suffice: cast in bronze, mounted on a single granite pedestal, similar to the Schiller monument. This would naturally diminish the price to almost one third of the above sum, and the completion of the monument by 1893 would be assured.

The enclosed photographs give a view of the monument in its entirety, and then separate portrayals of each pedestal groups. Pictures showing the Goethe statue, only, have not been made, but it would be a simple matter to obtain a good, small but accurate copy which could be raised.

In the belief, that I have answered all the desired phases of this proposition, I remain Very respectfully, F. Schaper, F. Schaper, Berlin, F. Buchen Strasse 4."

The photographs which Professor Schaper forwarded, will be placed on exposition at some suitable place to enable those who are interested in the proposition, to obtain a comprehensive idea. The artist has also offered to mail a small picture of his Goethe figure, in which the ornamental and magnificent pedestal groups are excluded. But, since the original object was to obtain a counterpart for

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Illinois State Fair, Nov. 1, 1930.

our Schiller monument, it is obvious that a bronze reproduction mounted on a single granite foundation, as suggested by the title, will be well favored by the committee. This accomplishment gives the Germans an opportunity to display their noble ambitions as well as secure the publicity of Americans. There should be no procrastination so that the "World's Fair" visitors from the German Reich will find the two figures of men of German ancestry standing side by side.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 3, 1890.



THE GOETHE MONUMENT.

The Schwaben Verein's financial condition has been very favorable according to the last quarterly report and, therefore, the general assembly, on October 9th, felt encouraged enough to consider the erection of a Goethe statue at Lincoln Park. A committee has been selected to consider the proposition and make suitable recommendations. The Schwaben Verein evidently runs true to form and character. It acts in conformity with its deserved reputation, and again shows its progressiveness by its endeavor to provide the funds for such a monument on its own initiative. Once more it will lead among the Germans by placing the contemporary, Goethe, near our famous and great friend, Schiller.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 3, 1890.

Upon recommendation of the committee, the general assembly consented to a withdrawal of \$500 from the treasury for this purpose. Vivat sequens!

The club need only to continue on the same path and its esteem as well as affection among the German element of the city, will be assured throughout future years.

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Die Abendpost - Jan. 10, 1890.

[MONUMENT TO GOETHE (PROMOTED)]

General assembly of the "Schwabenverein" (Southern German Club). Upon recommendation of a club committee, elected the previous year, the association decided to grant an initial amount of \$500 from its treasury towards the costs, for the erection of a monument to Goethe in Lincoln Park. Election of officers for the ensuing years followed, and customary announcements; masked ball, carnival.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung May 14, 1888.

A MONUMENT FOR OUR FALLEN!

The Pioneer Aid and Support Society decided at its yesterday's meeting to erect a monument on the graves of our buried champions in Waldheim as soon as possible.

An excursion to Sheffield, Indiana will be arranged for August 5th in order to raise the necessary funds.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 12, 1888.

FRITZ REUTER MONUMENT.

The "Low-German (Dialect) Society" held its semi-annual meeting night before last. J. J. Rumpf, who presided, rather severely criticized in his annual report the lukewarm attitude in regard to the erection of a monument for Fritz Reuter. He commended the "Swabian Society", which had achieved, with the co-operation of the Germans in Chicago, the erection of a beautiful monument for their favorite German, Friedrich von Schiller, at Lincoln Park, but said that the "Low-German Society" and its branches must admit being far behind in the materialization of their plans. Then he suggested the appointment of a committee to get in touch with other "Low-German Societies" for mutual assistance in executing the plan. He also suggested that the President of the Society should try to enthuse some journalists and speakers to take part in this cause for the cultivation of Low-German dialects, and to hold lectures under the auspices of the Society.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 12, 1885.

WPA (C) 1964, 1965, 1966

FRIEDRICH SCHILLER

The laying of the corner stone for the Schiller monument was an occasion, at which the Germans of Chicago showed how highly they esteem and honor the favorite poet of Germany, Friedrich Schiller...

Mr. Julius Rosenthal, President of the Citizens Committee, said in his address: " The decision to erect a monument to the beloved of German poets was made by our German-American citizens of Chicago, September 24th, 1884. The Schwaben Society made the first step in this direction. The German population of this city was delighted with the project, and the necessary funds for the undertaking was subscribed in a very short time... "

The following are excerpts from Mr. Wilhelm Rapp's address: "At the time of young Schiller's death, this country was still an unpopulated wilderness. Since then, it has developed into a great and free country. It is Schiller's country also, for he was the greatest of all poets devoted to freedom.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 12, 1885.

REP

Just as Goethe's works breathed love for nature, so does Schiller's express love for freedom...Schiller is indispensable for us in America. The wonderful German spirit and the beautiful family devotion which he glorified in his poem "The Glocke" (The Bell) shall help to retain in our children the German spirit in the midst of English surroundings..."

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 25, 1885.

THE SCHILLER MONUMENT

The collections for the Schiller Monument fund can be closed in a very short time, if all German Societies and Lodges will decide at once regarding the amount of their contributions, and if the one hundred selected members of the Collection Committee will sacrifice one or two days time in the near future to receive these contributions. No sacrifice in time or money should be large enough to glorify the man, whose name is buried deep in the heart of every German and whose creations have been enjoyed by all Germans.

The one hundred chosen collectors are requested to hand all money from collections and donations to Mr. Gustav Stieglitz, Treas., 192 E. Harrison Street.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 22, 1880.

THE FRITZ REUTER MONUMENT - TREASURER E. S. DREYER RESIGNS.



The committee under the leadership of its chairman, Geo. B. Tiarks, held its meeting at "Feldkamp's, Quincy No. 9." corner Randolph and LaSalle Streets, last evening. The purpose is the erection of a monument in honor of the Plattdeutschen (low-German dialect) poet Fritz Reuter. The Secretary of the Committee... read the note of Mr. E. S. Dreyer, wherein he stated that he wishes to resign as treasurer, because of frequent spells of illness, and, furthermore, he intends to travel to Europe.

The assignment for the creation of the monument is to be given to the sculptor Alois Loehr. The artist will not be able to arrive in Chicago before the end of the month and therefore the next meeting has been scheduled for Thursday, March 1st. The Committee is confident that its collectors will turn in their books to the new treasurer by the end of February. Thus far 53 subscription books are in circulation but only twelve have been returned to the Committee. Therefore the entire amount of contributions which have been promised are still an unknown factor. The names of the liberal donors will be published within a few days by the Staats Zeitung; also those who are still in arrears.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung February 22, 1880



The Committee...requests the German citizens to help defray the cost of the monument...which is to be erected in Lincoln Park.

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 7, 1879.

ABOUT THE CANNSTATT FESTIVAL
A Good Start for the Schiller Monument

To the Editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung: We thank you for the generous support given to our second Cannstatt festival, and hope that you will publish the following item in the local news column of Der Westen:

"The committee on arrangements hereby thanks all who participated in the Cannstatt festival, and desires to express appreciation to those who decorated houses and streets for the occasion.

"The proceeds of the festival, about \$1,000, are available for a Schiller monument in Lincoln Park.

"Very respectfully,

"Franz Demmler, secretary, acting
for the committee."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 7, 1879.

(Westen editor's note: For one thousand dollars, a nice monument could be erected, such as a large bust on a granite pedestal. But we hear the Schwabenverein has a higher goal in mind; nothing less than a large-sized figure of the great German poet is contemplated.)

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 16, 1877

HUMBOLDT PARK

WPA (N) 1001 30776

The dedication of Humboldt Park was witnessed by 30,000 persons. Not only the North Side people, but every Chicagoan was anxious to be present at the opening of this park....Mr. John Buhler introduced the first speaker, Mr. Wilhelm Vocke. Mr. Vocke said:

Only Forty years ago this was nothing but a swamp, and now, we look upon a large city of 500,000 vigorous and diligent people. The park which we are dedicating today bears the name of the greatest German scientist...When we think of the accomplishments of the next ten years, our hearts must be filled with pride and satisfaction, knowing that we participated in these activities.

The Chicago Tribune, May 21, 1877.

THE SCHUTZENFEST.

The annual opening of the Schutzen Park, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, about a mile south of Washington Heights, took place yesterday, and was participated in by about 800 of Chicago's German citizens. The day was set apart for the purpose because it is that upon which Whit (Pfinest) Sunday fell. The weather was anything but propitious, but notwithstanding, the opening day was a success and passed off pleasantly to all who took part in the exercise.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a procession composed as follows left Schutzen Halle, on North Clark Street: Platoon of police, North Side Turn-Gemeinde, etc. etc..... The procession marched north on Clark Street to Chicago Avenue, west on Chicago Avenue to Wells Street, south on Wells Street to Ohio Street, east on Ohio to Clark Street, south on Clark to Randolph Street, west on Randolph to Clinton Street, and north to the Kinzie Street Depot, whence the excursionists embarked.

Just after the procession started the rain poured down in torrents, and when the procession arrived at the depot the Turners and the Marshal and his aids

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The Chicago Tribune, May 21, 1877.

looked not unlike half-drowned rats. But this little inconvenience was quite forgotten in the foaming mug of beer and the hilarity which it occasioned. In good time the party arrived at the Park, where Schnitzel, Schinken, and other light edibles and much lager were done away with as repasts. The excursionists scattered about as they saw fit, but, as the grass was wet, the great hall formed the main attraction, and soon, amidst the strains of Strauss, merry dancers were whirling in the merry waltz.

At 4 o'clock President John W. Gartonman introduced Mr. William Rapp, of the Staats-Zeitung, who made a happy speech, appropriate to the day and occasion. Prof. Honne showed how he could walk the tight rope. Shooting was indulged in by the Schuetzen Corps. The best shots at the union target were Schotter, etc. etc..... Taken as a whole, the opening was a success.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 1, 1875.

WALDHEIM

A meeting of the shareholders of the company cemetery Waldheim took place yesterday afternoon in Clare Hall on North Clark Street. This entire German enterprise has encountered many difficulties during the last two years. The secretary, Mr. Wm. Tstel said: "When all our efforts to settle the differences between the Waldheim society and the original owner of the property, Mr. Haase, had failed it was only due to the intervention of Mr. Hesing, that a peaceful settlement was reached and that the controversy was kept out of the courts." Mr. F. S. Schweinfurth remarked: "I too, have heard much about the intervention of Mr. A. C. Hesing. But the carrier of the Chicago Tribune, although unsolicited, also delivered a copy of the Leiden Freie Presse. It contained a letter signed by John Pfeifer, which not only discounts any effort of A. C. Hesing and F. Haase in favor of the Waldheim cemetery but accuses these gentlemen of having worked against this German enterprise." President F. Haas answered: "I give my word of honor that thanks to the intervention of Mr. A. C. Hesing and due to the friendly attitude of Mr. Haase good results have been obtained as is proved in our latest financial report."

Mr. Pfeifer then made the following declaration: "The letter published in the

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 1, 1875.

Neuen Freie Presse under my signature, does not represent my opinion. My signature was obtained through a subterfuge. A member of the editorial staff submitted a stenographic letter for my signature, claiming it was for the benefit of the Waldheim cemetery; for that reason I gladly signed it. I am very sorry that my name should have been used for such misrepresentation."

The meeting then expressed its thanks to the board of directors to Mr. Hering, to Mr. Haase and then adjourned.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

1. Benevolent Societies

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 13, 1935.

DISTRICT 381 OF DEUTSCHE UNTERSTUETZUNGSBUND
CELEBRATES ITS SILVER JUBILEE

District 381 of the Deutsche Unterstuetzungsbund (German Benevolent Alliance) celebrated its silver jubilee yesterday. Many members and friends were present at the festival, which was very enjoyable and well arranged. The guests of honor were Ernst Herklotz, president of the Alliance and Organizer Theodor Huettnner, of Pittsburgh.

Each performance on the program was announced by the master of ceremonies, John Hermann, who also introduced the speakers and prominent officials who were present as guests. All the Chicago districts were represented, as well as the Central Committee and Districts 652 and 723 of Milwaukee. There was also a large delegation from the Vereinigten Deutsch-Cesterreichisch-Ungarischen Vereine (United German-Austrian-Hungarian Societies).

Krachtus' well-known orchestra was entrusted with a large part of the

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 13, 1955.

program and acquitted itself of its task in a way that met with general approval. The women's chorus of the Deutsche Unterstuetzungsbund, under its new director, Wilhelm Taegtmeyer, as well as the women's chorus Lorelei and the Westseite-Saengerkranz (West Side Singing Circle) under the directorship of Ludwig Lohmiller, received well-deserved applause for their singing and contributed much to the success of the festival. The Glueckswalzer (Happiness Waltz), arranged and conducted by Mr. Lohmiller, was so successful that it had to be repeated. Most delightful of all was the clog dance of little Margareth Gregory and Martin Heim. Henry Hermann Brandau, Adam Mueller, and L. Kessler, a mandolin-zither trio, won enthusiastic but well-deserved applause.

The first of the inevitable speeches on such occasions was given by the chairman of the festival, Alois Botthoff, who welcomed those present, especially the two guests of honor from Pittsburgh.....In the principal speech of the occasion Adam Gabriel set forth the history of the society and praised its past and present officers. At the close of his speech he presented Emil Kazar, the only living charter member, who had been

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 13, 1935.

secretary for many years, with a gold medal in the name of the district. Mr. Mathias Taugner, another member of long standing, who had formerly been very active, he presented with a gold ring, a gift from the national office.....

President Herklotz, after he had transmitted to District 331 the hearty good wishes of the national officers, in a rather long address discussed the excellent condition of the Alliance, financial and otherwise, and expressed the hope that the Chicago region, and not least this district which was holding the festival, would co-operate in the future as in the past in building up the Alliance.....

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1934.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY CONCERT A HUGE SUCCESS

The German-American Musicians' Sick Aid Organization yesterday celebrated its fifteenth anniversary with a concert in the Mozart Hall, 1536 Clybourn Avenue. Nothing was left to be desired, neither in the program nor its rendition. There was a large attendance. There was scarcely standing room available when the first notes of Offenbach's overture to "Orpheus in the Underworld" sounded. The orchestra of about fifty men, under the direction of Geo. Lowitz won hearty applause. They gave several encores.

A no less flattering success was had by the post office orchestra, under the direction of their conductor, Karl Meder, many of whom are members of the D.A.K.U.V. They played three numbers.

The vocal part of the concert was handled by the German-Hungarian Ladies' choir under the direction of conductor L. Zohmiller, and by the Alpenlaender Maennerchor, directed by H. Steinmetz. Both organizations accomplished

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1934.

their task excellently, and deserved their applause.

Two soloists followed: Miss Helen Stumpfel, an outstanding violin player, and Miss Barbara Schmidt, an excellent piano player.

A sextet consisting of Julius Krupp, Philipp Moore, Julius Krupp, Paul Hargel, Adolph Krupp, and John Wershing played Bolzonis Minuet, and gave a good performance. Mary Wish, Rose M. Broska, and E. Nesalik performed a "tambourin dance" that was quite beautiful. A duet was offered by Anton Holstern and Josef Stein, and finally a potpourri "A Hot Time in the Old Town", by a village orchestra.

A surprise that was received with particular enthusiasm was accorded Director Lowitz when, in the name of the organization, President Frank Philips handed him a beautiful gold watch in recognition of his efforts in behalf of the organization. A short while previously, President Philips had addressed the

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1934.

assembly with a brief speech extending a cordial welcome and pointing to the progress made by the D.A.M.K.U.V. This part of his address was made especially effective because suddenly a trumpet was blowing "reveille" from behind the stage and then the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the whole assembly rose to their feet.

Dancing followed. The entertainment committee consisted of Geo. Miller, fest president; Frank Philips, president of the organization; J. Netzer, fest secretary; Stephan Gross, treasurer; G. Lowitz, conductor; J. Sassarath, vice-conductor; M. Schmidt, ticket treasurer; J. Amberg, P. Amberg, W. Hollmann, P. Pill, J. Werth, J. Cultner, J. Konrath, N. Willer, C. Neumann, C. Steiner, M. Probst, E. Schoepke, S. Ramholz, Lorenz Amberg, J. Schwarzer, and S. Marksteiner.

WPA (LL) 1001-10075

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 11, 1934.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

For the forty-seventh anniversary of the return of the day on which, in the year 1887, the labor leaders were innocently executed, the Pioneer Aid and Support Association has arranged for today (3 P.M.), as on each previous year, a memorial service to be held at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle, 2431 West Roosevelt Road. There, the following program, fitting to the occasion will be given.

1. Music,

Hull House Trio.

2. Die Rebellion

Frau Auguste Heide.

3. Song of the women workers,

Women's choir of the organized cities

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 11, 1934.

4. Music,
Hull House Trio
5. Speech, in English,
George Roop
6. Tord Foleson,
Men's chorus of the organized cities
7. Music,
Hull House Trio
8. Speech, in German,
Karl Minkley
9. Im Morgenrot
Mixed Chorus of the organized cities

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 11, 1934.

10. Music ,

Hull House Trio.

WPA FILE 1 PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1934.

FIFTY YEARS OF FAITHFUL ACTIVITY FOR THE IDEALS OF LABOR
Anniversary of Workers' Sick and Funeral Chest Celebrated

Fifty years ago this month the Workers' Sick and Funeral Chest was founded in New York by a handful of German men, most of whom had recently come over from the old homeland, and all of whom belonged to the working class. Today, after half a century, the organization, as one of the largest and most reliable of its kind, has a membership approximating 50,000 throughout the United States. In every city where there is a branch, the Golden Anniversary was celebrated in an appropriate manner.

The joint celebration of the nine Chicago branches took place yesterday afternoon and evening in the rooms of Wicker Park hall, and was in every way a perfect success. The program consisted of a great concert at which no less than seven singing clubs and Henke's orchestra participated. There was also a good stage show and a dance which started in the lower hall in the afternoon. After the main program was finished, the dance was continued in the large hall, and lasted until long after the midnight hour. At any rate, it was a pleasant celebration

Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1934.

in keeping with the occasion, and will probably remain a pleasant memory with the participants for a long time. It will also doubtless bring the organization many new members and friends, the more so because yesterday the initiation fee was suspended.

Although the fest was scheduled to start at 3 P. M., it was 5 P. M. before the officially announced program began. After the orchestra had delighted the audience with the rendition of various musical pieces, thus shortening the time of waiting, the male choir of the Chicago City organization opened the fest by singing Uthmann's "Kroent den Tag" in a dignified manner. Director Reckzeh has excellent material at his disposal in the voices of this organization; he has made use of it to the full. A mixed choir composed of the Saengerbund Freiheit and of the two ladies' choirs Furtschmitt and La Salle, likewise directed by Reckzeh, followed with three more songs, and they, in turn, were followed by the Uthmann Glee Club, under Director Max Schuh. Next came the Alpenlaender Maennerchor under its new choir leader, Steiner; then a mixed choir composed of the

Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1934.

ladies' choir Freiheit and the Bakers' Singing Society, accompanied on the piano by Frau M. Larsen. All discharged their duties in a manner meriting the highest praise for themselves and their directors. The ovations given them were well earned.

Herr Henry Schuh was the author and reader of the great prologue for the fest, playing the main part of the host Jean Gross in the fest show "Vor fuenfzehn Jahren". It is a historical episode taken from the life of workingmen with themes taken in part from the history of Workers' Sick and Funeral Chest. As this stage show presented a bit of the organization's past, the following scene "Vater Zeit," excellently personified by Walter Ziezen expressed, as it were, what the members hoped the future would be. The scenes were greeted with enormous ovations, which were also given to the "living pictures" of members of the Workers' Turn and Sport Club, of the Freiheit singing society, and of the organization giving the fest.

All members co-operated as much as they could in preparing for the anniversary

Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1934.

fest, which was most pleasant in every respect. The fest committee consisted of the chairman, Leopold Baer; vice-chairman and program supervisor, Joseph Schlesinger; secretary, Frank Klein; treasurers, Bill Levine and Alvin Schuh. Later in the evening Herr Baer took the floor and, after giving a hearty welcome to the guests, gave a brief resume of the history of the Workers' Sick and Funeral Chest.

The speaker began by pointing out the difficulties a handful of men had fifty years ago, in New York, to create the organization; he told of how the first branch came into existence in Chicago seven years later, consisting of ten members only; he spoke of the achievements, but also of the setbacks of the organization, and, at the close, he stated with pride that there are now nine branches in Chicago, with approximately two thousand members. Herr Baer called upon the members present in the hall, who had belonged to the Chest for more than forty years, to come onto the platform; about thirty responded, and Herr Baer shook each by the hand.

Later in the evening, Herr Adolf Dreyfuss announced that the famous Austrian

Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1934.

Socialist leader, Julius Deutsch, expects to be in Chicago during the latter half of November, and that two great propaganda meetings are planned, at which Deutsch is to be the main speaker; the first will be on Wednesday, November 21, in Orchestra Hall, with the address in the English language, and the other two days later--in German--in a North Side hall yet to be decided upon.

Sonntagspost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
July 22, 1934.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF THE HERMANN SISTERS

As shown by the last annual report submitted to the Secretary of State in Springfield in accordance with regulations the Grand Lodge of the Hermann Sisters had, at the end of the year, a fortune of \$74,615.56 which was invested as follows: Real estate property, \$11,500.00, mortgages \$61,950.00, cash in banks, \$1,165.56.

During the year reported the income from assessments, contributions, and dues from certificates was \$11,963.77, from interests and other sources, \$3,218.68. Thus the total income is given as \$15,182.45. Against this income stood expenditures totalling \$20,884.43. Included in this sum is \$14,333.32 which was spent for funeral services.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 20, 1930.

FROM THE WIEBOLDT FOUNDATION



During the business year, beginning on Dec. 1st, 1929 to Nov. 30th, 1930, the Wieboldt Foundation, of which the well known German-American business man, I. W. Wieboldt, is president, distributed \$304,347.55 for public charitable purposes.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Chicago received \$60,000 for the purchase of a lot adjoining its building on Ashland Ave. and Monroe St. \$40,000 were distributed among schools and other institutions. The remaining part of the money was spent for previous subscriptions; also for research purposes.

Since the first of the month, \$74,000 were donated for public charitable purposes, including \$20,000 which were granted to the Governor's Commission for unemployment and relief.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 20, 1930.

SELF-HELP OF OLD GERMAN AND US-GERMAN VETERAN (D.H.V., GERMAN
NATIONAL CLERKS' ASSOCIATION)

Amidst the general economical depression and unemployment, the tradesman who is an immigrant has to suffer to a much greater extent than one who is a native. While every craftsman, after his arrival in this country, is able to fill a position in his profession, the clerk or tradesman, until he learns the language of the country, is forced to take any position, or, what happens often today, has to stand in the streets without being able to earn anything. The German-National Clerks' Association, which already for quite some time extended the payment of old-age pensions to local groups abroad, has decided to carry out such measures of assistance as are worthy of recognition here in America also.

The unemployment relief, which up to the present time benefited only members of the D.H.V. who were subjects of the German Reich, is now to be extended, beginning January 1, 1931, also to American local groups.



Abendpost, Dec. 20. 1950.

Due to the high rate of exchange the amount which will be donated here in America for assistance will be doubled in comparison with that in Germany.

The unemployment relief will be for the benefit of the members of the D.H.V., without an increase of dues being asked for.



Abendpost, Dec. 20, 1930.

FROM THE WIEBOLDT FOUNDATION

During the business year, beginning on December 1, 1929 to November 30, 1930, the Wieboldt Foundation, of which the well known German-American business man, I. W. Wieboldt, is president, distributed \$304,347.55 for public charitable purposes.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Chicago received \$60,000 for the purchase of a lot adjoining its building on Ashland Avenue and Monroe Street. \$40,000 were distributed among schools and other institutions. The remaining part of the money was spent for previous subscriptions; also for research purposes.

Since the first of the month, \$74,000 were donated for public charitable purposes, including \$20,000 which were granted to the Governor's Commission for unemployment and relief.

MPA (11.1) 1001.30275

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Oct. 6, 1929.

GERMAN SPEAKING AND GERMAN-BLOODED PEOPLE
OF CHICAGO

(Adv.)

Do you want advice and help in all disagreeable affairs?

Do you want protection against exploitation from corrupt labor agencies?

Do you want to obtain honest information about your health and condition of your family?

Do you want information and advice in legal matters and immigration questions?

If so, then sign your application for membership today. Membership dues



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GERMAN

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Sonntagpost, Oct. 6, 1929.

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II D 7 two dollars per year.

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We give you service, help, information and represent you.

German-American Universal Service Bureau. Central office: Chicago, Ill.,
179 North Wells Street; Telephone Central 4191-2.

For the furtherance and benefit of Germanism; for Germans from foreign
countries, and Germans in foreign countries.

The following departments are at your disposal, providing help in all
contingencies.

Employment office--free service for men and women in all vocations.

Medical department--free and thorough conscientious physical examination,



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II D 7 also blood tests, urinalysis, and advice; reasonable rates
II D 3 if treatments are necessary.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Oct. 6, 1929.

Dentistry--free and thorough conscientious examination and advice.
Reasonable charges in case of treatments.

Legal division--free legal information and council in all matters. Aid
in court here and in foreign countries, reasonable charge for representation.

Translations--English and German. Advance sale of tickets for the German
theater and Volksbuehne [Popular stage].

Benefit fund--The surplus derived from all our affairs and festivities
is given to our various aid departments. Division One, for destitute,
sick, cripples, persons facing distress, war injured, veterans, orphans



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GERMAN

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Sonntagpost, Oct. 6, 1929.

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and old age homes. Division Two, aid for impecunious,

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talented intellectuals for further studies in their

profession, art, science, music, singing and where

inventions are concerned; deserving indigents will be given protection through patent procural, etc.

Donations for benevolent purposes will be thankfully received and registered by a notary public.

Central immigration bureau, vocational guidance, location [rooms, board, flats, etc. Translator], free instruction in English and German twice a week.

Additional divisions in preparation. Independent of politics. Neutral. Not affiliated with any party.



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GERMAN

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Sonntagpost, Oct. 6, 1929.

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II D 7 Honorary Committee on Advice: Medical Department--Dr. A. C.

II D 3 Halmos, licensed physician; Dental Department--Dr. F. B.

Huxmann, licensed dentist; Law Department--Dr. Hugo Radau, attorney, practitioner in all State and Federal courts, and Alois Knapp, attorney, practitioner in all State and Federal courts; Publicity Department--Dr. F. W. Huxmann; Instruction and Progress Division--Helene Anderle; Labor and Progress Division--Herman Schneider, licensed employment agent; Division of Labor and Translations--Betty Joswig. Founder and president: Herman Schneider.

Strengthen your future and the destiny of your offspring.

Apply for membership today and enclose this advertisement.

German-American Universal World Service Bureau
179 North Wells Street, Chicago.



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GALLI

Abendpost, May 31, 1929.

LEBENSWEISE DER SACHSEN IN AMERICA
Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of [national] Sick-benefit
Association held at the time



The Siebenbuerger [Transylvania] Saxons were in high spirits yesterday evening as they celebrated the silver jubilee of their [local] sick-benefit society and at the same time welcomed the twenty-eighth annual convention of the [national] sick-benefit association. A rich and varied social program had been arranged for the celebration, in which musical offerings alternated with briefer speeches. The Variett Orchestra, the Transylvania Saxons' male choir, the women's choir of the Stefan Ludwig Roth congregation, and the choir of the Cleveland Pleasure Club delighted everyone with their musical offerings which were presented between the various speeches.

Reverend E. Schmidt of the Stefan Roth congregation recalled the days of the fathers in his speech of welcome. He praised the vigorous rise of Transylvania Saxons and exhorted the present generation to new achievement. He called on

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GURLEY

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Abendrost, Aug. 31, 1909.

III F



those present to help them to bring up their children, to retain German customs and traditions, and to continue in the pious ways of their ancestors.

Mr. J. M. Larkel, the very dignified president, welcomed the convention guests; he then spoke of the task of the local society, which has as its purpose to retain in the children what the fathers had "planted," and to bring up a generation which will remain loyal to the new fatherland and will not forget the old homeland. He then had the pleasure to present to the gathering the three surviving founders of the local society, Messrs. Georg Daniel, Georg and Johann Bennig, to whom he awarded certificates of honor.

The last speaker was John Lalthes, grand president of the national association. He praised the local Branch No. 10 as one of the strongest and oldest (one of the delegates humorously called it the loudest) affiliates of the central organization, its affiliation dating from the year 1905. He offered the congratulations of the national association, and tendered a testimonial to the local society. He then expressed his joy at the success of the local society

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GERMAN



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III B 4

Abendpost, May 31, 1929.

III H

in building its own home--the splendid hall in which the convention and the festival were held. He hoped that the local society would grow stronger and stronger and would make such rapid progress that the comfortable "nest" it had built for itself would soon have to be enlarged.

Following this speech, a large number of representatives of other branches tendered their greetings and presented "silver bricks" to Branch No. 10.

The convention of the [national] association opened with a convention service in the Swedish Lutheran Concordia Church, in which Pastor F. A. Fritsch of Youngstown, Ohio preached and Reverend E. Schmidt conducted the liturgical portion. During the convention sessions of the day, most of the national officers were re-elected, John Balthes again being chosen as grand president. The national association has five thousand members; ninety-one delegates from the forty-four branch societies attended the convention. Headquarters are at Cleveland, Ohio, where the organ of the Saxons, the Siebenbuergisch Amerikanische Volksblatt, is published. The local Branch No. 10 has two hundred members, and is under the

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Abendpost, May 31, 1929.

guiding hand of Andreas Schuller, its president.

The closing sessions of the convention will be held today.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 14, 1929.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The German Society, which began its benevolent activities fifty-five years ago last March, reported a slight improvement in the deplorable conditions prevalent during a period of four years. However, less employment could be obtained for those seeking work.

During the month of March, the German Society, despite almost exhausted funds, assisted fifty-three families with a total of 164 children, and also helped twenty-three single persons. It provided shelter and food for 371 persons; it arranged for the hospitalization of five persons in privately owned hospitals and of seven persons in Cook County Hospital; and it made arrangements for five people to become residents of the Oak Forest Infirmary. In addition, the Society secured free medical treatment for thirteen patients, etc. The total cost of assistance rendered by the German Society rose to \$709.97.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 6, 1929.

THE PLATTDEUTSCHE GILDEN

This outstanding mutual aid association has operated on this continent for more than forty years. The organization has at its disposal a capital exceeding \$400,000, paying, in case of death, five hundred dollars to the family of the deceased member. It also pays sick benefits, the maximum sum of cash assistance being fixed at \$1,432.

Furthermore, whenever the Plattdeutsche Gilden arranges an entertainment, the program invariably provides a variety of amusements, rich in humor. Of course, the inevitable German Gemuetlichkeit figures ever so prominently in these occasions.

According to the laws of this organization, any person familiar with the German language may become a member of this organization, provided, however,



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 6, 1929.

that the applicant has reached the age of maturity, namely eighteen years, and has not passed the age limit of forty five years.

Nominal contributions enable even those with a moderate income to join this organization.



Abendpost, Apr. 1, 1929.

AN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The Schwaben Society Celebrates Its Fifty-first Anniversary at
The North Side Turn Hall

Although a cloudburst preceded the opening of the celebration, members of the Schwaben Society and their well-wishers did not have the slightest intention of submitting to the whims of the elements.

Ballmann's orchestra and the Schwaebian Singing Society, under the direction of H. A. Rehberg, arranged a very entertaining musical program, made more delightful by the participation of Corvin Westermeier, violinist, and Miss Gertrude Clauss, a singer of repute.

The guests were welcomed by Mr. Julius Klein, president of the Society. There then followed the bestowal of the mark of distinction upon members who, this

Abendpost, Apr. 1, 1929.

year, celebrate their silver jubilee as associates of the organization. These are: Leonhard Wirth, Jakob Hepperle, Otto Nast, William Ziegler, William E. Ruder, Alfred Schmidt, William Jauss, E. F. Schutz, Jacob Frank, J. Eisenbeiss, Jacob Faude, William Schurr, H. A. Sundmacher, Edward G. Holl, Charles Mammel, Fritz Schaffert, Fritz W. Schnabel, Hermann Rahn, F. R. Huber, Frank Thuemling, and J. Brauen.

The spokesman for the honored members who were decorated with a silver medal, was Mr. William Jauss. He said that the celebrants were indeed proud to be associated with this splendid organization which has a membership of four thousand, and which is functioning in the interest and for the benefit of the people.

Contributions were given to the following institutions during the past year: Alexian Brothers Hospital, South Chicago Hospital, Rose Hill Orphanage,

[Translator's Note: and twenty-seven other institutions; no amounts were given.]

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 16, 1928.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The improvement anticipated by the Society for June, July and August has not taken place. A comparison with the corresponding period of last year shows a small decline in the number of the unemployed but a great increase in requests for food and lodging.

From June 1st till August 31st, the German Society has assisted 179 families with 619 children and 65 single persons, among them 21 women. It has provided shelter including 522 meals to 426 unemployed, and free medical care and medicines to 355. Through the Society's intervention, 19 were placed in private hospitals, 26 in the County hospital, 14 in Oak Forest, two in the State Insane Asylum, two in the T. E. Sanitarium, and one in the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor. Of the almost 10,000 people who called at the offices of the Society, 329 only could find employment. For these means of assistance, the German Society of Chicago spent a total of \$2,629.20.

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Abendpost, May 9, 1927.

THE GERMAN CHARITY CONCERT
WAS A GREAT SUCCESS.



The great charity concert for the benefit of the destitute and sick German immigrants which was held yesterday at the St. Paul auditorium, turned into a great German demonstration. A fine concert started the well attended celebration. The artists were greatly applauded.

Especially interesting were the performances of the charming dancer Helen Junteg of the Uptown theater, who exhibited several solo dances. She was accompanied on the piano by the well known pianist Mrs. Engle-Lidge, who also played the 14th Rhapsody by Litz. Many other excellent performances were offered. A procession took place after the conclusion of the concert.

Counsel Michael F. Gorton, president of the German Club, made a speech in which he mentioned the charitable enterprises of the German-Americans, and presented to Dr. Jack L. Kobalter, president of the United Austro-Hungarian Societies of North America the honorary degree of the Union of Expatriated Germans.

Abundpost, May 9, 1927.

Duties of Germans Abroad.

Pastor Alfred Meyer held the festival speech. He pointed to "Mother's Day" and reminded the assembly of mother Germania. Anyone who loves his mother should remember her especially in time of need. The speaker urged loyalty to the German language and described the duties of the Germans living abroad. Especially did he emphasize the refutation of lies concerning the origins of the World War.

Dr. Kobalter then thanked the audience for its attendance. He mentioned his activities in behalf of the Germans living abroad and regretted not to be able to reward everyone who had given his support. The official part of the evening closed with the singing of the American and the German National hymns.

Abendpost Oct. 26, 1925.

APOLLO LODGE I.O.O.F. CELEBRATES GOLDEN
JUBILEE.

HARMONY SINGING SOCIETY GIVE PROGRAM.



The golden jubilee of Apollo Lodge No. 165 I.O.O.F. belongs to the past. The great success of the festival held in the Northside Turner Hall should be considered proof of the Lodge's vitality. The attendance was distinguished, the program of a large variety, and inspired by artistic sensibility. A real festival spirit prevailed. The Lodge received a number of congratulations from other lodges of the I.O.O.F. among them Palm lodge, the Germania and Goethe lodges which served as a proof of the mutual understanding that prevails among them. A bright point of the performances was the gala exercises of the united Palm Lodge and the Johanna Rebekah Lodge, under the command of Capt. John Schmidt and Capt. Anna Wischoeffer. About 60 men and women, all dressed in white, appeared on the stage and received much applause.

The president of the festival, Wm. Alfred Hecht, gave a well received speech, in which he described the development of the lodge from the time of its beginning up till the June days of this year. It is actually unjust, to mention only a few

Abendpost Oct. 26, 1925.

numbers of the rich program. Still if we do it, perhaps it is in the first place due to the offerings of Misses Wilma and Emily Bieber on the piano, the artistic dances of Miss Helen Stefans, and the song performance of the Saxon Men's chorus. The performance of the Misses Bieber, who played fourhanded on the piano, betrayed a good deal of direct feeling and excellent schooling. Chief patriarch John Schmidt made a humorous speech, which generated a cheerful tone. In connection with the program, a ball followed.

Musical gounmets, who appreciate good singing, were fully rewarded, when they attended the song evening of the Harmony singing society, yesterday evening at the auditorium, which was followed later by the celebration of the 36th anniversary of the society's founding. No false note disturbed the Harmony and under the direction of Karl Rekzeh, a rich program was offered. Especially pleasing were the "Corsairsong" by Baumann, "Sing Little Bird" by Baldamus, and Weinzierl's "Today is today" which, upon request of the audience has to be repeated several times. The chorus of the Harmony was the old compact mass, as which it is known, ever ready to follow the inspiration of its leader. Of the solo numbers, the songs of the soprano Senta Horst, the violinist Marshall Gosson and the pianist Miss Lillian Karish should be mentioned. The festival was followed by a ball.

Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1925.

GERMAN SOCIETY

Number of Applicants for Positions
Diminished Last Week

The demands made by destitute families upon the German Society (Deutsche Gesellschaft) of Chicago have, according to report, increased rather than diminished in the last few months. But as regards employment conditions, it seems that a remarkable change for the better has taken place, even though it may be only temporary. The number of those looking for employment fell to about 1400, of whom 120 were given work. But these, too, had to be content with temporary employment and with the prevailing low scale of wages.

The main task of the Society, however, in keeping with its activities extending over seventy-one years, consisted of aiding and advising forty-two unemployable families with 135 children and nineteen single persons. Unemployed and shelterless persons were provided with 139 meals and seventy-one sleeping quarters and as long as the means lasted, women and children

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1925.

obtained dresses and shoes. As for the sick and the debilitated, five were placed in private hospitals, six in the County Hospital, four in the county poorhouse in Oak Forest and one in the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium. Fourteen other persons received free medical treatment, medicine, bandages, eyeglasses, etc.

For all these purposes, the German Society spent \$597.88.

Abendpost, Mar. 22, 1925.

GERMAN ASSISTANCE UNION.

The section convention of the German Assistance Union of Chicago was held Thursday evening in the Lincoln Turner Hall. The temporary president, Joseph M. Schon, gave a short retrospect of its activity during the last four years and substantiated with satisfaction that the membership has more than doubled during this time, Jas. J. Heidy was elected temporary secretary.

After the examination committee reported that 12 sections with 61 delegates were represented, the following officers were elected: Joseph M. Schon, president; Henry Schlosser, Vice-president; Jas. J. Heidy, secretary; Joe Schabhuettl, treasurer; Valentine Dietz, guide and Albert Eggers, supervisor.

Among the approved recommendations to be submitted in May to the supreme convention in Pittsburgh are the following: That the per capita tax be abolished; that an insurance up to \$2,000 be allowed; and that the old age treasury pay double the amount of the paid-in assessment to the heirs of deceased members. Of the class "B" recommendations, which were approved, the most important is that a member after 20 years, should, upon request receive a certificate in which the heirs are assured, that they will receive the paid-in assessment, together with 6% interest.

Abendpost, Mar. 22, 1925.

The supreme representatives, Joseph M. Schon, Henry Schlosser and Paul Pappendorf, were re-elected by acclamation in appreciation of their meritorious services during the past four years.

The German Assistance Union with its 65,000 members and a reserve capital of over four million dollars, is the largest German-American organization for mutual insurance and is equal to any of the English-speaking associations.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Aug. 24, 1924.

AMERICAN WELFARE ASSOCIATION FOR GERMAN
CHILDREN

A poor convent in Memmingen asks for a contribution. "Dire want of our institution, love for the dear sisters and fifty orphans, compel me to seek help," writes Sister superior. "Our former supporters cannot assist us anymore; they are impoverished. The terrible rise in prices afflicts the whole land, but especially the religious educational associations. It is impossible to procure even the essentials of life, and to this must be added the ever increasing requests for additional admissions of poor forsaken children. Indeed, we face great privation, a hopeless future. We cannot obtain sufficient provisions to tide us over the winter. We have confidence in God's intercession, whereby a benefactor will be found, otherwise, the convent which provided a blissful refuge, a second home for twelve sisters and fifty children, must

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Aug. 24, 1924.

be abandoned. Our order has been founded for the poorest of the poor." Sister Mar. Agatha, Superior of the St. Hildegard Institute, Memmingen, Schwaben.

Pastor Meyer, Bad Liebenstein, writes: "May I express the sincere wish not to forget our community, and would it be possible to send us a box of underwear and clothing for distribution? To the poorest of today belongs the middle class of yesterday. Homes, which were once blessed with affluence, have become poverty-stricken long ago. And these destitute do not speak of their great distress. We would be profoundly grateful if you are able to grant our wish, so that the sufferers may be given linen and clothing."

Mother Superior Kaethe Hofmann of the Children's home Klingenberg, kindly asks for help. The institute is a home for forty tubercular children

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Sonntagpost, Aug. 24, 1924.

of indigent families. Like all benevolent institutions, it suffers during the present scarcity. But it is essential that all these homes, which have been founded for the protection of German youth, continue their functions. Money, clothing, or provisions, everything finds glad acceptance.

The Catholic orphanage Glatz, [Bald,] Schlesien, [Silesia,] Gartenstr. 6, [Garden Street,] supports sixty-five children. Even the smallest donation will be gladly and thankfully received. "It is difficult," according to their letter, "to obtain money for this winter's coal supply," "Convinced about your great compassion, I feel assured that you will help us, just as you assisted others during their time of affliction, that you will also bring joy to our institution through some benevolent deed." Sister Maria Evarista.

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Sonntagpost, Aug. 24, 1924.

Reverend von Wicht, chairman of the Evangelical Alliance for Children's Welfare in Berlin, E. V., writes: "Regardless of general assistance, and a large measure of self-help, we find that nutrition, in as far as our children are concerned, has suffered regression to the low 1919 level, due to the far reaching unemployment situation affecting the parents. The children lack mostly milk, which their providers cannot afford to buy. We only hope that you may help us to continue this great, beneficial work."

A communication from Dresden contains the following item: "Our sewing and warming room is the meeting place of sixty elderly ladies who were well situated in the past. Through the devaluation of money, they lost everything, and must depend upon others now. They darn, knit, embroider and patch their own worn out clothing, or do odd jobs for others to obtain a paltry reward. They are representatives of a former cultured middle class, widows and daughters of secret councilors, unknown vocation here; men of

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Aug. 24, 1924.

learning in various lines of endeavor, giving advice to Government departments, such as commerce, labor, sanitation, building, transportation, etc., Translator/ professors, Government employees, teachers, etc. Here one finds genuine but mute distress, because these old ladies do not beg. Can a philanthropically-minded person be found who will supply this mending and warming room with a few dollars, so that it may continue in spite of the rise in coal prices? Miss Dost, Dresden A, Niederwaldstr. 28, [Low Forest Street] is in charge.

Marie and Natalie Schoenbrunn are private teachers in Schmiedeberg, [Smithy hill,] Riesengebirge [Giant mountains] who have lost their entire savings. Both are sickly, and too old to earn a living. Thankful for anything.

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Sonntagpost, Aug. 24, 1924.

Equally grateful for money or food would be Adam Wendlin Brahm, in Villmar, on the river Lahn V. 200. Nassau. He is unemployed, and suffers from asthma.

The Welfare Association appeals for help for all the above; money, clothing or provisions. 128 North La Salle Street, Room 47, phone: Franklin, 0339.

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Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1924.

AMERICAN WELFARE ASSOCIATION FOR GERMAN
CHILDREN



Sister Christine of the Children's home, St. Joseph, in Wanzleben, Langestr. 4, writes: "When we were driven out of Lorraine by the French, because of our Germanism, we settled here in Wanzleben and founded a home for waifs. As the unemployment situation becomes increasingly terrifying, and prices mount, more and more children implore us for shelter at Wanzleben. But how can we help them when we lack all means of support? We have no income, except contributions from friends, and therefore, beloved Germans of Chicago, help us in our sorrow so that we can clothe and feed the children at our home."

Councilor Puttea, director of the Charité-Hospital in Berlin, N. W. 6, Schumannstr. 21, asks help for the tuberculosis and cancer department. "Life in Germany," he writes, "became so expensive that at one time

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Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1924.

we contemplated discontinuing this department, but an auspicious foreign donation kept us "above water." Regardless of the difficult conditions, and the contemptible conduct of the French who dominate us, we would not like to let the reliable German middle-class perish, and so we try particularly to help children by giving them sufficient nourishment, and promoting their health. I know from first hand information and reliable hospital records, just how the middle class suffer, financially and from malnutrition. I have ample proof of their utter destitution and living conditions. If we can add your Welfare Association to the list of friends who support our cause, then allow me to express my profound thanks in the name of my poor compatriots.

Ernst Grober, minister of the German Evangelical parish of Graslitz in the Bohemian Erzgebirge, (Ore-mountains) implores the German brethren

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Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1924.

and sisters, and all who have compassion on the suffering Germans in the ceded territories. "I still believe in God," he writes, "and in German sentiment which brooks no denial when help and salvation require action." "Everyone who helps our lone youth in this mountainous district, will shower the blessings on his own progeny. For every contribution, our young folks will send Czechoslovakian and Austrian postage stamps as a memento. God be with you! In the name of our Mountain youth, I offer my ardent thanks, even for the most modest donation; and express my gratitude in advance."

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[Here three paragraphs descriptive of German hardships follow. Translator]

The May festival, which was given at the Lincoln Club on May 10, brought \$3,281.42 into the treasury. From this amount, one thousand dollars will be given to the artists who sent their products from Germany. The Welfare

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Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1924.

Association expresses its thanks to all ladies and gentlemen who, by their participation and collaboration, helped in making this affair so successful.

Poverty in Germany is far-reaching, and we ask you to help us improve conditions. Send money and clothing to 128 North La Salle Street, Room 47, Tel. Franklin 0339.

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Abendpost, Aug. 14, 1924.

AMERICAN WELFARE ASSOCIATION FOR GERMAN
CHILDREN

An American woman residing in Germany since the death of her husband, invested her dowry in reliable German bonds, but they are worthless today. She begs for help, particularly clothing, as she has no money to buy any. . . . Marie Knobloch, Ettingen Str. 29, Muenchen.

The friends of Mrs. M. Knapp-Finkh, (a lone, blind, ninety year old lady, affluent at one time), cannot help herself any more, and therefore, asks that aid be given to her. Alters-Inselheim, Berg-Stuttgart.

Miss Clara Stadelmann, teacher in Duesseldorf a. R H., [on the river Rhein/ Rheinstr. 79, sends an urgent appeal for provisions to help the following institutions: (1) Evangelical Orphanage; Waiseneltern



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Abendpost, Aug. 14, 1924.

Jarke, Duesseldorf A. RH. Pempelforterstr. 68. (2) Evangelical Hospital,
Superintendent: Sister Ella Disselhorst. . . . (3) Sanitarium
Johannisberg. . . . (4) Home for the Aged Friedheim, [Home of Peace]. . . .
(5) Home for the Aged Luisenstift, [Luise Foundation].
.

An old gentlemen, formerly a physician, Doctor George Siebold, in
Potsdam, asks some benevolently inclined person, perhaps a distant
colleague, to send him a used warm winter suit; something that is
still in fair condition. He hopes that his appeal finds response.

Adele Voltmer, Dresden A., Albrechtstr. 43, a war widow with two children,
has a monthly pension of twenty-two marks. Formerly sold electrical
hearing aids to augment her income, but the increase in living costs



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Abendpost, Aug. 14, 1924.

precludes the possibility of sales. She begs for consideration, some donation. She is in need of clothing also.

The children at the Ambulatory for the Tubercular, in Berlin, N. W. 7, have received a donation through the intercession of the Red Cross. The Superintendent, Doctor Kaethe Schwarzer, sent us a grateful acknowledgement. "You can hardly conceive just how welcome your gifts have been and how you help in ameliorating suffering. Thousand thanks. . . ."

The directorate of the Kreisrealschule No. 3 asks for books with English text: Picturebooks, fairy-tales, history, also good English periodicals, and works on geography, are a welcome contribution for poor students whose parents cannot afford to buy them during the present era of high prices. Money donations would also help defray the tuition costs for many a poor child.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 14, 1934.

The Welfare urgently asks for monetary contributions, and clothing for children of all ages. Also shipments of provisions prove particularly desirable, as many foodstuffs can be bought for less in America than in Germany. 128 North La Salle Street, Room 47, Telephone, Franklin 6339.



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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Aug. 10, 1924.

AMERICAN WELFARE ASSOCIATION FOR GERMAN CHILDREN

During the hot months of July and August, the office of the Association will be closed after two o'clock in the afternoon. We ask all who intend to order provisions for foreign delivery, to kindly call in the forenoon, or to send the request by mail, enclosing a check.

A call for help reached us from the Heppel Foundation, in Limburg an der Lahn. Unobtrusive sufferers, the timid poor, generally represent the most oppressive form of poverty, and are worthy of support. To this category, undoubtedly, belong the various private benevolent institutions and homes; they constitute Germany's greatest philanthropic endeavors. A singularly tragic fate hovers over these organizations. Founded to conform to the humane attitude of their originators, who endeavored to ease the sorrows of others, these homes now face dire distress. Their closing hour approaches, due to the lamentable after-effects of the War. One of these foundations, the Heppel Establishment, is hard



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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Aug. 10, 1924.

pressed to obtain current funds. This home originated through the magnanimity of the Heppel family. It provides shelter for single, destitute women. The seventy-five year old founder is not enabled any more to carry the financial burden, since his fortune dwindled through the present devaluation crisis. He beseeches all who are imbued with a sacrificial spirit to give temporary help.

In the following two paragraphs twenty tragic cases of abject poverty and sickness are tersely described; also two acknowledgements wherein recipients express gratitude for provisions and clothing. Translator7

Honey may be purchased at our office, likewise, beautiful hand-made articles from Germany. The proceeds therefrom will be sent abroad. The books of Professor Rohrbach are still for sale for the benefit of starving students. Address: 128 North LaSalle Street, Room 47, Telephone: Franklin 0339.



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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Aug. 3, 1924.

AMERICAN WELFARE ASSOCIATION FOR GERMAN CHILDREN

We have received the following communication from the Institution for the Feeble-minded and Epileptics in Alsterdorf, Germany: "The Red Cross sent us a donation, an original contribution by Mrs. B. Kment, and one from Mrs. Kempf of Chicago, for which we are very grateful. Our institutions in Alsterdorf were established sixty years ago. They have been dedicated to the care of the feeble-minded, epileptics and cripples, stressing education, and creating interest in an occupation in as far as individual cases permit. In promoting this work, we always had to depend upon donations. The War, and the following years played havoc with our financial condition, and, although, one notes a general monetary improvement, we are still very much dependent, upon the help of true philanthropists

Originating in a private home, where four idiotic children were cared for, the institution expanded until there are nearly one thousand inmates We hope that the humanitarian work can continue May God give His blessings."

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Aug. 3, 1924.

C. Krisser, director.

Sister Anne Marie Wenzel investigated the following cases and evokes the aid of benevolently inclined people

Wilhelm Winkler, Berlin, formerly a rich manufacturer in Petersburg, (Petrograd, Russia,) where his family lived as foreigners - Germans, lost everything. Was held as a prisoner. Parents in delicate health; children suffering.

A professor of an academy, wife and two children, on the verge of starvation **Mac** Lean, architect in the Government's employ, and eleven children of school age in distress. Has no income, because building operations are practically at a standstill.

The wife of the Councillor of the Board of Health eight persons destitute.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Aug. 3, 1924.

A divorced young mother, and four dependent children; Doctor Manitius, theologian, and wife are also listed.

The latter was given help recently, as I had been notified of his plight. His profound gratitude was heart-rending.

The American Welfare Association accepts donations for all these unfortunates who must suffer through no fault of their own. 128 North La Salle Street, Room 47, Phone: Franklin 0339.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 22, 1934.

SPLENDID SUCCESS

Charity Ball of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg
Sick-Aid Society a Great Success

It was quite gay yesterday at the charity ball of the Sick-Aid Society of the Tyrolians and Vorarlbergians in Fritz Koch's hall. Numerous members and friends came to spend a few pleasurable hours in a mixed circle. The ball was arranged to benefit the unfortunates in Tschengels, Tirol, who were recently affected by a fire catastrophe. Thanks to the large number of visitors, a handsome purse was raised for the poor ones. A skilled committee took good care of music, food, and drink, and of gay entertainment. The participants were generally full of praise for the success scored in every way.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost) June 22, 1924.

GERMAN (AID) SOCIETY
Lack of Cash Keenly Felt

Owing to the lack of ready cash, the German Society of Chicago, during the month of May, was able to continue its blessed work, which it has carried on for seventy years among the indigent German families of Chicago, only through the benevolent financial intervention of its directors. The scarcity of ready cash is felt all the more by the Society now that the appeals for aid to meet moving costs and rent increases in the "moving" month exceed the usual number of requests.

Yet, the German Society of Chicago, in spite of its difficult position, managed to give aid to forty-one families with 161 children and to sixteen single persons, among whom were four women. Furthermore, it provided the unemployed and the shelterless with ninety-three meals and sixty-six lodging quarters; it procured places for sixty-five



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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost) June 22, 1924.

persons in private hospitals; for five in the County Hospitals, for three in Oak Forest, for one in the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and for one at the Tuberculosis Sanitarium. It also provided free medical care and drugs to fourteen persons.

For purposes of aid, the German Society of Chicago spent \$624.96 in the month of May.

All readers possessed of a sense of charity and humanity are requested to send money for the alleviation of want among the local German population to the business office located in Room 604, 160 North Wells Street. Money orders should be made out to "Deutsche Gesellschaft von Chicago" or "German Society of Chicago."



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 15, 1914.

GERMAN ODD FELLOWS PROTEST

Representatives of eighteen German lodges affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows met in the hall at 2517 Fullerton Avenue, and protested strongly against prohibiting the use of the German language in their meetings.

Both men and women said that the forcible introduction of the English language would cause the ruin of most German lodges. Some of the speakers even went so far as to declare that their lodges would continue to use the German language in their meetings in the future, despite any rule to the contrary, and that they would let nothing deter them.

Much enthusiasm was displayed at this meeting, which was ably presided over by the co-chairmen, Messrs. H. Baum and H. Vollmann. The following items of business were advanced and agreed to: (1) those lodges, camps, and Rebeccas, conducting their ceremonies in the German language, have built great lodges and have done splendid work; (2) in most of these lodges there are members whose knowledge of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Apr. 15, 1919.

the English language is limited, and who, though they can carry on conversation in English, are not sufficiently versed in that tongue to conduct their business and rituals in a manner which would do justice to the high ideals of the Order; (3) attention was called to the fact that most of the Lodges concerned would be unable to further the interests of the Order, if the rule made by the Sovereign Grand Lodge were enforced; and, (4) a request was directed to the Grand Sire, asking that he exert his influence in behalf of the Lodges, Camps, and Rebeccas, so that they might retain the privilege of doing their work in that language in which they could best pursue and foster the high ideals of Old Fellowship.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 6, 1919.

YESTERDAY'S FESTIVALS

The double flag dedication, arranged by District 379 of the Deutsche Unterstuetzungsbund (German Benefit Society), and held at Social Turnhalle, corner of Belmont Avenue and Lincoln Street, last evening, turned out to be an impressive ceremony.

Members and their friends and acquaintances appeared very early, and soon the Hall was the scene of merry activity. The committee had arranged a diversified program which provided amusement for young and old.

An excellent orchestra played popular selections, and vocal and instrumental music was rendered alternately according to a well-ordered plan. A cornet solo by Mr. K. Tuma and several numbers by the Deutsche Militaer-Gesangverein (German Military Chorus) received well-merited applause.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 6, 1919.

Of course, the high light of the celebration consisted in the presentation of the two flags--one being the American flag and the other the flag of the Association--to District 379 by the president of the Unterstuetzungsbund, Mr. Louis Volz, of Pittsburgh, who had come here especially to make the presentation.

In his address he called attention to the faithful **services** which District 379 had rendered, and congratulated the members upon their performance. After Mr. Karl Barack had accepted the flags in the name of District 379, several more vocal and instrumental pieces were given, and then a ball offered opportunity to the young people to get their money's worth.

The success of the festival was due in great part to the committee which made the arrangements. It consisted of the following persons: Karl Barack, Viktor Pollak, Erich Klein, [Translator's note: The names of fifteen more persons are given.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 6, 1919.

The Deutsche Unterstuetzungsbund was organized twenty-six years ago, has a membership of 32,000 and a capital of \$1,637,356. More than a million dollars has been paid in sick and death benefits, and \$1,225,000 has been returned to members of more than ten years' standing.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 9, 1919.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY
OF HESSEN-DARMSTADTER UNTERSTUETZUNGSVEREIN

The members of the Hessen-Darmstaedter Unterstuetzungsverein (Hesse-Darmstadt Benevolent Society) and some of their relatives and friends assembled last evening in a hall located at 63rd Street and Racine Avenue to observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Society. A harmonious spirit and an intimate relation have always prevailed among the members, and so the celebration of the anniversary assumed the form of a family gathering. The members and guests enjoyed and will long remember the dancing, recitations, and vocal and instrumental music.

The Society was organized on March 14, 1894. The following men were charter members: Karl Hemold, Georg Hoffmann, Konrad Rehn, Konrad Walter, Heinrich Kamp, Henry Bueck, Valentin Delp, and Christian Vonderheld. Since its organization the Society has paid more than \$5,000 in sick benefits and about \$4,000 in death benefits. The number of members--only people hailing from Hessen-

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 9, 1919.

Darmstadt or their descendants are admitted to membership--is 179 at present. Twenty-eight members died in the course of time. The officials of the Society are: Henry Allbach, President; Franz Weinold, Vice-President; Phillip Schnitt, Recording Secretary; A. Hockmann, Financial Secretary; George Lifert, Treasurer.

.....
[Translator's note: Subsequent paragraphs are irrelevant.]

WPA (11) PROJ. 3011

Abendpost, Jan. 22, 1919.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF HERMANN-SCHWESTER. GROSSLOGE

The Hermanns-Schwester Grossloge (Grand Lodge of the Hermann Sisters) is holding its annual convention in Washington Hall. It is the only incorporated women's order in the State of Illinois, and its records, etc., are subject to examination and approval by State officials. Its laws and bylaws needed only slight changes to render them acceptable to the authorities in charge of incorporation.

In the session held yesterday afternoon internal affairs of the order were discussed.

Transaction of business was resumed this morning at 9 o'clock under the chairmanship of Katharina Oberbillig, grand president. Election of grand officers by acclamation was in order and resulted as follows: Anna Brockmann, grand ex-president; Kathilde Schmidt, grand vice-president; Adelaide Pullman, grand secretary; Linda Schmidt, grand financial secretary; Minna Meffert, grand treasurer.....



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 22, 1919.

[Translator's note: Final paragraph contains program for evening session.]



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1918.

BENEFIT SOCIETY CELEBRATES CONSECRATION OF COLORS

A great celebration, in which a number of other associations also took part, was held yesterday by the George Washington Benevolent and Aid Society, formerly Kaiser Friedrich Gegenseitiger Unterstuetzungsverein (Kaiser Friedrich Mutual Aid Society) in the Social Turner Hall. The occasion was the consecration of a magnificent new flag, dedicated by the members of the Society. This solemn act became an impressive and patriotic ceremony. As the flag was carried through the hall to the stage, on which the flags of other associations were grouped in a picturesque manner, the audience, which filled every seat, sang the "Star-Spangled Banner", accompanied by the band. The actual celebration began with the singing of "This is the Day of the Lord" by the Polyhymnia Ladies' Chorus and the Edelweiss Ladies' Chorus of the South Side, conducted by Mr. Tegtmeyer. Mr. John Gross, of the administrative council of the association, made a patriotic address and handed the flag over to the president of the association, Mrs. Margarete Scholz,



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1918.

who, in the name of the association, accepted the beautiful present with words of thanks and appreciation. She then turned it over to the care of the color-bearer, Mr. W. Mueller. The associations, Tue Recht und Scheue Niemand (Do what's right and fear nobody) and the United American Social and Aid Society, were in charge of the solemn ceremony of consecration. The Polyhymnia Choral Society enhanced the ceremony by singing several songs. In conclusion "My Country 'Tis of Thee" was sung by all present. Besides the above-mentioned associations the Fiedlia No. 1, the Schwabish-Badische Frauenverein (Swabia-Baden Women's Association), the Hindenburg Association, the Carnation Aid Society, and others, were also represented. Before and after the consecration of the colors there was much dancing and hilarity. . . . The celebration was skillfully conducted by Mrs. Margarete Scholz, president; Mr. Edward Rentz, treasurer; Messrs. John Gross and Charles Giese, and Mrs. Franziska Ewert, treasurer, who were assisted by the subcommittees.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1918.

[MASONIC LODGES] WILL PROTEST

The seven local Freemason lodges which are using the German Language were recently ordered by the State Grand Lodge henceforth to conduct their meetings in English. Four of the lodges complied with this order, but the Germania, Lessing, and Waldeck lodges will continue, for the time being, to use German. At a meeting, held last Thursday, of the three last named lodges, preparatory steps were taken to file a protest against the order to eliminate the German language during meetings. It was decided to send a special committee to the Grand Lodge, which will convene the first Tuesday in October. The German Masons claim that the order is a world-wide order, and, therefore, of necessity, polyglot.



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Die Abendpost, Feb. 26, 1916.



GERMAN

THE LOW GERMAN GUILD

To-morrow Afternoon, between 2-6 at 3001 N. Ashland Avenue, Peter Busch's establishment, the Plattdeutsch Gilde (Low German Gild) Lake View No. 3, will hold its membership drive. Candidates of both sexes between 18-45 years, who wish to join the largest of all the Plattdeutsche Gilden will be accepted to-day, after being given free medical examination.

The Gild pays \$5.00 compensation for sickness over a period of 5 years and 6 months, besides \$500.00 in case of death, and medical attendance while ill, which is absolutely free. All candidates will be presented at the great meeting of the Gild, at Social Turnhall, Belmont Avenue and Paulina Street. The Guild has 432 members; The two previous meetings procured 29 new candidates. Admission is free.

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Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1916.

ASSOCIATION RECREATION

The card party given by the benevolent society Recreation at the Kaiserhof yesterday brought a greater response than expected. The club's president, Mrs. Ida Schrader, and the committee members, were swamped with work to provide for the extra crowd. They obtained additional prizes to satisfy all, and so the afternoon proceeded in a most harmonious manner. Foremost in the program were Mrs. Ailda Matthey's splendid vocal selections which were enjoyed by all. She is gifted with an exceptionally pleasing and faultless voice, evidence of a thorough musical education. To-night Mrs. Matthey will give a lecture about the war at the North Side Turnhall.



Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1911.

THE "RECREATION SOCIETY"

After six years of faithful services as president of the Recreation Society, Mrs. Minna Vehstedt declined the honor of being re-elected. An announcement to the same effect was also made by Mrs. Luise Kalb, the vice-president of the organization. At yesterday's annual meeting held at the Bismark Garden, the choice of president fell upon Mrs. Luise Schrader, who has served the society as secretary for a number of years. The new vice-president is Mrs. Huttmann, the mother of H. W. Huttmann, a member of the School Board. The newly elected corresponding secretary is Mrs. Scholer, the second secretary is Mrs. Weiss; secretary of finances is Mrs. Werveke, and the treasurer is Mrs. Scherr.

The departing president praised the sacrificial work of the members of the association, expressed her profound faith in people with humanitarian inclinations, and asked for the continuance of their assistance to this benevolent society.....



Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1911.

The cash register, inclusive of the invested capital, shows a surplus of \$3,714.12.

Mrs. Vehstedt received considerable acclaim in appreciation of her work, during the dinner, which followed the meeting. Mr. Johann W. Dietz, the honorary guest of the evening, addressed the departing president with a poetical salutation. He also had the honor to present her with a cameo brooch and a bouquet of flowers, in the name of the members of the society, in acknowledgment of her work....Several new members joined the organization.



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Abendpost, Aug. 10, 1911.

THE GERMAN-HUNGARIANS ALLIANCE

The Hungarian National Sick Benefit Association, 1502 Sedgwick Street, Chicago, in conjunction with the German-Hungarian Worker's Alliance of Cincinnati, requests all German-Hungarian Societies, regardless of their individual plans or pursuance, to recommend the founding of a German-Hungarian Alliance. The advocates of that plan point out the deplorable economic and political conditions in Hungary, which are directly responsible for the ever increasing emigration of that country. In order to prevent a repetition of such conditions for the immigrants in this country, namely; to enjoy neither right nor protection, as is the case in their native land, it is superlative that the proposed organization should receive the necessary support.

The creation of the Alliance in question is undeminably important, and the fact alone that a great many societies with chiefly humanitarian interests



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Abendpost, Aug. 10, 1911.

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have been already founded leads to the strengthening of the plan. The following points are considered essential in the activity of that organization: The first **concern** of the Alliance must be the protection of all German-Hungarians living in the United States, assisting them in obtaining personal rights and respect, which is its close ally. The protection of the citizen's rights for any member of any society, united with the German-Hungarian Alliance. A representative of that organization shall be stationed at Ellis Island to assist their countrymen in eventual difficulties, and whose plight could possibly culminate in deportation to their respective homelands. The organization shall refrain from political activities, except when the German-Hungarians are involved. And, of course, it would be within the rights of the Alliance to protect the interest of labor, if such should be jeopardized. Death benefits are also proposed for the members of the association, details of which have yet to be announded. However, the contributions will be determined according to the number of members. The German-Hungarian societies are thus requested to give earnest consideration to this issue, and be represented at the next meeting of delegates.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 20, 1911.

THE SCHWABEN SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Schwaben Society of Chicago, conducted by its president, Mr. Eugen Niederegger, was held at the North Side Turner Hall yesterday. The splendid work of the society during the last year was revealed by Mr. Julius Schmidt, secretary of the Association, when he read the report stating that the Association donated \$8,555 for charitable and other worthy causes. The sum of \$3,230 was granted by the General Assembly, October last, supplemented by later grants as follows: the sum of \$100 toward the erection of a monument, in memory of the fallen warriors at Champigny, near Paris; \$100 toward the funds for needy veterans of German wars, now residing in Chicago; \$250 toward the celebration of the silver wedding anniversary of the King of Wuerttemberg; the German-American Teacher's Seminary in Milwaukee, received the sum of \$115; and the Goethe Monument



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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Apr. 20, 1911.

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fund of Chicago \$5,000. In addition, smaller sums were also granted for the benefit of the sick, the unemployed, and various other humanitarian causes.

The election of a new president will take place at the North Side Turner Hall Wednesday next.



Abendpost, September 5th, 1910.

WIA 1000 PM 1910

German Fraternity Plans to Build Orphanage and Old People's Home.

The German fraternity "Harugaru" is holding at present their semi-annual conference at Mahnke's Hall. The planning of the orphanage and the old People's home is one of the most important matters the 66 delegates have to arrange. A German-American multi-millionaire of the middle West has promised to add \$25,000.00 and more as soon as that amount has been matched by the members. This German-American is well known for his generosity, but he does not wish that his name be mentioned in connection with his generous gifts.

The members of the lodge have up till now a total of \$1625.00 collected. This movement has started only recently and there is no doubt about its ultimate success. The plans are being considered already by the delegates. The German Old People's Home of Chicago has been recommended as a pattern, with the exception of the size, as the one to be built will be smaller.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, August 8th, 1910.

Mutual Benefit Association of East and West Prussia.

At the Mayfair Park, located at Elston Avenue and Montrose Blvd., the members and their families of the Mutual Benefit Association of the East and West Prussians had a very enjoyable gathering yesterday. An efficient committee had made the best arrangement. There was dancing, bowling, games for children and all kinds of amusements.

All those present participated in the entertainments. Late in the evening they started for their homes.

Die Abendpost, January 26th, 1910.

(Hermann Sisters)

The 14th Annual session of the Grand Lodge of the order Hermannsschwestern, at Jefferson Hall, 70 East Adams Street, which started yesterday, has been continued to-day. Attendance was very good, aside from the principal officials, there were 83 representatives of the 19 Lodges present. The representatives were well pleased with the yearly report, submitted by the Grand officials and shows, that the order is on the right track, that it develops progressively, and flourishes. It is plainly visible from the augmented capital which amounted to \$20538.00 on January 1st, 1909, while receipts for this year were \$28,665.78. From this sum \$6,460.32 have been paid, part of it for death premiums in 26 cases, so that on January 1st, 1910, the cash increase was \$1667.46. There also is a satisfactory increase in membership, 80 more than the previous years. On January 1st, of the present year there were 2293 members. This order, as Grand Secretary Adelheid Pullman mentioned, is the only incorporated German Women's Club, in the state, having received this status in 1896. It accepts German speaking girls and ladies from the 18th to the 49th year, which has since been extended to the 52nd year.

Die Abendpost, January 25, 1908.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ORDEN DER HERMANN SCHWESTERN
(Order of the Sisters of Herman)

The Order of the Sisters of Herman, State of Illinois, held its 12th annual Grand Lodge meeting at the Wicker Park Hall last Wednesday night. There were 76 representatives of 18 lodges present, who listened to the very favorable report of the first Grand Lodge officer.

The cash amount of money on hand is \$19,529.00 of which \$10,114.00 belong to the Life Insurance Department. The total expenses have been \$4552.00 of which \$3450.00 has been paid to the families of deceased members. The Illinois Order had 2135 members on the 1st of January, 1908, showing an increase of 149 members during last year.

Several rules of the Order's constitution were changed after a short debate. Then the following new lodge-deputies were elected: Barbara Windbiel, Alvina Spalding, Augusta Rutzen, Minna Lehmann, Wilhelmina Dorn, Christina Conroy, Elsbeth Kern, Barbera Stump, Minna Meffert, Emilie Saxler, Anna Merten, Maria

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, January 25, 1908.

WPA FILE 7-2-30 30270

Hamel, Paulina Maesse, Margaretha Drinhaus, Maria Butenhen, Friedericke Roebke, Elise Krick and Lena Faber.

After the election came a delightful banquet, given in honor of the present Grand Lodge officers. All participants enjoyed the wonderfully served meal, while the toastmaster Mrs. Franziska Marzolf entertained with several short speeches.

The Order is owing its growing membership to its usefulness as a sick benefit and life insurance lodge. Besides this, the Order is cultivating zealously the preservation of German arts, literature and German language.

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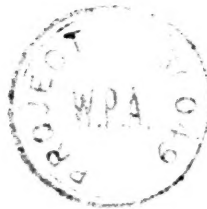
IV

I C (Jewish) Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 30, 1901.

LOUIS MORRIS

Yesterday, death closed the career of the well-known and highly esteemed Louis Morris, brother of Nelson Morris, the multi-millionaire. The deceased was born sixty-five years ago in Hechingen, Hohenzollern. He was a popular figure here, where his death is widely mourned, especially by members of Military Societies. Mr. Morris was well known for his kind heart and irreproachable character, and in contrast to his wealthy brother, his social intercourse was purely German.

The departed was a member of the Rahma Lodge No. 80 of the B'nai B'rith Order. He was also a member of the German Army Veteran's Alliance, and of the German Veteran's Association of Town of Lake. Mr. Morris functioned for a number of years in the capacity of treasurer for the Central Alliance of German Military Societies of Chicago and suburbs, under whose auspices the funeral will be conducted.



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GUMEN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 21, 1901.

THE HERMANN SISTERS BENEFIT SOCIETY
Installation of Officers at Apollo Hall

The installation ceremony of the newly elected officials of the Hermann Sisters Benefit society was held at a public meeting yesterday afternoon at Apollo Hall, Blue Island Avenue, near Twelfth Street. The following lodges of the order were involved: Thusnelda No. 1, Harmony No. 3, Hermann No. 4, Concordia No. 5, Faithful Sisters No. 6, Victoria No. 7, Friendship No. 8, Gross Park No. 9, Germania No. 10, Bavaria No. 11, Hope No. 12, and Liberty lodge No. 13.

The Grand president, Mrs. Marie Wamel, gave the festive speech, which was given deserved acclaim.

The order was founded in 1896, and now has nearly 2,000 members. The cash reserve of the order and its separate lodges are very gratifying,



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Leitung, Jan. 21, 1901.

although they originated rather recently. During periods of illness, the members receive from \$4 to \$5 per week, and all possible assistance in case of accident; death benefits are \$200. Initiation and dues are **very** low. The lodges are particularly interested in the German language and German customs.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1901.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Sickness Benefit League for German Musicians held its general meeting and election yesterday at W. H. Jung's Hall, 106 Randolph Street. The club has about 200 members and cash reserves of \$2,700.

The German Waiters Club of Chicago, to which many of our oldest and best known tavern-keepers belong, held its annual meeting and election at its headquarters, 164 Michigan Avenue. The Club was founded twenty-three years ago and is in a thriving condition according to its treasurer, W. H. Yung, who was re-elected for the 20th time yesterday. The cash reserves are \$1,850 and last year \$480 were paid in death premiums and sick benefits. All former officials were re-elected by acclamation.